SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY
COLLIGITE FRAGMENTA
NE PEREANT
ESTD 1886

11.12.08.

Library of the Theological Seminary,

PRINCETON, N. J.

Division DA750

Section .S421

V.35

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXV

THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN HOLLAND

VOL. II

NOVEMBER 1899

Scottish History Society
Publications. 35

PAPERS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF

THE SCOTS BRIGADE

IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS

1572–1782

Extracted by permission from the Government Archives at The Hague, and edited by

JAMES FERGUSON

VOL. II

1698-1782

EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by T. and A. CONSTABLE

for the Scottish History Society

1899

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

PAGE

General Introduction, ... ix

List showing the Colonels of the Scots Brigade and the Succession of the Regiments from 1698, . . . xxxiv

DIVISION I

The War of the Spanish Succession, 1698-1712.

Introductory Narrative, ... 3

(1.) States of War. 1699-1712, ... 17

(2.) Papers relating to the Six Regiments in Service from 1697 to 1699, ... 54

(3.) Extracts relating to the Six Regiments in service in the Campaigns of Marlborough. 1701-1712, . . . 67

DIVISION II

The Period of Peace, 1713-1742.

Introductory Narrative, ... 109

(1.) States of War. 1713-1738, ... 114

(2.) Extracts relating to the Brigade from the Peace of Utrecht to its reduction again to Three Regiments. 1713-1717, ... 131

PAGE

(3.) Papers relating to the Service and Claims of the three disbanded Regiments of Wood (Lord Strathnaver's), Douglas (Lord Portmore's), and Hamilton. 1716-21, 148

(4.) Resolutions, Requests, and Reports. 1726-1741, . . 197

DIVISION III

The War of the Austrian Succession, 1742-1749.

Introductory Narrative, ... 219

(1.) States of War. 1742-1749, ... 229

(2.) Papers relating to the increase of the Brigade, 1742-5, and to the difficulties connected with recruiting at the time of the Jacobite Rising. 1745-6, . . 236

(3.) Resolutions, Reports, Requests, etc. 1743-1749, . . 286

(4.) Documents relating to the additional Regiment of the Earl of Drumlanrig. 1747-1749, ... 370

DIVISION IV

The Last Days of the Brigade, 1750-1782.

Introductory Narrative, ... 389

(1.) States of War, Name Registers, etc. 1750-1783, . . 403

(2.) Resolutions, Reports, Requests, etc. 1749-1765, . . 444

(3.) Papers relating to proposed Reorganisation of the Brigade, and suggested Partial Recall to British Service during Seven Years' War. 1758-1759, . 458

(4.) Documents relating to the proposed recall of the Brigade to be employed in America. 1775-1776, . 468

PAGE

(5.) Requests, Resolutions, and Abstracts of Notices relating to the Brigade. 1766-1782, ... 482

(6.) The End. 1782, ... 496

Note of Appointments of Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, etc. 1705-1782, ... 511

APPENDIX I.

Supplementary Papers relating to the Returned Officers and Restoration of the Brigade in the British Service, . 517

APPENDIX II.

Notes as to the Officers remaining in the Dutch Service and the Regiments, formerly the Scots Brigade. 1783-95, 541

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The history of the Scots Brigade during the second century of its service in the Netherlands is not so picturesque and varied as during the period that opened under William the Silent, and closed under a later but scarce lesser William of the House of Orange. In the earlier century war had been the rule, and the periods of peace had been but breathing-spaces in a state of conflict; in the later there were to be long spells of peace, broken only by the stirring ten years which witnessed the victories of Marlborough, and the seven years of fighting over the Austrian succession, which brought little but dishonour to the United Netherlands, though the dark story of incompetence and disaster was relieved by the bright and steady valour of their Scottish soldiery.

The three old regiments which sailed with the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, under Mackay, Balfour, and Ramsay, returned to the Dutch service in 1697, commanded respectively by Murray, Lauder, and Walter Philip Colyear. Along with them came three other Scottish regiments, to replace the three English regiments which had taken a recognised place in, or been absorbed by, the British army.[1] Although these three regiments were soon withdrawn—one

[1] In the 'List of the Succession of the Colonels to all His Majesty's Land forces from their Rise to 1742,' there are the following allusions to the Dutch origin of three English regiments:

'III. Formerly called the Holland Regiment.

'V. Formed in Holland by the States (Irish).

'VI. This and the 5th refused to come from Holland in 1685, for which King James II. broke them, and their rank was disputed. Formed as the last (British).'

of them, Ferguson's Cameronians, to take its place as the 26th of the British line—the other two, Lord Strathnaver's and Hamilton's, soon returned along with Lord Portmore's (Sir David Colyear's), and remained in the Dutch service until they were finally disbanded after the Peace of Utrecht. From that time the three old regiments, subsequently organised in two battalions each, constituted the whole of the Scottish infantry, except for a period of four years, from 1747 to 1751, when the Earl of Drumlanrig commanded a fourth regiment consisting first of two battalions, and latterly of one, which had been taken into service under the pressure of the French successes. During the seventy years that elapsed between the Peace of Utrecht and the final 'annihilation' of the Scots Brigade as a separate organisation in the Dutch army, its chief duty was to garrison the cordon of fortresses in Flanders and the Walloon provinces owning the rule of the House of Austria, which constituted the famous 'Barrier of the Dutch.'

Peaceful as was the century compared with the preceding, the Brigade saw desperate fighting, and honourably distinguished itself at Ramillies and Malplaquet under Marlborough, losing a colonel in each battle; while in the later war another Mackay fell in command of his regiment in the works of Tournay, the Scots battalions 'in full view of the French' faced for long with stern composure the artillery fire at Roucoux, and the Grenadiers of the Brigade nearly saved Bergen-op-Zoom and cut their own triumphant retreat, with their colours, through the masses of the enemy.

In the tamer times of the eighteenth century there is less to be expected in the way of picturesque incident or of quaint occurrence than in the earlier years of the long service in the Low Countries. But the conditions of the life that the Scotsmen led are brought vividly before us in representations such as were made by General Lauder as to his own and his family's services,[1] in the State of Service of W. P. Colyear,[2] and the

[1] P. 77.

[2] P. 129.

advice which an experience of seventy years under the colours and of fifty of a colonelcy enabled him to give with authority,[1] and no less in incidents, such as the drowning of Captain Pringle's newly clothed grenadiers off Rammekens,[2] the duty imposed upon Hamilton's regiment of watching the French captives,[3] and the repeated requests for a ship of war to convey the officers who went over to recruit in safety to Scotland.[4] Difficulties connected with the question of recruiting bulk very largely, and seem to have been increased both by the drain on the national resources to supply the British regiments in Queen Anne's time,[5] and by the determination of King George II. that none of those engaged in the Jacobite rising of 1745 should be allowed to serve in the Scots Brigade.[6] Indeed, after the rising, not only was inspection of all recruits by an officer deputed by the general commanding in Scotland required, but a certificate, both from a magistrate of the place of enlistment and from the minister of the recruit's parish, that he had not been engaged in the rising, was insisted upon, until the reluctance of the parish ministers to give a certificate in a purely civil matter, and the practical difficulty of carrying out the provision, induced the Government to abandon it, and rest satisfied with the declaration of a magistrate.[7]

The precise terms of the engagements made with the Scottish officers are illustrated by the capitulations of 1742[8] and 1745[9] entered into with those who raised the additional companies, and by the agreement of 1746[10] with Lord Drumlanrig for a complete regiment of two battalions. A curious feature of the recruiting question is the prohibition against recruiting Irishmen,[11] an unfortunate officer's explanation that his Irish-

---

[1] Pp. 199-201, 210, 241, 309, 313. [2] P. 71. [3] P. 76.
[4] Pp. 90, 102, etc. [5] P. 92.
[6] Pp. 274, 279-281. See also p. 212. [7] P. 286.
[8] P. 238. [9] P. 260. [10] P. 373. [11] P. 299.

men were not Roman Catholics and were got in Scotland,[1] and the solemn decision of the States that they did not intend to exclude Irishmen born in Scotland, or whom a residence of a year and a day in Scotland had converted into passable Scotsmen.[2]

The tenure of the Barrier Towns presented its own peculiarities and points of difficulty. Thus the keys of the Gate of Namur were in courtesy handed over every night to the chief magistrate, and it was only when French attack was imminent that General Colyear is found requesting the Dutch Government that the custom should cease.[3] On the one hand desertion was easy, and its rewards apparently substantial, with the troops of so many potentates—Roman Emperor of Austria, Most Christian King of France, and Prince and Lord Bishop of Liége, not to mention the lynx-eyed recruiters of Frederick of Prussia—all within easy reach ;[4] and on the other, with Protestant authorities and soldiers posted here and there in a Catholic country, complications were not unknown which arose from young ladies desirous of changing their religion, or of escaping the veil, invoking their assistance.[5] The question of precedence was raised at Maestricht both with the Danish troops in 1706,[6] and with the Hanoverians in 1716,[7] and though not at first decided satisfactorily to the Scots Brigade, seems later on to have been conceded to them.[8] The tenacity with which the Brigade held to its privileges is evidenced by one Dutch governor's request for a special court-martial because the accused were 'Scots to whom they could not say a word.'[9] The darker side of the service is illustrated by Mary Kingh's petitions[10] for means to take her fatherless children to Brandenburg, she being apparently the German

---

[1] P. 300. [2] P. 301. [3] P. 299. [4] P. 215.
[5] P. 205. [6] P. 72. [7] P. 140.
[8] Dr. Porteous's *Short Account of the Brigade*, p. 26, quoted vol. i. p. xix.
[9] P. 198. [10] Pp. 83 and 87.

widow of a Scottish sergeant, by Agnes Vermeer's intercession for her husband, Duncan Buchanan,[1] by Col. Macdonald and Margaret Ogilvie's petition for the life of their son,[2] by the commutation of the penalty of death to that of running the gauntlet in the case of Nicholas Ross at Liége,[3] and by the formal inquiry into the suicide in his cell of an asserted deserter.[4] There is an element of grim comicality as well as of tragedy in the despatch in which one luckless governor of Sluys—the name of which had become a deterrent to recruiting in Scotland—clinches his contention by describing what a melancholy illustration of its unhealthiness is afforded by his own august person,[5] in the dilemma offered to another by the demand of the hangman to have the body of a drowned deserter which no one else would touch, presented to him at the gallows,[6] and in the further difficulties with the executioner which arose on a later occasion.[7] There are occasional allusions to the ministers of the Brigade, who appear sometimes to have had to act for two regiments,[8] and the papers contain not a few references to other regiments, English as well as Scots, quartered in the provinces though not forming part of the Brigade.[9] The books which were kept by the chaplains of the Brigade[10] show that a careful system prevailed, by which the offerings of the officers and men, made at religious services, or on special occasions on parade, were administered for the benefit of the sick and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers. But these resources were insufficient to meet all demands, and in 1762 the cases of three orphans of Stuart's regiment and of one of Marjoribanks's were carefully

---

[1] P. 91. [2] P. 212. [3] P. 288.
[4] P. 355. [5] P. 294. [6] P. 332.
[7] Pp. 344-345. [8] Pp. 95, 482, 492, 493.
[9] *e.g.* the Scots Greys, pp. 72, 78 (with probably the 7th Hussars, p. 89), 100-102; the Royal Scots Fusiliers, p. 72; the Cameronians, p. 72; Macartney's, p. 73; the Black Watch (Murray's Highlanders), p. 362; Loudon's Highlanders, p. 362.
[10] Rotterdam Papers, to be printed in vol. iii.

considered by the Government.[1] In the case of ordinary garrisons the burden seems to have fallen on the locality, but a special arrangement was necessary for cases coming from the Barrier Towns, and children from them seem to have been sent to the orphanage at the Hague,[2] although when Yprés represented on behalf of an old widow, it was informed that there was 'no precedent for the aged person.'[3] It was in other cases resolved that there was no precedent for assistance when the father was living, a poor widower having besought the State to take one of four off his hands, that there was 'no precedent for the natural children of soldiers in the Barriere places,' and that 'Scottish regiments having their own almoner, they ought to take care of their own poor.' Among the curious questions which the central authority was called on to decide was one in 1750, as to the use of the pall of the church at Venlo at funerals. The churchwardens claimed that the pall must be used and the church fees paid: the Scots maintained that they were entitled to use their own regimental pall, and refused to pay, but the decison was that they might use their own pall, but must pay the church fees.[4]

One curious feature of the records is found in the repeated petitions and memorials in which officers of high rank urged their claims to further promotion.[5] But the Honourable Charles Leslie is unique in his information to the States, that he had become disgusted with the service of his own country, owing to his being an object of hostility to ministers on account of his adherence to (or intimacy with) the Prince of Wales.[6]

In spite of the representation of the Duke of Marlborough[7] in 1703, an unusual number of Dutch names appear towards the close of the war among the officers of Lauder's regiment, which had been upon the repartition of Guelderland, but with

---

[1] Pp. 453-456. [2] P. 206. [3] P. 483. [4] P. 445.
[5] Pp. 80-86, 93-100. [6] P. 451. [7] P. 7.

this exception the Brigade appears to have recovered and maintained its Scottish character, as regards the men, till about the time of the Seven Years' War, when so many new Highland regiments were raised, and as regards the officers down to the time of its conversion into Dutch troops in 1782.

UNIFORM

The uniform of the Scots Brigade throughout the eighteenth century down to the conversion in 1782 was the national scarlet of Great Britain. As depicted in original coloured engravings of uniforms of the Dutch army between 1775 and 1780,[1] the uniform generally consisted of red coat, with turned-down collar, cuffs and lining of another colour, coat-tails hooked or buttoned back showing lining, small hearts (or knots?) on corner of tails, white metal buttons, broad white shoulder-belt for cartridge-box, shoulder-strap on left shoulder to support belt, narrow waist-belt with brass buckle for sword and bayonet, white gaiters, black stock and black shoes, small black hat with white border, black cockade fastened by white lace and button, red and white tuft on either end. The whole uniform was Dutch, with the exception of the colour of the coat.

The distinctive features in the three regiments at that time were:

Houston's regiment (No. 22) had white collar and cuffs, no facings and no lace on the cuffs, but a series of white loops on the breast of the coat, two white loops on the pockets, white lining, red hearts (knots?) on the tails, and light grey waistcoat and breeches.

Stuart's regiment (No. 23) had yellow collar and cuffs, yellow facings (or lapels), white buttonholes on cuffs, looped

[1] For a full description and copies of these the editor has to thank Lord Reay and M. Hoynck van Papendrecht. It is hoped to include reproductions of them in vol. iii.

buttonholes, white, two and two, down the facings (lapels), two white buttonholes on the pockets, yellow lining, red hearts (knots?), and yellow waistcoat and breeches. This regiment had two buttonholes of white lace *under* the facing in front of coat.

Dundas's regiment (No. 24) had green collar and cuffs, green facings (or lapels), white buttonholes on cuffs, looped buttonholes, white, placed two and two down the facings (lapels), two white buttonholes on the pockets, white lining, green hearts (knots?), and light-grey waistcoat and breeches. After 1777 the green was changed to light blue.

The grenadier companies had a bearskin cap, *moustaches*, a brass ornament on belt, a white epaulette on right shoulder, three pieces of lace on each arm, and two on each side of coat under the facings, the lace ornamented with white tassels.

The facings, however, varied. 'The blue regiment' (Dundas's) 'was green formerly: the white became black afterwards.' It is said at an earlier period to have had yellow facings or lapels turned back, yellow cuffs, yellow collar, waistcoat or trousers, red shoulder-straps with a yellow fringe or edging, yellow buttons, and white lining. The white regiment (Houston's), in 1779, had black facings, collar and cuffs, and shoulder-straps with a white rush or edging round all these, white lining, and black hearts on coat-tails. Stuart's regiment seems to have consistently adhered to the yellow collar, cuffs, and facings. All these had red shoulder-straps with a white rush or edging, until latterly (1779) they respectively adopted black, yellow, and light blue for these.[1]

In 1691 Mackay's regiment (afterwards Houston's, the 22nd) had worn red lined red, and Ramsay's (afterwards Dundas's, the 24th), red lined white. Many, however, of the other British regiments then in camp with them in Flanders had

[1] Notes by Lord Reay.

their uniforms lined with colours very different from their modern facings.[1]

From one or two pictures of officers which are extant some further details can be gained. Thus two portraits of Lieutenant Turnbull of Stuart's regiment in 1782, in the possession of his grandson Dr. Richardson of North Berwick, show a red coat with yellow facings, white aiguillette, white waistcoat, black stock, and black hat with white plume, and red and white rosette. Of two portraits in the possession of Colonel Carl Barton von Stedman at Besselich Abbey near Coblentz, one of Colonel Robert Stedman of Stuart's regiment (*c.* 1765) shows the scarlet coat turned over with yellow, and crimson sash, worn over right shoulder, with gold gorget and buttons and low black hat bordered with gold; and one of Major William George Stedman of the same regiment (1776) gives the scarlet coat with yellow facings, a white (or buff) waistcoat, and an openwork white shoulder strap and aiguillette, the gorget and buttons being of steel.

A picture of Colonel Æneas Mackay (born 1734) of General Marjoribanks's regiment at Ophemert in Guelderland, belonging to Lord Reay, shows the red coat with white (or buff) facings, crimson sash (worn round the waist) and steel gorget. Another picture, also at Ophemert, of 'Daniel, Baron Mackay, Captain of Grenadiers in the Scots Brigade' (Houston's regiment) 'who died at Edinburgh in 1784, aged twenty,' shows a red coat with dark collar, apparently black.

A very handsome picture of Major-General Islay Ferrier in the uniform of a captain of the Scots Brigade (said to be of 1774, when he was serving in Marjoribanks's regiment), shows a red coat with *green* facings, white waistcoat and breeches, crimson sash worn round the waist, black stock and gold gorget, and *long black boots*.[2]

[1] There is an *erratum* on p. 570 of vol. i., where the uniform of Mackay's (1691) has, by an error in transcribing, been described as 'red lined blue.' It is correctly given as 'red lined red,' on p. xviii of the Introduction, vol. i.

[2] This picture bears to be painted in 1774 by G. Carter. There is no record of Ferrier having served in Dundas's regiment, which wore green facings at that time.

THE COLOURS

'It is remarkable,' said the *Scots Magazine* of 1782, 'that this gallant corps has been above two hundred years in the service of the States (under the name of Scots Hollanders); and in many battles and sieges in which they have been engaged, they never once lost any of their colours, which they defended on all occasions with the greatest bravery.'

There is in possession of Colonel Ferrier of Belsyde a stand of colours of the Scots Brigade. These are probably the colours carried when the Brigade served in the British army, and by the battalion which Major-General Islay Ferrier commanded, and are not improbably the stand presented by Lord Adam Gordon in 1795.

The king's colour consists of the old Union Jack of the period prior to the Irish Union, with the Scottish thistle and motto in a circular escroll, with an outer wreath and the crown above, the thistle occupying the centre of the flag. The regimental colour is green, and bears the thistle with the national motto *Nemo me impune lacessit* in a circular scroll beyond it, and a wreath round all. Below on a wavy scroll are the words 'Scotch Brigade.'

Another stand of colours now in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, and carried by the 94th Scots Brigade in the Peninsula, were in 1887 the property of Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart., who had received them from the daughter of his kinsman Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.H. The following notice[1] of these colours is of interest: 'The exact date at which they were issued to the corps is unknown, but most likely it was in 1809 on the return of the corps to Scotland after a prolonged period of Indian service. The regimental flag, originally green, has faded into a drab, and were it not where the folds of the drapery cast a shade upon the silk, it

[1] *Scotsman*, February 1, 1887.

would only be possible to tell the original hue by the silk thread used in piecing the flag together, which remains a bright green. In the centre of the colours is an oval plaque, with an elephant on a field proper, round which are the words "Edinburgh Scotch Brigade," in gold letters on a blue ground, and the supporters crest and motto of the city of Edinburgh, with this difference, that the maiden holds in her left hand a shield showing the arms of the city. Under the motto is the number of the regiment, and round all is the Union wreath. There is no other device. These distinctions pretty clearly fix the date of the colours. In April 1807 the distinction of the elephant was granted to the regiment as "an honourable and lasting testimony" of its distinguished services in India; and on 6th April 1815 it was granted "Peninsula" to commemorate its services in Spain. As these colours bear only the earlier distinction it follows they were in use between those dates, and consequently must have been the stand carried in the Peninsula.'

It has been suggested that the Belsyde stand may have been originally carried in Holland, but this seems unlikely. In the memorial presented by the officers of the Brigade in 1792 they referred to the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, where the colours were gallantly saved, and represented: 'The petitioners, some of whom were present on that occasion, pray that these loyal British colours, in the preservation of which so many lives were lost, may no longer remain in the arsenal of Holland, but may be demanded in your Majesty's name, as they were already in 1783 before the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace.' And later, Colonel Ph. C. Robertson, writing to Colonel Ferrier when his battalion was nearly complete, recommended 'that the colours of the Scotch Brigade, which are now in the Arsenal of Delft, and the restitution of which was already treated of in the king's name, should be demanded for your three regiments.' That the demand was not made, or was unsuccessful, seems certain from the fact that Lord Adam Gordon, the

Scottish commander-in-chief, presented colours in Edinburgh in 1795, and that there was no allusion to the colours then unfurled having previously waved over the ranks of the Brigade in Holland. This conclusion seems also confirmed by the fact that there are now in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, two king's colours, which were obtained from Holland by the good offices of Lord Reay, in 1885, and which are probably the survivors of the colours of which the regiments of the Brigade were deprived in 1782. 'The colours in St. Giles,' writes Lord Reay, 'belonged to the Scots Brigade, and were in the Bureau at Amsterdam, the property of the Dutch Government.' A photograph indicates that upon the Union Jack was simply a thistle with a crown above, and the motto *Nemo me impune lacessit* on a scroll below.

THE END OF THE BRIGADE IN THE NETHERLANDS

The ultimate fate of the Brigade was decided when on two occasions the desire of the Sovereign and Government of Britain for its services in the great wars in which they were engaged was met with active remonstrance or obstructive opposition. The papers which deal with the proposed recall during the Seven Years' War,[1] and with a similar application in the stress of the struggle with the revolted colonies in America,[2] show that on the first occasion the interests of the House of Orange, and on the second apparently a curious coincidence of the interests of the House of Orange and of the intrigues of the pro-American and anti-British faction at Amsterdam, were instrumental in preventing final compliance with the royal demand.

The relations between the two countries with which the Scots Brigade was associated by birth and by service gradually grew more strained, and by the beginning of 1781, they

[1] P. 458. [2] P. 468.

were actually and formally at war. After nearly two years of irksome duty in the garrisons on the inland and eastern frontier of the Netherlands, the officers of the Brigade were finally confronted with orders which left them but a few weeks in which to decide as to their allegiance, and to determine their future career. They were obliged to take an oath abjuring all loyalty to any other sovereign than the States-General, and the States their masters and paymasters,[1] while everything was done that must signify to the eye and ear the complete conversion of the Scots Brigade into Dutch national troops. The orders were no longer to be given in English, no more were the battalions to wear the red of the British army, and no more were the drums to beat 'the old Scots march.'[2] The officers were to wear orange sashes instead of the British crimson; the royal arms were to disappear from all weapons and appointments, and the old colours, under which the Brigade had so often marched to victory, were to be put away in a Dutch arsenal, while new ones bearing the insignia of Dutch provinces were to be carried.

---

[1] P. 497.

[2] What was 'the old Scots March,' which had sounded over Germany in the Thirty Years' War, and which the German regiments of the army of Gustavus Adolphus had been glad to beat 'when they designed to frighten the enemy'? Both the English and Scots marches had been well known in the Netherlands. The 'old English March' had been revived by Lord Wimbledon, and a correct set of it was promulgated by royal warrant in 1632. It was of it that the answer was made to the distinguished French soldier who criticised it as not being quick enough: 'Slow as it is, it has gone through the king your master's dominions from one end to the other.'

The Scots March was still the regimental air of the 1st Royals (Royal Scots), in 1679. That regiment's march is now 'Dumbarton's Drums,' the name of the air being taken from the Earl of Dumbarton, who commanded the regiment immediately before the Revolution. In 1714 'the English March and the Scots reveillez' were the national airs ordered to be beaten by the Foot Guards. The reveillé of most Scots regiments is now the stirring air 'Hey, Johnnie Cope.' The air, the 'Lawlands o' Holland' has been said to have been the march of the Scots Brigade, but the words are obviously later than the air if this was so. But there is another well-known Scots air, to which the most warlike and most pathetic of Scottish songs have been written, which tradition says was the march of the Scots in their most famous victory. The strains which stir the

The time prescribed for the officers of the Scots Brigade to make their election between their native and their adopted countries expired early in 1783. In the spring of that year the officers who refused to serve except under the British flag and in the British uniform came over to Great Britain. Peace with the United States had been made before the resolution of 18th November 1782 had been communicated to the officers affected. The preliminary articles with France and Spain were signed on January 30th, 1783, and although peace with Holland was not yet concluded, a truce was signed which put an end to the war. The Scots Brigade was therefore brought to an end just at the moment when the reasons of policy for its destruction were passing away, and, had the circumstances of the time been otherwise favourable, it might easily have been restored as in the preceding century. But the fifth William of the House of Orange, honourable as was to be his career in times of difficulty and disaster, was not as the first or second of his name, and although the re-establishment of the Brigade on its former or a better footing seems to have been canvassed,[1] nothing was done towards its accomplishment. In view of the fateful consequences on the history of Europe

---

pulses in 'Scots, wha hae,' and speak to softer sentiments in 'The Land o' the Leal,' come to us from the battle march of Bannockburn. Is it not probable that the same air was 'the old Scots March'?

Burns's song, 'Scots, wha hae,' was written to the air, 'Hey tuttie tattie. 'I am delighted,' said he, 'with many little melodies which the learned musician despises as silly and insipid. I do not know whether the old air "Hey tuttie tattie" may rank among this number, but well I know that with Fraser's hautboy it has often filled my eyes with tears. There is a tradition which I have met with in many places of Scotland, that it was Robert Bruce's march at the Battle of Bannockburn.'

At first, owing to Thomson's representations, the song was altered a little and set to the air of 'Lewie Gordon,' but 'after the publication of the Thomson Correspondence general opinion pronounced in favour of "Hey tuttie tattie," and Thomson in 1802 (vol. iii.) published the ode as written, and set it to the air for which it was made, and to which (as sung by Braham and others) it owes no little of its fortune. This set, of which the MS. is at Brechin Castle, we have adopted as our text.'—*Henley's Burns.*

[1] P. 524.

of the reorganisation of the Scots and English Brigades in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, it is tempting to speculate on what might have followed had a similar policy been pursued in the latter part of the eighteenth. Had the House of Orange possessed the firm support of a disciplined and homogeneous Scots Brigade, it may be questioned whether the troubles of 1787 would ever have reached the pitch they did, or whether Prussian intervention would ever have been necessary, while, had it not been for the civil war of 1787, the French would never have profited by intestine intrigues to the extent they did in 1795. Low as was the condition of the Dutch army in 1793 and 1794, the fortune of war was for long equally balanced. Had the States-General placed in line a disciplined brigade of British troops, to stand once more shoulder to shoulder with the forces furnished by Great Britain, and with the Austrian and Prussian allies, the siege of Landrecy might have initiated as successful a series of campaigns as that of Bonn, the end of the eighteenth century might have resembled the beginning,

> 'A rose
> From Fate's dark chaplet had been torn,
> And Flodden had been Bannockburn.'

Valuable as the Scots Brigade would have been in the American contest, how much more might it have done for Britain and the independence of Europe in sustaining a united Holland as one unconquered corner of western Europe in the long struggle with revolutionary and imperial France. But a little more would have enabled Holland to play earlier the part of Portugal.

The die had, however, been cast, and perhaps the conditions of the age negatived the restoration of the old Brigade. For two centuries it had been the steel point of the spear in the hand of Holland, and what the States-General destroyed in 1782 included 'the oldest regiment of foreign nationality in these

Netherlands.' Its origin was lost in the mists that surround the birth of the Dutch republic. The Scots are found fighting in 1572, but according to the author of the *Strictures on Military Discipline* their service began as far back as 1570, and a Dutch narrative[1] gives the names of three ambassadors sent in 1571 by the Prince of Orange to the King of Sweden to secure the Scots for his service, who had been in that of Sweden.[2]

The Brigade had borne its full share in the darkest and most glorious days of the United Provinces, and one of its officers might well write in 1773, 'without the help of Scotch and English men and money in times of distress, there probably had been no such thing at present as a republic of

---

[1] *Nijmegen's Belegering.*

[2] The following allusions to the early days of the Scots Brigade occur in *Pitscottie's Chronicles* (Scot. Texts Soc. edition, vol. ii.):

'In the beginning of Julij the zeir of God I^{m} v^{c} lxxiij zeiris thair come fra the prince of orange principall protestane of flanderis ane ambassadour to Scotland to the regent and the counsall thairof desyrand licence and conzie for to take up men of weir to the nommer of four thowsand or thairbye bayth of horsmen and futmen, and the horsmen to have twa monethis wadges in hand, To wit xij. lib in the moneth, and the futemen to have vj lib in the moneth and twa monethis wadges afoirhand. And also thair depairted in schippis bayth of futemen and horsmen ane gret nomber.

'All the rest of this moneth ane callit captane traill and ane uthir callit captane ogilbe war taking up men of weir to pas to flanderis to the support of the protestanis.'

'At this tyme thair depairted furth of Scotland to the support of thame that war in Ceiland fyve hundreith men be sie for the Scoittismen that had passit befoir to Ceiland in Julij had vone fra the Spainzardis ane forth callit Rammekynis besyd Middelburgh and mekill riches obtenit thairintill with viweris.'

'Upon the x day of September thair passit furth of our firth to flanderis twa schippes conteinand thrie hundreith men to help the protestanis that keipit the town of flusching and the Campheir aganes the duik dualbow for at this tyme the said duik send to Ceiland ane gret nommer of schippes with men of weir, and did gret heirschip thairabout and made ane gret defeatt in that yleand as salbe declairit.'

'At this tyme the Scottismen of weir quha passit to Ceiland in flanderis to help the protestanis aganes the duik dualbow regent thairof under the King of Spainzie vas evill handillit be the said duik and mony of thame slaine as salbe declaired.'

August 1575. 'At this tyme thair was ane gret slauchter in flanderis betuix the prince and the Spainzardis and the Spanzardis had the victorie beand papistis.'

Holland.' It had poured out its blood on the ramparts of Haarlem and Alkmaar, in the rout of Gemblours, in the swamps of Calloo, and on the streets of Bergen-op-Zoom. It had faced Don John of Austria at Reminant, Parma at Antwerp, Spinola at Ostend. It had dug and fought its way to triumph under Prince Maurice and Prince Frederick Henry at Breda and Bois-le-Duc and Maestricht, and many another leaguer in 'the classic land of fortified defence.' It had charged home or stood firm and died at Seneff and St. Omer, Steinkirk and Landen, and swept up the bloody breach of Namur under King William, and it had purchased victory dear at Ramillies and Malplaquet, when Marlborough went forth to war. Its greenest laurels were associated with days when the fortunes of Holland had been highest in the ascendant; and its dissolution was soon to be followed by the success of an invasion similar to those it had withstood, and by the destruction of the state and system to which it had given for many generations such good and faithful service.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN THE BRITISH SERVICE

Apparently from fifty to sixty officers came over to Great Britain early in 1783. They were cordially received and placed upon half-pay. But peace being soon concluded, it was not until more than ten years had passed that they obtained active employment. The murder of their king by the Sans Culottes of Paris had rendered all accommodation impossible, and after only ten years of peace Great Britain was beginning the long struggle that practically lasted till Waterloo.

'The revival of that old and honourable corps the Scots Brigade' was carried out in 1793, when three battalions were raised, commanded respectively by three lieut.-colonels of the three regiments that had served in Holland. The first was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham formerly of

Houston's, the second by Lieut.-Colonel Halkett formerly of Dundas's, and the third by Lieut.-Colonel Islay Ferrier[1] formerly of Stuart's. A fourth battalion was ordered to be raised on 9th October 1794, when Colonel Francis Dundas[2] was appointed as its colonel and commandant of the Brigade.

The four battalions were before long reduced to two, the fourth becoming the first, and the third (Colonel Ferrier's) the second.

The facings were originally yellow[3] and subsequently green, and the Highland dress was worn until 1809, when the regiment, which had been numbered the ninety-fourth in 1803, was one of those ordered to discontinue the Highland uniform.[4]

In presenting colours to the Scots Brigade in George Square, Edinburgh, on 19th June 1795, Lord Adam Gordon, then commanding in Scotland, said, 'General Dundas and officers of the Scotch Brigade, the king having thought proper to new model the Scotch Brigade of which you are colonel, I have

---

[1] 'Colonel Ferrier arrived here last night from London, and means immediately to establish his headquarters at Linlithgow.'—*Edinburgh Courant*, Oct. 19, 1793. 'Yesterday Colonel Ferrier inspected his first division of his regiment, one hundred fine lads, who had a hogshead of porter to drink His Majesty's health. The officers and magistrates spent the evening at the colonel's quarters, and again drank His Majesty's health, etc.'—Letter from Linlithgow, Jan. 19, *Edinburgh Courant*, 20 Jan. 1794. Colonel Ferrier's battalion was known as the 'Linlithgowshire Garvies.' It arrived in Edinburgh in Dec. 1794 to garrison the Castle. The second battalion was then stationed at Dunfermline. On 30th March 1795, Major-General Dundas's battalion was complete and was inspected at Dalkeith on 2nd April. The first battalion (Colonel Cunningham's) received the thanks of the magistrates of Irvine for its good conduct there from 1st June 1794 to 4th May 1795.

[2] Francis Dundas, son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, the second Lord President Dundas, and 'brother of the Lord Advocate,' Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, Major-General 1795, Lieut.-General 1802, General 1812, Governor of the Cape 1802-3, Governor of Dumbarton 1819. Died 1824.

[3] *Records and Badges of the British Army*, 1895.

[4] Letter by the Adjutant-General: '*Horse Guards, 7th April* 1809.— . . . it is most humbly submitted for the approbation of His Majesty that His Majesty's 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 91st, and 94th regiments should discontinue in future to wear the dress by which His Majesty's regiments of Highlanders are distinguished, and that the above corps should no longer be considered as on that establishment.'

the honour to present these colours to you, and I am very happy in having this opportunity of expressing my wishes that the Brigade may continue by their good conduct to merit the approbation of our gracious sovereign, and to maintain that reputation which, all Europe knows, that old and most respectable corps has most deservedly enjoyed.' The colours were afterwards consecrated by Dr. Porteous, the chaplain, in George Square.

The Brigade's first foreign service, curiously enough, was in the expedition which wrested the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch, and it subsequently served in India at the siege of Seringapatam, and in Sir Arthur Wellesley's Mahratta campaigns. It came home in 1808, reduced to one hundred and thirty men, and was sent to Scotland to recruit, but within two years it was in the Peninsula, where it had a long record of distinguished service. It was stationed in Ireland during the Waterloo campaign, and after the peace was disbanded in 1818. But in December 1823 'the 94th Regiment of Foot was again revived.' 'It is particularly significant,' says one military author,[1] 'that the officers of the previous 94th were appointed in a body to the new corps, thus suggesting a continuity.' 'The recruiting rendezvous,' say others,[2] 'was at Glasgow, and the officers were taken chiefly from the half-pay list of the old 94th Scotch Brigade. The facings were green likewise.' The regiment was also permitted to adopt the distinctions of the original or old 94th, but not to resume the style of 'the Scottish Brigade.' In later days it wore 'the diced band to the chako, the distinguishing mark of the Lowland Scottish regiments.' The last service of the 94th regiment under its old number was in the Boer rebellion of 1880-1.

In 1871 it had been linked with the 89th, an Irish regiment,

[1] *The British Army*, Major Laurence Archer.

[2] *The Records and Badges of the British Army*, Manners-Chichester and Burges-Short.

and on the reorganisation of the army on the two battalion system in 1881, it was constituted the second battalion of the Connaught Rangers (the 88th), with Galway as its regimental district. The irony of fate has thus dealt strangely with the representatives of the steady Scottish infantry of William of Orange.[1]

THE FINAL FORTUNES OF THE DUTCH REGIMENTS FORMERLY COMPOSING THE SCOTS BRIGADE

It may be interesting to add a brief notice of what became of the regiments that had been 'the Dutch Scots Brigade' after their conversion into Dutch national troops. They continued to be called by the names of the distinguished general officers who were their colonels until Houston was succeeded on his death in 1788 by Baron van Nyvenheim, and Dundas in 1789 by Bentinck. Although, in a few cases, the sons of officers of Scottish extraction joined their father's regiments,

[1] Probably the origin of this Scottish regiment having been linked with an Irish one is to be found in the accidental circumstance that its facings happened to be green. It is greatly to be regretted that a corps with such ancient Scottish traditions, so incongruous with its present designation, should have been thus disposed of, especially as a far preferable arrangement, that could be justified by previous connection, lay ready to hand. Four regular battalions were to be recruited from the Glasgow district, with their depots at Hamilton. One was the old Cameronian regiment raised in Lanarkshire in 1689, which had always worn the red coat, and had for a short period in 1697-1699 formed part of the Scots Brigade. The others were two Highland regiments wearing the trews, the 71st and 74th. A Scottish rifle regiment was to be formed, and the number of kilted battalions was to be largely and even excessively increased. The two Highland light infantry battalions might well have been given green doublets, and made the Scottish Highland Rifles, while the Cameronians might have been left to wear their original scarlet, with the 94th as their second battalion, and the designation of 'The Cameronians (Scots Brigade)' would at least have been as appropriate as 'The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).' One of the other regiments which had lost their Scottish origin, and were brought from England to don the kilt, might have been sent to Ireland instead of the 94th. The 90th Perthshire Light Infantry would surely have been as well off wearing Gordon tartan kilts in the neighbouring county of Aberdeen as wearing Douglas tartan trews in the Lanarkshire coalfields, while the name of Douglas had been one of those most constantly associated with the old Scots Brigade.

the appointments in the Commission Books[1] exhibit how the Scottish names were gradually superseded by foreign ones, and the list of the *Personnel* of the officers in 1795[2] shows how far this process had progressed when the French revolutionary wave swept away all the old institutions of the Netherlands. In 1787 the differences between the party of the House of Orange and the opposing faction, which then controlled the policy of Holland, led to a state of civil war and the armed intervention of Prussia. The officers of the troops paid by Holland found themselves in a very difficult situation, for bound as they were to serve two masters, their masters the States-General and their masters the States of Holland were now giving contradictory orders. The States-General, however, acted with more regard to the position of the officers[3] than the States of Holland, who promptly cashiered all who would not obey their commands. At Oudewater[4] the officers of one of Stuart's battalions having declared they would 'continue faithful and constant to the Union' were immediately discharged,[5] and

[1] App. B., pp. 542-547.
[2] P. 548.
[3] P. 558.
[4] P. 559.
[5] '*Hague, June* 22, 1787. The following is an account of the bold enterprise executed by Lieut.-Colonel Balneavis. That officer, who had been suspended by the states of Holland for having remained faithful to his oath, presented himself (in consequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oud Water to resume his post, but they refused him entrance into the city. He got himself introduced, however, disguised in the habit of a peasant driving a cart loaded with greens. At a signal which he made to his brave soldiers, who were acquainted beforehand of his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and, sword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots, and introduced him into the city. He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the commander of the city, who was still in bed, and made him prisoner. The alarm being given, the officers in vain did everything in their power to retain their men, one of them was bold enough even to force his way through the crowd and present a pistol to M. Balneavis, but was happily stopped in time and made prisoner together with many others of his comrades. When Mr. Balneavis was sure of them, he assembled all the soldiers in the city to the number of about 600, including those of the regiments of Stuart and Crenier, seized the magazines, out of which he took everything he wanted, as well as the treasure of the battalion, and after having spiked the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying. A reward of 2000 ducats has been offered for apprehending Col. Balneavis.'—*Scots Mag.*

Houston's regiment found its payment suspended.[1] The Prussian intervention soon determined the issue in favour of the Stadtholder and the constitutional party, and the curious phenomenon was witnessed of the populace and the nobility alike rejoicing in a result promptly secured by foreign interposition at a critical moment. The disorganisation of the country was, however, accompanied by disorder and mutiny on the part of the troops in some of the garrison towns, notably Bois-le-Duc, where a Douglas was commandant, Maestricht and Bergen-op-Zoom, and it would seem that some men of the first battalion of Houston had been implicated in the disorders at Bois-le-Duc, as in the resolution providing for the dismissal of one class of offenders, it is mentioned along with five other battalions, which seem to have been disarmed and were to be provisionally replaced or restored.[2]

In 1793 the National Convention of France, which had just sent Louis XVI. to the scaffold, invaded Holland 'to assist the Batavians in breaking the chains laid upon them by the tyranny of the House of Orange.' The fortune of war in the Netherlands was at first in favour of the allied armies,[3] but in 1794 the tide turned. The Austrian Netherlands were overrun, Maestricht, Venlo and Bois-le-Duc fell, and after stubborn fighting near Nimeguen, in which the battalions of Bentinck and Stuart stood side by side with British troops, and a Dutch MacLeod found it 'a pleasure to see how the brave Scots' of the 78th Highlanders 'went to the charge, delivered their fire, and sprang on with the bayonet,'[4] the British troops were

[1] P. 560. [2] Pp. 560-564.

[3] It is interesting to note that in an action of 1793 'Lieut. Balfour, formerly in Dutch, now in French service, wounded, fell in our hands, and died.'—Council of State.

[4] *Nymegen's Belegering.*

In 1894 there was published in Dutch at Nimeguen in a centenary series a little book called 'The Siege and Taking of Nimeguen by the French and the End of the Scotch Regiments from the Diary of Norman MacLeod, Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment Bentinck, by his grandson Norman MacLeod.' The father of this Lieut.-Colonel N. MacLeod had been lieutenant of Grenadiers at Bergen-op-

withdrawn, and after a short resistance the commander resolved to evacuate the place. Last to leave but less fortunate or less determined than the Scots at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747, the two regiments of Stuart and Bentinck were cut off by the burning of the bridge and the stranding of the ferry-boat, only a small party with the colours being able to cross, and no resource remained but to capitulate.[1]

Nimeguen, says the grandson who in 1894 edited the Diary of one of the Scottish officers of Bentinck's regiment, was the last bulwark of the heart of the land, and in it was overthrown the living bulwark of the republic of which Prince Frederick Henry had spoken. The regiments of Stuart and Bentinck, he adds, spent some months in captivity, and were no more found in history. The fortunes of the other regiment had been such, that Lieutenant Watson is found commanding 'the remnant of Regiment Nyvenheim.' The successes of the French emboldened the revolutionary party in Holland, and the result of their intrigues, and of a severe frost, which deprived the country of her natural defences, was the complete triumph of the French arms, the departure of the Prince of Orange, and the accomplishment of a revolution on lines which in everything but bloodshed imitated that of France. In the general sweeping away of the old institutions the army did not escape. Its former organisation was destroyed, and 'composed of more than half French soldiers it was remodelled in a manner analogous to that of the invaders.' The remnants

Zoom in 1747, and in 1776 commandant of the first battalion of Dundas's regiment, and in that year his son became lieutenant in the same regiment. General Dundas died in 1789 when the regiment became known as Bentinck's, and in 1794 N. MacLeod was lieut.-colonel of the second battalion. Hertogenbosch fell on 9th October, Venlo on the 26th.

The regiments of Stuart and Bentinck were sent to strengthen the garrison of Nimeguen, and the Duke of York sent a force to co-operate, which included the two Highland battalions of the 78th, in which Colonel Norman MacLeod found more than twenty of his own clan. When the city finally surrendered Bentinck's battalion was drawn up on the left of Stuart's, and the troops became prisoners of war in France, Lieut.-Colonel MacLeod being quartered near Cambrai.

[1] See Report, p. 565.

of the old regiments were included in the new organisation by half-brigades ;[1] but the continuity was of set purpose broken. The majority of the officers left the service,[2] and the three Dutch regiments of the late Scots Brigade are 'no more found in history.'

THE CONTINUITY OF THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN THE DUTCH AND BRITISH SERVICES

A word should perhaps also be added as to the continuity of the Scots Brigade in the Dutch and British services, and the title of the 94th regiment of 1881 to represent Sir Henry Balfour's pikemen of 1581, Lauder's fusiliers of Killiecrankie, and Colyear's grenadiers of Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1782 Houston's regiment clearly represented the early Scottish companies which had been regimented under the first Balfour; Stuart's was the regiment brought over by Lord Buccleuch at the siege of Ostend, and Dundas's was the regiment formed under William of Orange in 1674, of which Sir Alexander Colyear was the first colonel.

---

[1] See p. 554 and List, *infra*.

[2] See Pension List, p. 552, and notes on List of 1794. Upon the conversion into Dutch troops in 1783, the uniform of Houston's regiment became dark blue coat, white collar facings or lapels turned back lining, etc. ; Stuart's blue with yellow facings; and Dundas's dark blue, with light blue facings, and white rush round collar. In 1785 Houston's wore a violet uniform. In 1795, under the Batavian Republic, Nyvenheim's, formerly Houston's, was one of the three battalions of the 7th half brigade. It wore a blue coat with yellow lapels, collar and cuffs. Stuart's was the 3rd and Bentinck's the 2nd battalion of the 6th half brigade, wearing a blue coat with light blue lapels, collar and cuffs. These half brigades fought against the Russians and English when they landed in North Holland in 1799. In 1803 these battalions of the 6th half brigade were numbered 17 and 18. In 1805 regiments were formed, and the Bentinck battalion (No. 17) became Regiment 125 of the French army after the incorporation of Holland. It is difficult to trace the other battalions, but all the Dutch infantry became finally 123, 124, 125, and 126 of the line, and 33 of the light infantry, and were all engaged in the 1812 campaign. The three last were annihilated in battles of retreat. Probably there were then no Scots in the regiment, and the officers, as Orangemen, had probably been dismissed between 1783 and 1795.—Notes communicated by Lord Reay and M. Hoynck van Papendrecht.

In 1782 in Holland the officers were Scots and the men foreigners. The Dutch Government destroyed the Brigade as a Scottish military organism, and took its materials, as far as available, to form three ordinary Dutch battalions of national troops. The officers who came over to Britain thus remained the only representatives of the Scots Brigade. As such they were placed on half-pay, and when with the outbreak of war they were reappointed for active service, they were not absorbed individually, but appointed together to a regiment of their own. The officers were there: the men were soon supplied. The terms used in reference to the embodiment leave no doubt as to the intention being not to create a wholly new military body, but to restore an old one in temporary abeyance. If an Act of Parliament could revive and bestow on its rightful heir an ancient earldom like Mar, the royal will was equally powerful to effect a similar process in the case of a suspended military organisation, of which so large a portion of the original composition was still existent. His Majesty was 'pleased to revive the Scots Brigade.' 'The Scots Brigade lately in the service of the States-General of the United Provinces' was 'forthwith to be levied in North Britain.'[1] 'The officers must be taken from the half-pay of the late Scotch Brigade, if there should be a sufficient number.' The field officers and captains 'are to serve in the regimental rank which they severally hold in the Scotch Brigade.'[2] The commissions of the field officers appointed them to 'a battalion of the Scots Brigade.' The royal warrant provided that 'the Scots Brigade formerly in the service of the United Netherlands should be re-established.' In presenting the colours Lord Adam Gordon, the commander-in-chief in Scotland, observed that the king had 'thought proper to new-model the Scots Brigade,' and exhorted the battalion of young soldiers he addressed 'to maintain that reputation which all Europe

[1] Letter of the commander-in-chief, Lord Amherst, 1793, p. 538.
[2] Letter of Service to Colonel Ferrier, p. 536.

knows that old and most respectable corps had most deservedly enjoyed.' 'You have not,' said their chaplain, 'to erect a new fabric, but to build upon the reputation of your predecessors.'

It would seem, however, that the Government subsequently shrank from the logical conclusions of the action it had taken. At all events the officers of the 94th regiment (Scots Brigade) are found in 1812 complaining of serious grievances, and that His Majesty's declared intentions had been frustrated by those who ought to have carried them out. So long as the Brigade remained without a regimental number, the question of its seniority to other regiments was not directly raised. Had its actual seniority been taken as the indication of its rank in the British army, it would have taken precedence not only of the 5th and 6th, which came over with William of Orange, but of the 3rd Buffs, the 'old Holland' regiment of Charles II., which represented the bands of Williams and Morgan and Vere, the senior of the three Scots regiments having been 'the oldest regiment of foreign nationality in the Netherlands.' It had, however, in 1801 been numbered as the 94th of the line, and it could hardly have been expected that the numbers and position of the other regiments in the army could have been altered to the startling and imposing extent which would have been required to give it a number corresponding to its antiquity. The grievances of the officers were of a more material nature, but the arguments they adduced show clearly the footing on which the Brigade was re-embodied in Britain, and the feeling of the old 94th as to their unity with the old Brigade in Holland.

The old 94th was reduced after Waterloo, but in December 1823, 'the 94th regiment of foot was again revived.' As in 1793, the officers of the previous 94th were reappointed in a body, being taken chiefly from the half-pay list of the old 94th Scots Brigade. The later 94th was also permitted to carry the distinctions won by the Scots Brigade between 1793

and 1816; and in later days, prior to 1881, to wear on its chako the diced band characteristic of a Scottish regiment. The word 'Seringapatam' on the colours of the Connaught Rangers tells to this day, not of the dashing valour of the old Irish regiment of the name, but of the steady Scots foot who mounted the breaches of the capital of Mysore as resistlessly as their predecessors had driven the Burgundians from the horn-work at Breda.

Recent years have seen the older regiments of the British army permitted to inscribe on their colours the long omitted names of their earlier triumphs. Had the 94th remained Scots, and had the policy which declared it the inheritor of the great deeds of the old 94th in India and the Peninsula been fully carried out, what a record would its colours now have borne! Reminant, Turnhout, Nieuport, Seneff and St. Omer, Ramillies and Malplaquet would have preceded Talavera and Fuentes d'Onoro; Seringapatam, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz would have followed Alkmaar and Antwerp, Haarlem and Ostend, Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622 and 1747, Breda, Bois-le-Duc and Maestricht, Namur and Bouchain.

J. F.

June 1899.

LIST OF THE COLONELS OF THE SCOTS BRIGADE

(Communicated by Colonel F. de Bas).

	[3]	[2]	[1]	
1698	Colyear, W. P., Graaf, kol. 5 Dec. 1698	Lauder, G., baronnet, kol. 25 Nov. 1698	Murray, R. kol. 26 Nov. 1698	
1716	id.	Halkett, A. kol. 24 July 1716	id.	
1719	id.	id.	Cuninghame, J. kol. 22 mrt. 1719	
1730	id.	id.	Vacant Cuninghame, R. kol. 14 July 1730	
1733	id.	id.	Lamy v. Dunkennie kol. 13 mrt. 1733	
1741	id.	Villegas kol. . . .	id.	
1742	id.	id.	Mackay, D. kol. 6 July 1742	
1745	id.	id.	Marjoribancks kol. . . . 1745	
1746	id.	Stewart kol. 18 mrt. 1746	id.	
1747	Halkett, C. kol. Dec. 1747	id.	id.	van Drumlanrig, graaf kol. 2 Jany. 1747 tot 1753
1754	id.	Stuart, J. kol. 26 Nov. 1754	id.	
1758	Gordon, J. kol. 8 Nov. 1758	id.	id.	
1773	id.	id.	Mackay, H. kol. Dec. 1773	
1775	Gordon	Stuart	Houstoun, J. kol. Jany. 1775	
1776	Dundas, R. kol. Febr. 1776	id.	id.	
1788	id.	id.	van Nyvenheim, W. G., baron kol. Jany. 1788	
	V. R.			
1789	Bentinck, baron kol. Nov. 1789	id.	id.	
1795 8th July	6 Halve Brigade 2 Bat.	6 Halve Brigade 3 Bat.	7 Halve Brigade 2 Bat.	
1803 20th Oct.	17 Bataillon Inf. v. Linie.	18 Bataillon Inf. v. Linie.	20 Bataillon Inf. v. Linie	

	[3]	[2]	[1]
1805 11th Jan.	6 Reg^{t} Inf. v. L. 2 Bat^{n}.	6 Reg^{t}. Inf. v. L. Garn^{s} Bat^{n}.	8 Regt. Inf. v. L. Garn. Bat.
1806 18th July	id. 2 Bat^{n}.	De Garn^{s} Bat^{ns} opgeheven	De Garn^{s} Bat^{ns} opgeheven
1806 17th Sept.	Wordt 7 Reg^{t}. Inf. v. L.	(Wordt 7 Regt. Inf. v. L.)	(Wordt 9 Regt. Inf v. L.)
1809 20th Aug.	id. 2 Bat^{n}.	id.	(Wordt 5 Regt. Inf. v. L.)
1810 18th Aug.	By het 4 R. T. v. L. Wordt 125 R. Inf. v. L.	(Van het 7 R. T. v. L. het 1 Bat. bij 3 R. T. (124 T. v. L.)	Het 5 R. T. v. L. Wordt 126 R. T. v. L.
1813 21st Jan.	Geïncorporeerd bij 134 R. Inf. v. L.		

NOTE.—This list is printed here exactly as received, as it covers the whole period from 1698. But it will be noted that the order of the regiments is reversed, which is probably due to the numbers given in 1803.

From 1786 to 1789 the regiments were numbered, Houston's, 22; Stuart's, 23; Bentinck's, 24.—Note by M. d'Engelbronner.

These numbers agree with the seniority in fact, which the numbers given after the revolutionary reorganisation in 1795 do not.

The real seniority of the regiments is denoted by the figures which have been added at the top of the columns, and it will be noted that the table corresponds exactly with that given in vol. i., in which Murray's Regiment is placed in the first column and Colyear's in the third.

DIVISION I

THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION

1698-1712.

INTRODUCTORY

Upon the conclusion of peace at Ryswick, in 1697, the English Parliament insisted on a large reduction of the military establishment, much to the dissatisfaction of King William, who foresaw the probability of renewed complications. The English regiments which had previously served the States, or two of them, were now on the English Establishment, on which they ultimately stood as the 5th and 6th.[1] In their place the king now offered to the States three Scots regiments raised after the Revolution, which, with the three old regiments of Scots, would return to their service six battalions to take the place of the six which had gone to England in 1688. The regiments offered and accepted were Lauder's, which had left the Low Countries in 1688 as Balfour's; Colyear's, which had come over as Ramsay's; and Murray's, the oldest regiment of all, which had then been Mackay's. The three new regiments were Ferguson's, the famous Cameronian regiment, which had been raised as the Earl of Angus's in 1689, became subsequently the 26th of the line, and is now the First Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Lord Strathnaver's, raised by its colonel, the eldest son of the Earl of Sutherland in 1693,[2] and Hamilton's,

[1] Now the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Royal Warwickshire.

[2] Within a short period there were three distinct regiments known as Lord Strathnaver's. The first was raised by John, Lord Strathnaver in 1689, for the service of the Scots Estates and the Prince of Orange immediately after the Revolution, and was disbanded in November 1690. The second was the regiment raised by the same John, Lord Strathnaver, in February 1693, which was twice in the service of Holland, and ultimately reduced by the States after the Peace of Utrecht. The third was a regiment commanded by William, Lord Strathnaver, son of this John, after his father's succession to the Earldom of Sutherland, which is found serving in the Low Countries as a regiment of the British army in 1710, when the regiment of 1693 was serving in the Dutch army as Sir James Wood's. The senior Lord Strathnaver's regiment is noted as at Ghent in 1694, and also at Marienkirk, and a mutiny occurred in it in 1696. See the *Sutherland Book*.

Colonel George Hamilton's regiment was sent to Flanders in 1694. It must have been the one raised as Moncrieff's in 1693.

which was evidently the regiment a commission to raise which was issued at the same time (in 1693) to Sir James Moncrieff. These six regiments were all to be paid on the same footing as the three Scots regiments had previously been upon. The time spent in the Dutch service by the three new regiments was not of long duration. In September 1698 the king found himself obliged to send back Eppinger's Dutch dragoons to Holland; and he provided for the additional charge on the Dutch exchequer by an arrangement under which Hamilton's regiment and the two youngest companies of the other five were sent back to Scotland. In the following spring he also recalled to Scotland the regiments commanded by Colonel Ferguson and Lord Strathnaver, which thus quitted—in the case of Ferguson's permanently—the service of the States.[1]

In less than two years the Brigade was again raised to six regiments. Charles II. of Spain had died on 1st November 1700: the French king had asserted his brother's right to the undivided inheritance of Spain, the Sicilies, the Netherlands, and the Indies, and the war of the Spanish Succession was at hand. The French at once occupied the Spanish Netherlands, and the United Provinces commenced their military preparations. They resolved to take twenty-eight companies of Scots from the king's service, and add eight additional to them, which, with thirty-six other companies, would make six regiments of twelve companies each. The regiments taken over from the British service were the Earl of Portmore's, the regiment which had been embodied at Musselburgh for King James in 1688, paid by France, and mainly officered by those officers of the Scots Brigade who had returned to Britain at King James's summons; Lord Strathnaver's, and Colonel George Hamilton's;

[1] Ferguson's regiment went upon the Scots Establishment from 14th April 1699 (*Abstract*, etc. *Kinmundy Papers*). A letter written by its commander (*Carstares Papers*, quoted in *Two Scottish Soldiers*) on June 15th, 1700, shows other regiments then also paid by Scotland. 'There are four or five younger than that which I have the honour to command, viz. Portmore's, Strathnaver's, Hamilton's, Maitland's [25th Scottish Borderers], and Jedburgh's dragoons [7th Hussars], for we were upon the Scots establishment before any of them.' Portmore's and Maitland's were in fact senior in date of embodiment, for Portmore's was originally Wauchope's, raised by King James in 1688, and Maitland's Leven's, raised in Edinburgh immediately after the Revolution.

and the footing on which they served was fixed by a capitulation, dated 7th March 1701. At the same time the old regiments of Lauder, Murray, and Colyear were each increased by two companies.[1]

On the 8th of March 1702 King William died. He had in the previous year appointed the Duke of Marlborough to command the British army in the Netherlands, and with the accession of Queen Anne the Duke's position was assured. *Malbrook s'en va t'en guerre*, and the first campaign saw the reduction of Keyserswaert, Venlo, Stevenswaert, Ruremonde, and Liége. Great forces were now in the field, and it becomes difficult to trace the exact share of the Scots Brigade in the campaigns and triumphs of the glorious decade. But from the histories of the time and the Marlborough Despatches, as well as from the Dutch Records, it is possible to gather incidents which lend life to the dry detail of documents. One remarkable fact is the number of high commands which were attained by officers who commanded battalions of the Scots Dutch. Lauder, Murray, and Colyear survived, and remained to hold their regiments under the Dutch Government till the end of the war: the first becoming a major-general in 1704, the second a major-general in 1704 and a lieutenant-general in 1709, and the third a major-general in 1705, and lieutenant-general in 1709. Ferguson, whose battalion

---

[1] 'Portmore's, Strathnaver's, and Lord [*sic*] George Hamilton's regiments forthwith to proceed to Flanders; and a draft of 450 men, in the proportion of 150 each, to be taken from Colonel Row's [the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers], Brigadier Maitland's [the 25th King's Own Scottish Borderers], and Colonel Ferguson's [the 26th Cameronians], the latter to be completed to their former strength.'—*P. C. Reg.*, February 24th, 1701. Printed in Ross's *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*.

In a letter from Queen Anne to the Privy Council, of date January 29th, 1703, her Majesty states 'there are several men wanting to recruit our six regiments of foot commanded by David, Lord Portmore, Brigadier George Lauder, Brigadier Robert Murray, Brigadier Walter Collier, John Marquess of Lorne, and Collonell George Hamilton, now in the service of our allies the States-Generall, and it being the concerne and interest of our ancient kingdom that a reasonable capitulation and just provision be made for these regiments and what other Scots regiments may be entertained in the service of the States-Generall, we think it necessary that every effort should be made to recruit these regiments, and directions are given accordingly.'—Ross's *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*.

had been in the Dutch service in 1697-99, served as a brigadier in the Blenheim campaign, and had just been promoted to major-general and selected to command the British army in the duke's absence when he died in 1705. Lord Strathnaver seems to have quitted his command in 1702, and was succeeded by John, Marquis of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.

> 'Argyll the State's whole thunder born to wield
> And shake alike the Senate and the field.'

The future commander of Sheriffmuir was appointed Brigadier by the States in 1704, and only retired from their service in 1708, to add to his laurels in higher rank in the army of the Queen. He had been succeeded in command of the regiment by John, Marquis of Tullibardine, the eldest son of the Duke of Atholl, who met a soldier's death at Malplaquet; and the regiment was thus unique in having for its successive colonels the eldest sons of three of the greatest Highland chiefs and Scottish peers. After a short command by John Campbell, the next and last colonel was Sir James Wood, who became a brigadier of infantry in 1717.

The Earl of Portmore was transferred early in 1703 to the colonelcy of the 2nd Foot in the Queen's service, held high command in Portugal, and became at one time commander-in-chief in Scotland. He was succeeded by John Dalrymple, afterwards the famous second Earl of Stair, who passed, in 1706, like Ferguson before him, and Preston after him, from the Scots Brigade to the colonelcy of the Cameronians, served as a British general in Marlborough's later campaigns, was ambassador to France in the days of the Regency, and in later years commanded a British army in Germany. The short tenure of Borthwick came to an end on the bloody field of Ramillies. His successor, Hepburn, seems to have found his death, if not killed on the spot, in the desperate strife of Malplaquet; and James Douglas, the next and last colonel, held the rank of brigadier from 1709.

George Hamilton became a brigadier in 1704, and a major-general in 1709, and was severely wounded at Malplaquet, but lived to see a less decisive and more unfortunate field at

Sheriffmuir, where he was the chief military adviser of the Earl of Mar.

At the siege of Venlo both Lord Lorne, who had been recommended by the duke to the States in place of Lord Strathnaver, 'whom her Majesty desired to employ in the kingdom of Scotland, where his service would be very useful to her,'[1] and the future Earl of Stair distinguished themselves; and in October Murray's regiment, then encamped at Liége, had its huts burnt down and its equipment destroyed owing to the carelessness of a drunken soldier, and had to be sent to Maestricht.

The campaign of 1703 saw the siege of Bonn, the careful arrangements for the enterprise on Antwerp, which could not be carried out owing to the ill-timed movements of the Dutch generals, the reverse of Eckeren, and the reduction of Huy. The Duke of Marlborough is found in April, and again in November, pressing on the States the consideration of the memorial, placed by the Duke of Queensberry in the hands of the Dutch Envoy at London 'touchant l'établissement des six régiments Ecossais à leur solde,'[2] and his solicitude for the preservation of the British character of the Brigade is shown by the following letter addressed by his secretary to Brigadier Lauder:

'*Camp at Calmpthout, 26 July* 1703.

'Sir,—My Lord Duke of Marlborough having been informed that you have recommended a stranger to be major to your regiment preferably to several other officers who are much his seniors, and have deserved encouragement for their good service; and his Grace being sensible of the Queen's intention to preserve the six regiments entire in the Scotch nation, and how much concerned Her Majesty would be that any foreigner should be preferred in these regiments to the prejudice of her own subjects, his Grace, in friendship to you, commands me to acquaint you therewith before any representation be made in England, which might occasion Her Majesty's commands to his Grace to make application to the States in her name for prevention thereof.'

---

[1] *Marlborough Despatches*, June 8th, 1702, vol. i. p. 3.
[2] *Marlborough Despatches.*

In August Hamilton's regiment was employed at the siege of Huy, and the duke pointed out to the States that it 'had suffered terribly during the past year from sickness,' and as the men had begun again to fall ill at Ysendike, requested that it might be sent to better quarters.[1] In September Brigadier Murray marched with four battalions, four squadrons and part of the artillery to join General Bulow, who had invested Limburg, which surrendered before the end of the month.

It is not clear whether any of the six regiments took part in the grand campaign of 1704, which was signalised by the victories of Schellenberg and Blenheim. In May the duke is found requesting that Murray should be sent to him with the reinforcement instead of the Baron de Heyde, who had been left in command at Coblenz; but it would seem that this could not be carried out,[2] and in September he wrote to him saying, 'I have always had so good an opinion of you, and so great value for your merit, that without a compliment I should be heartily glad to have you in the queen's service, but the regiment you mention [probably Row's, the Scots Fusiliers] was disposed of some time before I received your letter.' During part of the year at any rate both the Duke of Argyll's and Dalrymple's regiments were in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, and it would seem that the others were in garrison at Liége or in the field in the Netherlands from provision being made for their recruits being sent to Bois-le-Duc.

The campaign of 1705 opened, as far as the Scots Brigade was concerned, with a sudden call on Lauder's regiment to aid in repelling a threatened French attack on the frontiers of Flanders and Brabant. The command which Lauder held in person was menaced by a French force at Deynse, but he had despatched his own regiment in response to a request from Bergen-op-Zoom, and on the 9th of May it was reported as having marched for Breda. While the duke's operations on the Moselle were delayed by the tardiness of the Dutch, the French suddenly made an advance on the Meuse, took Huy on the 1st of June,

---

[1] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. i. p. 162.
[2] *Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 283, 308.

where it would seem that Hamilton's regiment lost its clothes, arms, and baggage,[1] captured Liége, and invested the citadel, where the Duke of Argyll's regiment appears to have been in garrison. The approach of Marlborough relieved Liége. Huy was recovered on 11th July, and on 17th July the famous French lines were forced. The duke was anxious to follow up his success without delay, and among his arrangements was the despatch of Lauder's regiment among others which were sent from their garrisons in Flanders and Brabant to reinforce Baron Spaar, who was to act on that side.[2] But the discontent and delays of the Dutch prevented another triumph at the passage of the Dyle, and the campaign produced no other action of importance. In recommending Major-General Murray to the Dutch commander, Salisch, the duke wrote: 'C'est un officier de mérite qui vous soulagera beaucoup puisque vous pourrez vous reposer entièrement sur ses soins.'

In February 1706 Colyear's and Murray's regiments were in garrison at Maestricht, where they claimed precedence of the Danish troops.[3] Argyll's was during part of the year in garrison in the citadel of Liége, and Hamilton's profited by an exchange of prisoners, the men now returned having probably been taken at Huy in the previous year. In the battle of Ramillies some at least of the regiments did good service. Lord Edward Murray wrote to the Duke of Atholl that 'Major-General Murray had the good fortune to save the Duke of Marlborough, who had at least been prisoner had he not come to his assistance with the Scots Dutch Brigade.'[4] Lieut.-Colonel Cranston of the Cameronians, writing from the camp at Ronsslaer to his friend Robert Cunningham said, 'The British troops had very little hand in the action, only the Scots Brigade of foot in the States service with Major-General Murray and the Duke of Argyll had an honourable share in it. The duke led the Scots Brigade with a battalion of the Dutch Guards, and was

[1] Letter from Duke of Marlborough, 22nd October 1705, requesting that the regiment be transferred from Zealand to Holland in the new State of War.—*Marlborough Despatches*, vol. ii. p. 310.

[2] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. ii. p. 186.

[3] *Infra*, p. 75.

[4] *Chronicles of Atholl*, etc., vol. ii. p. 60.

himself the second or third man who with his sword in his hand broke over the enemy's trenches, and charged them out of the village of Ramillies, pushing on into their very lines of foot. He received three shot upon him, but happily all blunt. Major-General Murray, who was posted on the left of the second line, was so happy visibly to save the Duke of Marlborough, who fulfilled that day all the parts of a great captain, except that he exposed his person as the meanest soldier.'[1] Borthwick, who had exchanged from the colonelcy of the Cameronians with the Earl of Stair, was killed at the head of the regiment that had been Lord Portmore's. Edward Halkett, major of Colyear's fell, and Captains L'Amy and Andrew Mowat of Murray's appear in the Dutch lists as killed in action. Lediard also mentions as among the killed Colonel Murray, junior, and Major Cunningham, and Captain Hugh Sutherland among the wounded. Within a few months commissions were given in place of Walter Clerk and Hendrick Denun, both deceased, of Borthwick's regiment.

The victory of Ramillies was followed by the submission of Brussels, by the surrender of Antwerp, on 11th June, by that of Ostend on 6th July, by the siege of Menin, in which Lauder's regiment took part, and its capitulation on 21st August, by the surrender of Dendermonde on 6th September, and by that of Aix on 4th October. When the army went into winter quarters, Major-General Colyear was with General Salisch at Mechlin, Major-General Murray in command at Courtrai, and Major-General Lauder in command at Dendermonde. The duke's letters show how important he considered the fortress of Courtrai, for he wrote to Murray on the 15th October, saying, 'I shall long to hear you have got to Courtrai and have begun to work,' pressed the supply of palisades from Ghent, sent an order for 2000 pioneers on the 19th, and urged upon the authorities at Brussels the supply of all that was wanting, though he 'thought the demands very large, particularly as to the fascines and piquets.' On 2nd November he ordered six Danish and four Scots battalions, 'who are

[1] *Hist. MS. Com.* 15th Rep., App. part iv. p. 309.

to be in garrison at Bruges,[1] to march towards Courtrai, where they are to remain as long as you shall think necessary for the security of the place, which I suppose will be but a few days.' On 24th November he wrote to Murray acknowledging 'the project concerted with M. Ivoy for the security of the garrison of Courtray, which is in so good hands that I should be under no manner of concern though the enemy might have any thoughts of insulting you, which it is not likely they will.'[2]

In January 1707 Hamilton's regiment was at Nymeguen with detachments at Deventer, Zwolle, and Campen ; Argyll's, now Lord Tullibardine's,[3] at Courtrai, while in May Captain Douglas of Hamilton's regiment wrote from Nymeguen reporting his communications with General Horn in reference to French parties repeatedly reported as on the march.

During the spring of 1708 Lauder's regiment was still in garrison at Dendermonde, Murray's at Courtrai, and Tullibardine's again at Liége. The important developments of the campaign began with the sudden and spirited advance of the French with the intention of capturing Ghent, Bruges, and Oudenarde. Ghent fell to treachery or surprise, and Bruges surrendered on the first summons. Major-General Murray, who had been posted with a detachment at Marienkirk, and to whom the duke had written on 12th June, 'in my opinion you should have your eye chiefly towards the security of Dutch Flanders,' marched promptly to Ghent on the first alarm, and would have saved the place had he not been refused admission by the burghers. 'I had the account,' he wrote to the duke from Sas-van-Ghent, 'of the enemy's being entered Ghent at seven o'clock that morning, and by eight o'clock I was before the Bruges port with four hundred dragoons, and had ordered all

[1] To Lord Dalrymple the duke wrote on 5th November, instructing him, 'When your Lordship has seen the Scots Brigade at their garrison of Bruges,' to inspect the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons on his way to the Hague.

[2] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. iii.

[3] On September 25th, 1706, the Duke of Atholl was informed that the queen had given the Duke of Argyll an English regiment, and Lord Orkney had got the Duke of Marlborough to write to the States to give Argyll's late regiment to Lord Tullibardine. Letter from Marquis of Tullibardine to the same effect, dated Hague, October 5th, 1706.—*Chronicles of Atholl*. See also letters from Duke of Marlborough to Lord Tullibardine and Major-General Murray.—*Marlborough Despatches*, vol. iii. p. 321.

the foot to be ready to follow, and when I called myself to the burghers at the barriers to open their ports, otherwise their grand bailiff and all of them should answer for it with their heads; but they answered in presence of Baron d'Audignies and several other officers that they would open their ports for no man: and as I am informed since there were only six dragoons of the enemy within at that port, who kept guard with the ordinary guard of the burghers, so that it is clear that the burghers were resolved to assist the enemy, for the guard where they entered never offered to shut the barrier or take their arms to oppose them; on the contrary, so soon as their grand bailiff had entered the town they cried through all the streets, *Vive la France et Vive La Faille*! This gentleman was grand bailiff under the French when we took the town.'

Murray took up his position at Sas-van-Ghent, and the duke advised him to 'remain where you are with the three regiments, and endeavour as in you lies to protect the Pays de Waes without exposing your people too much.' On the very day of Oudenarde Murray had to report the fall of Plassendal and even later that of Fort Rouge; but the duke's reply was, 'I hope the success God Almighty has given us over their army will soon retrieve it and likewise Ghent. Neither need you be in any further pain for Ostend, since they can have no other thoughts than securing their own frontiers.' Oudenarde had been invested on the morning of July 9th, but the allied army was at once in motion to its relief, and on the 11th Vendôme and the Duke of Burgundy succumbed, as had Tallard and Villeroi, to the superior genius of Marlborough and the valour of his troops. Among the regiments which took part in the battle were Colyear's[1] and Lord Tullibardine's, whose young colonel wrote to his father, 'I had the honour to begin the attack on the left, being commanded with five hundred grenadiers to take post of a very close ground and keep the enemy off till all the cavalry came up.'

---

[1] Lediard.—Commissions were granted dating from 17th August and 11th October respectively in place of Captains Colin Campbell and Robert Boyd, deceased of Colyear's regiment, also on January 10th, 1709, in place of Francis Ogilvie of Hepburn's regiment, killed in battle.

After the victory of Oudenarde and the forcing of the French lines covering the country between the Scheldt and the Lys, the allies laid siege to Lille, the capital of French Flanders. By judicious dispositions an immense convoy of stores for the siege was brought safely to its destination in spite of the efforts of the French to intercept it, the Prince of Orange with thirty-one battalions advancing to Marquette on the Lower Dyle to hold in check the garrison of Lille. He 'surprised a French post in the abbey by the enterprising valour of a British sergeant, who swam across the river and let down the drawbridge.' The action of Wynendal was fought on 27th September; the town of Lille surrendered on 22nd October, and the citadel fell on 9th November. During the autumn the charge of important posts was committed to officers of the Brigade. Colonel Swinton seems to have been in command at Ath,[1] and Sir James Wood at Dendermonde,[2] while at a critical moment Major-General Murray received orders to march at once with all the troops he could from Flanders to enter the city of Brussels and protect it from all insult.[3] In November the French made a vigorous attack on Brussels, which was saved by the gallant defence of the garrison,[4] and the passage of the French positions on the line of the Scheldt by the Duke of Marlborough. Murray also took part, commanding a covering force of four battalions, in the operations for the recovery of Ghent,[5] which was surrendered on 2nd January, the same day that the French evacuated Bruges, Plassendal and Leffinghem, surrendering all their conquests and retiring into their own country.

In the spring of 1709, Murray's and Hamilton's regiments appear to have been in garrison at Courtrai, of which John Balfour was Fort Major; Lauder's at Dendermonde; and Colyear's and Tullibardine's at Brussels. The Brigade found

---

[1] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. iv. p. 213.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 303. Also *Memorial*, p. 96 *infra*.

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 225, 230.

[4] 'I had the good fortune,' writes the Governor, 'to have in this affair two seconds, Major-General Murray and Baron Wrangel, who did all that could be expected from two persons of so great experience and valour as they are.'

[5] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. iv. p. 357.

its recruiting seriously hampered by the efforts made in Scotland to make up the queen's national regiments. In the campaign now opening, Murray, Lauder, and Colyear held the rank of lieut.-generals, Hamilton that of major-general, and Douglas, soon to succeed Hepburn, that of Brigadier.[1]

In the last days of June the allied army laid siege to Tournay. The town capitulated on 30th July, and the citadel on 3rd September. The army then moved to form the siege of Mons, and in a few days found itself face to face with that of France, under Marshal Villars, near Malplaquet. In the bloodiest and most desperately contested battle of the whole war the Scots Brigade had their full share. They formed part of the Dutch infantry under the Prince of Orange, on the left of the allied army, and had before them some of the most formidable of the entrenchments which the French had constructed in a difficult and defensible country. While Murray, Colyear, Lauder, and Hamilton were all personally engaged, their regiments are not to be found in the lists of these employed in the battle, but the battalions of Tullibardine and Hepburn (described in the plan of the battle as 'the Dutch Highland Brigade'), under command of Brigadier Douglas, formed part of Hamilton's division. 'The left of the whole front,' says Coxe, 'was led by Major-General Hamilton and Brigadier Douglas with four battalions, among whom was the Scottish Brigade in four lines, with orders to enter the wood and attack the grenadiers who covered the right flank of the enemy. . . . On the word to march all were instantly in motion, led on by the aspiring Prince of Orange, at the head of

[1] On August 1st, 1709, the Duke of Marlborough forwarded to the Council of State a memorandum as to the army rank of Lord Tullibardine, as to which his lieutenant-colonel disputed his seniority. Lord Tullibardine had held a commission as colonel in the British service when serving as aide-de-camp in 1706. Sometime after the lieutenant-colonel of Argyll's regiment obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy from the States, and finally the States gave the regiment to Lord Tullibardine. The lieutenant-colonel rested his claim on the priority of his Dutch commission, but it was pointed out that there was no example of officers who had entered the Dutch from the British service losing their first rank, that Lauder, Murray, and Colyear, when they entered the Dutch from the British service as colonels, had ranked according to their British seniority, and that the same rule had been applied in the cases of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Stair, although disputed by some officers of the States.—*Marlborough Despatches*, vol. iv. p. 566.

the first nine battalions, under a tremendous shower of grape and musketry. He had scarce advanced a few paces when the brave Oxenstiern was killed by his side and several aides-de-camp and attendants successively dropped as he advanced. His own horse being killed, he rushed forward on foot; and as he passed the opening of the great flanking battery, whole ranks were swept away; yet he reached the entrenchment, and waving his hat, in an instant the entrenchment was forced at the point of the bayonet by the Dutch Guards and Highlanders. But before they could deploy, they were driven from the fort by an impetuous charge from the troops of the French left. . . . A dreadful carnage took place among all the troops in this concerted attack. Spaar lay dead upon the field, Hamilton was carried off wounded, and the lines beginning to waver recoiled a few paces. Deriving fresh spirit from this repulse, the heroic Prince of Orange mounted another horse, and when that was shot under him his native energy was not shaken: he rallied the nearest troops, took a standard from the regiment of Mey and marched on foot, almost alone, to the entrenchment. He planted the colours on the bank, and called aloud, "Follow me, my friends, here is your post." Foremost among the assailants was the heir of Atholl, the gallant Marquis of Tullibardine, followed by his faithful Highlanders: he sought honour in a foreign service, and died the death of heroes.'

'There's great loss,' wrote Lord Orkney to the Duke of Atholl, 'especially among the Dutch foot, and I'm heartily sorry poor Tullibardine is among the dead.' A few days later he wrote again, 'He was shot through the thigh, but would not come off, which showed more than ordinary courage; his regiment is quite cut to pieces.'[1] The lieut.-colonel, Charles Swinton, and his brother, Captain James Swinton, also in the regiment, were among the dead, as were Captains David Graham and James Brown. Of the other regiment Colonel Hepburn seems to have died of his wounds on 26th September, and René de Tascher lay dead on the field. There were also killed Colonel Cranston of the Cameronians, who had served the States in 1697-99 and Lieut.-Colonel Ramsay. The

[1] *Chronicles of Atholl.*

citadel of Mons fell before the end of October, and the army went into winter quarters.

The Marquis of Tullibardine, who is said to have had a quarrel with the Prince of Orange, so bitter that they had agreed to fight a duel after the next engagement, was succeeded by Colonel John Campbell, who died before the 28th of the following March, when Sir James Wood was appointed colonel. Hepburn's regiment was given to Brigadier James Douglas.

In 1710 Wood's regiment was in garrison at Brussels. The allied army in succession reduced Douay, Béthune, St. Venant, and Aire, the attack of St. Venant being confided to the Prince of Orange with twenty battalions and five squadrons, under whom served Lauder, Murray, Hamilton, and Douglas. Colyear seems to have held post with a force at Pont Rouge, from which he moved as was necessary to cover the despatch of convoys to the besiegers of St. Venant and Aire.[1]

In 1711 Wood's regiment was in garrison at Douay, Colyear's at Liége, and General Murray apparently again in command at Courtrai, where his regiment is found till 1715. The French reduced a small fort at Harlebeck near Ypres, and took prisoners Lieutenant Dunbar and forty men of Murray's regiment; and General Murray was subsequently in command of the force sent to construct a new one, joining the duke when he proceeded to pass the French lines. At the siege of Bouchain the left attack was commanded by Lieutenant-General Colyear. In 1712 Wood's regiment was in garrison at Menin. In the summer of that year Great Britain concluded an armistice with France, and the British troops under the Duke of Ormond were withdrawn from the army of the Grand Alliance. The negotiations resulted in the signature of the Treaty of Utrecht on 31st March 1713, by which all the allies with the exception of Austria made peace with France.

---

[1] *Marlborough Despatches*, vol. v.

I

STATES OF WAR

1699-1712

1699

[The following is an extract from the 'Petition of War' for 1699. The Petition of War was an analytical report of the condition of the army and navy, which preceded the State of War, and was made by the Council of State, and addressed to the States-General.]

. . . In the first place, then, in execution of the resolution of your High Mightinesses of September 6th last, twenty-one companies of Scots, with a staff-officer, have been taken from the State, to make room, without trouble to the country, for the regiment of dragoons of his Majesty, led by General-Major Eppinger.

In the second place, the pay of the fifty Scottish companies, which have remained in service, has been equalised at 919 : 1 : 7 for forty-two days, in place of being drawn as formerly; a third at 993 : 3 : 10, and two-thirds at 882 : 0 : 0, although they really drew, by mutual division, equally 919 : 1 : 7.

	Gelderland.		*Voetvolck.*[1]		
	men	monthly pay		men	monthly pay
George Lawder,[2] Colonel van een Schotsch regiment[3] . . .	55	glds. st. d. 919 1 7	Alexander Stewart,[4] Lt.-Col. . . .	55	glds. st. d. 919 1 7

[1] The Dutch companies, also each of fifty-five men, only receive eight hundred and eighty-two guilders monthly. From 1606 the Dutch currency had been reckoned by guilders (gulden) st. and d. Formerly the Dutch had used the Flemish £ of 20 schellingen = 6 gulden.

[2] George Lauder (see vol. i. p. 506), son of Colonel George Lauder (vol. i. p. 326), succeeded Brigadier Balfour (killed at Killiecrankie) in command of the regiment. Wounded and taken prisoner at St. Omer 1677; wounded at Steinkirk, 1692; wounded and taken prisoner at Landen, 1693; brigadier, 1702; major-general from April 14th, 1704; lieut.-general from January 1st, 1709. See Petition by, April 13th, 1708. *Infra*, p. 80.

[3] This state shows the regiment as consisting of ten companies. In the Flanders Army List of 1694, it consisted of thirteen. The three junior companies, commanded in 1694 by Peter Gordon, Robert Ferguson, and Archibald Patten, were probably reduced upon the peace, and before the transfer to the Dutch establishment.

[4] Alexander Stewart, lieut.-colonel August 1st, 1693. Exchanged from Lauder's to lieut.-colonelcy of Lord Lorne's regiment in 1701, and was succeeded by Charles Swinton, whose commission as colonel-commandant dated from November 25th, 1706.

	men	monthly pay
Donalt Mcleod,[1] St Major,. . .	55	919 1 7
Walter Murray,[2] .	,,	,,
James Blair,[3] . .	,,	,,
George Preston,[4] .	,,	,,
John Buchanan,[5] .	,,	,,
Robert Flyming,[6] .	,,	,,
Nicolsone,[7] . .	55	919 1 7
David Baird,[8] . .	,,	,,

Tractementen.

George Lawder, Scottish Col.	200
Alexander Stewart, Lt-Col.,	80
Donald Mcleod, St-Major,	60

Holland. Dragoons.

It must be noted that the companies of dragoons, according to a resolution of their High Mightinesses of December 11th, in the year 1697, have been decreased from fifty-five to fifty-four horses, to obtain funds for the pensions of the reformed officers. But as the pension must die out, and the companies must again be raised to the former number, they have been drawn out on the States of War on the old footing. But the regiment of Eppinger has not been included among these, as it again came into the pay of the State after the regulation of the pensions.

---

[1] Donald MacLeod. formerly served in Mackay's regiment, where he became major August 1st, 1693. Exchanged and became Major, from May 7th, 1694, of Lauder's. Dead by June 19th, 1705, when succeeded as captain by Andrew Lauder. Possibly of the family of Geanies.

[2] Walter Murray, captain from March 23rd, 1689. Succeeded by John Davidson, November 12th, 1699.

[3] James Blair, captain from September 2nd, 1689. Succeeded by Robert Farquhar from May 29th, 1703, having retired on account of old age. Possibly a son of Blair of Inchyra. James Blair, second son of John Blair, second Baron of Pittendrich, was a captain in the service of the States-General. His father had a charter in 1638.

[4] George Preston, second son of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield. Captain from May 23rd, 1692. Dated August 1st, 1692. Left regiment and retired from Dutch service as lieut.-colonel in 1707. Had succeeded James Ferguson in command of his company in Lauder's in 1692, and also succeeded him (after Colonels Borthwick and Lord Stair) in command of the Cameronians. Colonel of the Cameronians for many years; a general in the British service; lieut.-governor of Edinburgh Castle, and the last soldier who wore the old buff coat. Commander-in-chief in Scotland. Wounded at Ramillies.

[5] John Buchanan, captain in succession to Sir John Keith before Namur, August 1st, 1695 (formerly in Ferguson's regiment).

[6] Robert Fleming, captain from August 1st, 1692. Dead by June 30th, 1707, when succeeded by Alexander Bruce.

[7] William Nicolson, captain from August 10th, 1693. Brevet-major May 9th, 1710. Br. lieut.-colonel, December 27th, 1712. Sergeant-major, July 1st, 1713. Lieut.-colonel August 28th, 1716. Deceased 1720.

[8] David Baird, captain May 15th, 1695, in succession to Yuill.

	men	monthly pay
Sijne Majesteit, Colonel, . . .	74	2005
Abr. Eppinger, Collonel Commandt, . .	,,	,,
Voetvolk.		
Schotsche Compagnien.		
Walter Colyear,[1] Colonel,[2] . . .	55	919 1 7
Wm Murray,[3] Lt-Colonel, . . .	,,	,,
David Nicolson,[4] St-Major, . .	55	919 1 7
Edward Hacket,[5] .	,,	,,
John Ramsay,[6] .	,,	,,
Josua van Beest,[7] .	,,	,,
James Boyd,[8] . .	,,	,,
Simon Fraser,[9] .	,,	,,
John de Laat du Fresne,[10]	,,	,,
James Alexander,[11] .	,,	,,

[1] The regiment now consisted of ten companies. In 1694 there were thirteen.

[2] Walter Philip Colyear, second son of Sir Alexander Colyear colonel of the regiment in 1673, and brother of the Earl of Portmore. Ensign in his father's regiment, 1675; in the Prince of Orange's Guards in 1676. Present at the battles of Mont-Cassel, St. Denis, the Boyne, siege of Limerick, Steinkirk, Landen, and siege of Namur. Appointed colonel in 1697, and received commission as such on its transfer to the Dutch service in 1698; brigadier 1702; major-general 1704; lieut.-general 1709, and general 1727. Present at siege of Bonn 1703, Fort Leeuwen 1705, Ostend 1706, Oudenarde 1708, Malplaquet 1709, and siege of Bouchain 1711. Governor of Bonn in 1707, and of Namur from 1718 to 1747. Resigned governorship, and died at Maestricht in November 1747, aged ninety. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Lionel, Duke of Dorset. See Petitions by, in 1708 and 1709, and state of his services, part II. sec. (2.)

[3] William Murray, promoted from major before Namur, July 1st, 1695; colonel-commandant April 10th, 1705. Deceased by March 17th, 1733, when succeeded as lieut.-colonel by J. P. de Laat du Fresné. Colonel William Murray was appointed sergeant-major-general of infantry March 11th, 1727.

[4] David Nicolson, appointed major June 20th, 1696. Had previously served in the Royal Regiment (Royal Scots).

[5] Edward Halkett, br. lieut.-colonel April 10th, 1705. Killed at Ramillies 1706. Son of Captain Maurice Halkett (killed at Maestricht 1675). Married Judith de Pagniet. Father of Lieut.-General Charles Halkett, colonel of the regiment in 1747.

[6] John Ramsay, captain in 1694. William, first Earl of Dalhousie, had two sons, Captains John and William Ramsay; and Captain John had a son, Captain William Ramsay, who succeeded to the earldom in 1711.

[7] Joshua van Beest, major March 11th, 1705; lieut.-colonel July 14th, 1706. Taken prisoner at Killiecrankie as captain-lieutenant. Died 1724.

[8] James Boyd, captain in 1692.

[9] Simon Fraser, captain from May 1st, 1693. Exchanged from Mackay's regiment. Br.-major 1706. Dead by August 26th, 1710, when succeeded by Philip Graham.

[10] John de Laat du Fresné, received Dutch commission December 5th, 1698; br.-major April 25th, 1725; br. lieut.-colonel May 18th, 1727; colonel-commandant March 20th, 1730; lieut.-colonel March 17th, 1773. Deceased 1736.

[11] James Alexander, captain from May 22nd, 1694. Died 1721.

	men	monthly pay
Robert Murray,[1] Colonel, . . .	55	919 1 7
James Douglas, L[t]-Col.,[2]	,,	,,
John Cuningham, Major,[3]	,,	,,
Fredrik Lamie,[4] .	55	919 1 7
James Cuningham,[5]	,,	,,
Heugh Mackay,[6] .	,,	,,
Donald Cameron,[7] .	,,	,,

[1] The regiment now consists of ten companies; in 1695 it had numbered thirteen.

Robert Murray of Melgum, captain-lieut. of Scots Guards June 3rd, 1684; captain before March 1st, 1689; lieut.-colonel of Scots Guards November 13th, 1695; at Landen and siege of Namur. On death of Brigadier-General Æneas Mackay, appointed colonel of his regiment, May 30th, 1697; major-general from April 14th, 1704; lieut.-general from January 1st, 1709; lieut.-governor and commandant of Tournay September 17th, 1716; governor of Tournay April 28th, 1718; died 1719. General Robert Murray of Melgum is stated by the author of the *Strictures* to have quitted the Dutch Brigade for the Austrian service, and become commander-in-chief in the Netherlands, and to have had a son who became General Count Murray in the imperial service. Father and son appear to be confused. General Robert Murray commanded at Courtrai, and served with distinction throughout the Marlborough campaigns (*supra*, pp. 10-16).

Sir William Murray of Newton, second baronet of Clermont, had a second son who having betaken himself to a military life was 'a general in the Dutch service, but died without issue.'—Douglas's *Baronage*. See p. 19, note 2.

[2] James Douglas, appointed lieut.-colonel of regiment July 1st, 1697; previously captain and lieut.-colonel in the Scots Foot Guards. Probably Colonel James Douglas of Morton in Nithsdale. Brigadier January 1st, 1709; colonel of Lord Portmore's regiment in succession to John Hepburn from September 16th, 1709.

[3] John Cunningham, apparently exchanged from Lauder's regiment in 1693 or 1694; major May 7th, 1694; colonel-commandant from December 13th, 1709; major at Courtrai September 11th, 1710; succeeded General Murray as colonel March 22nd, 1719; brigadier-general March 11th, 1727. Deceased 1730.

[4] Frederick Lamy, captain in 1694; br.-major April 10th, 1705. Killed at Ramillies 1706.

[5] James Cunningham, exchanged from Sir Charles Graham's regiment, and captain from April 20th, 1693, in succession to Simon Fraser; br.-major September 7th, 1706; br. lieut.-colonel December 18th, 1709; lieut.-colonel March 22nd, 1719. Brother of John Cunningham, whom he succeeded as colonel of the regiment, July 17th, 1730. Wounded at Terra Nova, Namur. Deceased 1733.

[6] Hugh Mackay, son of General Hugh Mackay of Scourie killed at Steinkirk; appointed at age of twelve to succeed his father in command of his company September 1st, 1692; rose to the rank of major, and died at Cambrai in 1708; succeeded as captain by Alexander Marjoribanks January 7th, 1709. He married a Swiss lady of the family of De Lancy, and had two sons, Hugh, colonel of the regiment 1773-1775, and Gabriel, lieut.-colonel of Stewart's regiment.

[7] Donald Cameron, captain-lieut. April 20th, 1693; captain August 1st, 1693; br. sergeant-major December 18th, 1709. 'Donald, second son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, a man of great honour and merit, was a major in

	men	monthly pay
Heugh Sutherland,[1]	55	919 1 7
Heugh Mackay,[2] .	,,	,,
George Bruce,[3] .	,,	,,
Under Ferguson. Henry Steward,[4]	,,	,,
. . .	,,	,,
James Cranstand,[5]	,,	,,
John Blackader,[6]	,,	,,
Andrew Monroe,[7]	,,	,,
James Aickman,[8]	,,	,,

Tractementen.	
Abraham Eppinger, Collonel commanderende 't regim[t] dragonders van. sijn Ma[t] [commanding the reg. dragoons of his Maj.] .	300
Walter Collyear, Schotsche Collonel, . . .	200
W[m] Murray, L[t]-Collonel .	80
David Nicolson, S[t]-Major .	60
Robbert Murray, Collonel	200
James Douglas, L[t]-Collonel	800
John Cunningham, S[t]-Majoor	600

---

the service of the States of Holland, and died without issue *anno* 1718.'—Douglas's *Baronage*. It was to him that General Hugh Mackay addressed the remark about his father's wild savages at Killiecrankie.

[1] Hugh Sutherland, captain August 1st, 1693. Dead by November 21st, 1707, when succeeded by John Lamy.

[2] The same name occurs twice. The second was

Hugh Mackay, lieutenant August 1st, 1692; captain in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Bowie, July 16th, 1695. At Landen and siege of Namur; sergeant-major November 22nd, 1718. Not in lists after 1726.

[3] George Bruce, lieutenant August 1st, 1692; captain in succession to Cattenburg, August 31st, 1695. Wounded at Terra Nova, Namur.

[4] Here begin the officers of Ferguson's regiment, some of whom were on the repartition of Holland, while the colonel and others were on that of Zeeland. There are ten companies, one being blank in the State. In 1694 there had been thirteen.

Henry Stewart, captain April 1st, 1691; killed at Blenheim.—State of Brigadier Ferguson's regiment after the battle of Blenheim, *Kinmundy Papers*.

[5] James Cranston of Glen, captain from raising of regiment; became lieut.-colonel of the regiment, and was killed at Malplaquet. 'Killed by a cannon ball, sitting at the head of the regiment, shot in at the left breast and out at the back: he spoke not a word.'—Blackader's Letter, *Life*. Some interesting letters written by him to Robert Cunningham are preserved among the Duke of Portland's MSS., and printed in the *Hist. MS. Com.* 15th Report, App. part iv.

[6] John Blackader, son of Rev. John Blackader, minister of Troqueer. At Dunkeld and in Flanders 1691-99; major 1705; wounded at Blenheim 1704, and at siege of Lisle 1708; lieut.-colonel 1709; commanded Glasgow regiment of volunteers 1715; deputy-governor of Stirling Castle; died 1729.—*Life and Diary of Lieut.-Colonel J. Blackader*, by Andrew Crichton.

[7] Andrew Monroe, captain in 1694. Probably Captain Andrew Munro of Westertown, second son of Sir John Munro, fourth baronet of Foulis.

[8] James Aikman, captain May 7th, 1694. James Aikman, 'son to the deceased Major James Aikman,' bought the estates of Balmakelly and Kirktonhill from Major-General Ferguson's son, James Ferguson of Kinmundy, in 1723.

Zeeland. *Voetvolk*	men	monthly pay
John Lord Strathnaver,[1] Colonel	55	919 1 7
Sir James Wood,[2]	,,	,,
Charles Swinton,[3]	,,	,,
Robbert Bruce,[4]	,,	,,
John Jordan,[5] .	,,	,,
John Home,[6] .	,,	,,
Thomas Drummond,[7]	55	919 1 7
John Bradie,[8] .	,,	,,
James Breuwer,[9]	,,	,,
John Gordon,[10]	,,	,,
James Ferguson, Colonel[11] .	,,	,,

[1] John, Lord Strathnaver, afterwards fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. Born 1661. Married, 1680, Lady Helen Cochrane. Raised a regiment in 1689, which was disbanded on February 1st, 1691. Raised a second regiment by commission, dated February 1st, 1692-93. Succeeded as Earl of Sutherland on March 4th, 1703. Died 1733. In June 1702 Lord Lorne was recommended to the States as his successor, as her Majesty desired his services in Scotland.—*The Sutherland Book.*

This regiment, now of ten companies, consisted of thirteen in 1694.

[2] Sir James Wood exchanged to lieut.-colonelcy of Lauder's regiment, and became colonel-commandant of it, June 3rd, 1705. Colonel of his original regiment (formerly Strathnaver's), in succession to John Campbell, March 28th, 1710. Brigadier of infantry March 1st, 1717. Petitions by April 10th and May 27th, 1709. On May 1st, 1705, the Duke of Marlborough wrote to Sir James Wood, advising him, as Lady Wood, his wife, was represented with her children to be reduced to a very low condition through his unkindness, to continue the allowance of five pounds a month, and pay her the arrears before her solicitations should be carried so far as to her Majesty or the States, which it was easy to foresee would prove to his disservice, and the dissatisfaction of those who wished him well.—*Marlborough Despatches.* Colonel of Royal Scots Fusiliers 1727. Died May 18th, 1738.

[3] Charles Swinton, captain, 1694, 1699; major, 1704; lieut.-colonel, 1705; colonel-commandant from November 25th, 1706. Son of Lord Mersington, a senator of the College of Justice. Killed at Malplaquet.

[4] Robert Bruce, captain, 1694. Appears as captain in States from 1699 to 1711.

[5] John Jordan (Jardine), captain, 1694.

[6] John Hume, captain, 1694.

[7] Thomas Drummond, captain, 1694.

[8] John Brodie, captain, 1694; major in 1708; lieut.-colonel, April 4th, 1710. Dead by December 20th, 1715, when succeeded by Francis Farquhar.

[9] James Broun [?], captain, 1694. Killed at Malplaquet 1709.

[10] John Gordon, captain, September 18th, 1694. Dead by June 7th, 1708, when succeeded by James Swinton. Probably a son of Gordon of Embo.

[11] Major-General James Ferguson of Balmakelly (see vol. i. p. 513). Formerly major of Lauder's when in Scotland. Colonel of the Cameronians from August 24th, 1693. Among the *Kinmundy Papers* is his commission in Dutch, as a captain in his own regiment during the short period it was in the Dutch service, dated January 1st, 1698. During the period of the colonel's command the regiment had several officers of his own name, including at least five or six near relatives. These were:

Robert Ferguson, probably son of his brother George, appointed lieutenant of the colonel's company in 1693, the roll of which he signed as present at

	men	monthly pay		
Alexander Levingston, L^{t}-Coll.[1]	55	919	1	7
W^{m} Borthwick, S^{t}-Major [2]	,,	,,		
Alexander Campbell,[3]	,,	,,		

Tractementen.

John, Lord Strathnaver, Scottish Colonel	200
James Ferguson ,,	200
Alexander Levingston, L^{t}-Coll.	80
W^{m} Borthwick, S^{t}-Major	60

Blenheim, where he was wounded. He must be distinguished from Captain Robert Ferguson of Lauder's regiment, probably also a relative.

Alexander Ferguson, son of the colonel's elder brother, William Ferguson of Badifurrow. Ensign on May 30th, 1696, probably of one of the reduced companies. Ensign in the Scots Guards January 29th, 1697. Killed in a quarrel at Edinburgh, January 29th, 1702.

William Ferguson, probably brother of the preceding. Ensign June 1st, 1697. Became a lieut.-colonel in the Russian service.

John Ferguson, probably brother of the two preceding. Ensign June 16th, 1697; lieutenant and adjutant in 1700. 'The handsomest man in King William's army.' Present at Blenheim.

John Ferguson. Ensign in 1700; probably brother of Lieutenant Robert.

James Ferguson (of Kinmundy), the colonel's son, aged four years. 'Appointed ensign to the colonel's company,' July 3rd, 1700. See article on Child Commissions, Dalton's *Army Lists*, vol. iv. p. 293.

There also served in it Leonard Ferguson (ensign 1694; lieutenant 1697; wounded at Blenheim); Lieutenant Ferguson (1690), and Ensign Hugh Ferguson (1689-90). The two last were probably from the west of Scotland, where the regiment was raised in 1689, and Hugh Ferguson is entered in the Scottish muster-rolls (*Reg. House*) as Hugh Ferguson of Finnart (in Carrick). A grand-nephew of Major-General Ferguson, John Ferguson, grandson of his brother Walter, died in 1751, 'a Lieut. in Brigadier Halkett's regiment in the Dutch service.'

In a Dutch pay-list of 1689 the names occur of Jacob Ferguson and Cornelis Ferguson. On 20th November 1704 William Ferguson received an ensign's commission in Murray's regiment, and on 9th January 1705 Cornelis Ferguson one in the regiment of Colonel Zoog (*Military Records at the Hague*). An Ensign Ferguson had been killed at the siege of Breda in 1637.

[1] Alexander Livingstone, brother of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Lord Teviot, and succeeded to baronetcy in 1711. Formerly in Lauder's (see vol. i. p. 506); wounded at Blenheim.

[2] William Borthwick, son of Colonel William Borthwick, younger of Soltay, afterwards of Johnstoneburn, to whom he was served heir on June 28th, 1690. Succeeded Major-General Ferguson in command of the regiment, and exchanged with John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair. Commission as colonel of the Scots Dutch regiment dated from January 7th, 1706. Wounded at Blenheim; killed at Ramillies. Henry Borthwick of Pilmuir, grandson of Colonel Borthwick's brother Alexander, was also killed at Ramillies, and his brother established his right as Lord Borthwick in 1762.—Douglas's *Peerage*.

[3] Alexander Campbell, captain in 1694. Killed at Blenheim.

1700.

State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

	men	monthly pay
Geo. Lauder, Col.	51	867 0 9
Alex. Stewart, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
Daniel Mackleod, St-Major	,,	,,
Thos. Davidson[1]	,,	,,
James Blair	,,	,,
Geo. Preston	,,	,,
John Buchanan	,,	,,
Robt Flyming	,,	,,
Wm Nicolsone	,,	,,
David Baird	,,	,,

Pay.

Geo. Lauder, Scottish Col.	200
Alex. Stewart, Lt-Col.	80
Daniel Mackleod, St-Major	60

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

	men	monthly pay
Walter Colyaart, Col.	51	867 0 9
Wm Murray, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
David Nicolson, St-Major	,,	,,
Edward Hakket [Hacket, Hacquet]	,,	,,
John Ramsay	,,	,,
Josua van Beest	51	867 0 9
James Boyd	,,	,,
Simon Fraser	,,	,,
John de Laat du Fresne	,,	,,
James Alexander	,,	,,
RobbertMurray, Col.	,,	,,
James Douglas, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
John Cuningham, St-Major	,,	,,
James Cuningham	,,	,,
Heugh Mackay	,,	,,
Donald Cameron	,,	,,
Heugh Sutherland	,,	,,
Heugh Mackay, Junior	,,	,,
Geo. Bruce	,,	,,
Fred. Lami	,,	,,

Pay.

Walter Colyaart, Scottish Col.	200
Wm Murray, Lt-Col.	80
David Nicolson, St-Major	60
Robbert Murray, Col.	200
James Douglas, Lt-Col.	80
John Cunnigham, St-Major	60

[1] Thomas Davidson. A John [*sic*] Davidson received commission as captain on November 12th, 1699, in succession to Walter Murray. Thomas Davidson, then deceased, was succeeded, on January 29th, 1711, by Gerard Sulliar de Leefdaal.

1701.

State of War.

Same as 1700.

Extraordinary State of War.

Holland. Foot.

Scots. Recruits.

	men	monthly pay
Walter Colyaart, Col.	52	676 10 0
The other 19 companies as 1700	,,	,,

2nd Extraordinary State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

Recruits.

	men	monthly pay
Geo. Lauder, Col.	18	234 4 5
The other 19 companies as 1700	,,	,,

New enlistments. Foot.

Scots under Lauder.

David Graham[1]	66	1062	3	1
David Baccalan[2]	,,	,,		

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Recruits.

Rob[t] Murray, Col.	18	234	4	5
The other 9 companies as 1700	18	234	4	5

New enlistments. Foot.

To supplement the regiment.

Under Murray.

Donald Mackdonald[3] . .	66	1062	3	1
Willem Mackensie[4] .	,,	,,		

Under Coliear.

Alex. Haquet[5]	66	1062	3	1
W[m] Ramsay[6] .	,,	,,		

[1] A David Graham became br. sergt.-major of Colyear's regiment July 28th, 1721; sergt.-major December 20th, 1724; br. lieut.-colonel April 25th, 1725; and colonel-commandant November 18th, 1727.

[2] David Baccalan, adjt.-gen. of Lt.-Gen. Lauder, was killed in battle 1709. (Malplaquet.)

[3] Donald Macdonald, apparently an error for MacLeod. See p. 31, note 1.

[4] William Mackenzie. A William Mackenzie had previously had a company in 1696, when John MacLeod was appointed his lieutenaut.

[5] Alexander Halkett. Br. lieut.-colonel, June 11th, 1710; colonel-commandant December 27th, 1712; lieut.-colonel July 1st, 1713; colonel in succession to Lauder July 24th, 1716; brigadier-general March 11th, 1727; major-general March 21st, 1740; and governor of Breda, May 13th, 1740. Died and was buried at Breda 1742. Sir John Halkett, killed at Bois-le-Duc 1628, had, in addition to Maurice, ancestor of General Charles Halkett (p. 41), a son 'John, ancestor of the late Major-General Alexander Halkett, of whom there are no male descendants.'—Douglas's *Baronage*.

[6] Wm. Ramsay, br.-major August 26th, 1710. Dead by February 28th, 1711, when succeeded by John Forrest. See p. 19, note 6.

2nd Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.

New enlistments. Scots.

	men	guilders
24 companies		
Carried out in blank	66	1062 3 1

Pay. Scots.

(In blank)	guilders
Colonel . .	200
Lt-Col. . .	80
St-Major . .	60

Zeeland.

New enlistments. Scots.

12 companies		
Carried out in blank	66	1062 3 1

Pay. Scots.

(In blank)	guilders
Colonel . .	200
St-Major . .	60

Utrecht.

Pay. Scots.

(In blank)	
Colonel . .	200
St-Major . .	60

Overyssel.

Pay. Scots.

Lt-Col. . .	80
Lt-Col. . .	80

1702.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland. Foot.

Same as 1700.

Pay.

Geo. Lauder, Scottish Col.	300
Alex. Stewart, Lt-Col. .	100
Daniel Mackleod, St-Major .	80
(In blank)	
Adjt. . .	40
Surgeon . .	20
Qr.-Master .	50
Pr.-Marshal .	25

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Same as 1700, except [Regt. Murray]

James Wood in the place of Geo. Bruce.

Pay.

Walter Coliaart, Scottish Col.	300
Wm. Murray, Lt-Col. .	100
David Nicolson, St-Major .	80
Adjt. . . .	40
Surgeon . . .	20
Qr.-Master . .	50
Pr.-Marshal . .	25
Robbert Murray, Col. .	300
James Douglas, Lt-Col. .	100
John Cunningham, St-Major	80
Adjt. etc., as above	

[In Margin]:

Take notice that, conform to their High Mightinesses' Resolution of Dec. 11th, 1697, the Foot Companies were reduced from 55 to 52 men, and by their further Resolution of April 25th, 1699, from 52 to 48 men. That the first reduction has been made to provide therewith for the pensions of reformed officers, who at the present time have so far again been replaced that the recruits in the Extraordinary State of War have been reduced by 2 men, and for the Scottish Companies by 3 men, hence must the said 2 and 3 men be accounted for in this State; the remaining officers falling out at death, or when placed again when the Companies have again to be brought to the former figure, and for these reasons are here carried out for 51 men.

Extraordinary State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

Geo. Lauder, Col. of a Scottish Regt.	15	195	3	10
The other 9 companies as 1700	,,	,,		

New Foot Companies.

Scots under Lauder.

David Graham	66	1016	15	0
David Baccalan	,,	,,		

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Colyear, Col. . .	15	195	3	10
The other 9 companies as 1700 .	15	195	3	10
Robbert Murray, Col. . .	,,	,,		
The other 9 companies as 1700 .	,,	,,		

New Scottish Companies.

To supplement the regiment.

Under Murray

Donald Makleod,	66	1062	3	0
Willem Makensi	,,	,,		

Under Colyear

Alex. Hacquet	66	1062	3	0
Wm. Ramsay .	,,	,,		

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. New Scottish Companies.[1]

	men			
David, Lord Portmore[2] . .	66	1062	3	1
James Colyear, Lt-Col.[3] .	,,	,,		
John Hepburn, St-Major[4] .	,,	,,		
John Monnet[5]	,,	,,		
John Hamilton[6]	,,	,,		
Arthur Innes[7]	,,	,,		
Pieter Carele[8]	,,	,,		
Theodore de St. deleges[9] .	,,	,,		
John Sinclair[10]	,,	,,		
Henry Rattray[11]	,,	,,		
Ogelvie[12]	66	1062	3	1
Campbel[13]	,,	,,		
Strathnaver, Col.	,,	,,		
And 11 more companies . .	,,	,,		
(In blank)				

	Pay.	*Foot.*
Johan, Lord Strathnaver, Col.		300
James Wood, Lt-Col. . .		100
Charles Swinton, St-Major .		80
Adjt		40
Surgeon . . .		20
Qr.-Mr . . .		50
Pr.-Marshal . . .		25

[1] This was the said regiment raised by King James in 1688, and first commanded by John Wauchope.

[2] David Colyear, first Earl of Portmore, son of Sir Alexander Colyear colonel in 1674 of the regiment afterwards commanded by Walter Philip Colyear. (See vol. i. p. 750.) Appointed colonel of 2nd Foot, February 27th, 1703.

[3] James Colyear, lieut.-colonel May 9th, 1694.

[4] John Hepburn, lieutenant June 1st, 1690; captain in 1694. Served at siege of Cork and in Flanders; major in 1700, lieut.-colonel by 1706; colonel in succession to William Borthwick, August 12th, 1706. Dead by September 26th, 1709. Probably mortally wounded at Malplaquet.

[5] John Monatt [Mowat ?], captain in 1694. Appears in lists till 1712.

[6] John Hamilton, captain in 1694; major in 1704; lieut.-colonel August 12th, 1706. Succeeded by James Gibson from September 26th, 1709. Probably mortally wounded at Malplaquet.

[7] Arthur Innes, captain June 1st, 1690. Dead by November 27th, 1705, when succeeded by James Paterson.

[8] Pieter Carle, captain in 1694. Succeeded by Cornelis Kennedy by April 29th, 1705.

[9] Theodore de St. Legers [?], captain August 20th, 1695.

[10] John Sinclair, captain in 1694. Succeeded by James Mongin from September 23rd, 1704.

[11] Henry Rattray, captain June 16th, 1695.

[12] William Ogilvie, became major, and was dead by November 22nd, 1709, when succeeded by Alexander Guthrie. Probably mortally wounded at Malplaquet.

[13] John Campbell, major September 6th, 1706. Colonel in succession to Lord Tullibardine in 1709. Dead and succeeded by Sir James Wood from March 28th, 1710.

David, Lord Portmore, Col.	300
L^t^-Col. . . .	100
Johan Hepburn, S^t^-Major .	80
Adjt. etc., as above	
And for Regt. Hamilton in blank	
L^t^-Col. . . .	100
S^t^-Major . . .	80
Adjt. etc. as above .	40

Zeeland.

New Companies.	*Foot.*	*Scots.*	
Geo. Hamilton,[1] Col. . .	66	1062	3 1
Walter MacDonalde de Borze,[2] L^t^.-Col.	,,	,,	
Johan Douglas,[3] Major . .	,,		
And 9 more companies in blank	,,	,,	

[1] George Hamilton, of Red House, East Lothian. Probably the Captain George Hamilton who left the Dutch service in 1688 (vol. i. p. 512), and received a company in Wauchope's Scots Foot. Colonel in 1694, apparently in succession to Sir Robert Moncrieff of this regiment, raised in Scotland in 1693, along with Lord Strathnaver's; brigadier April 16th, 1704; major-general January 1st, 1709. Petitions by April 29th, October 16th, and November 12th, 1709. Accompanied the Earl of Mar to Scotland in 1715, and commanded under him at Sheriffmuir. The Master of Sinclair states that on landing at Elie the Earl of Mar and General Hamilton went to Bethune of Balfour's house, Hamilton's son-in-law. In Anderson's *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton* it is stated that, 'unfortunately engaging in the rebellion in 1745 [1715?] on the side of the Pretender, he was made prisoner, tried and executed, and his property was confiscated to the Crown.'

[2] Walter Macdonald Bowie, captain in Mackay's regiment Scots Brigade, 1688; brevet lieut.-colonel December 24th, 1690; lieut.-colonel Hamilton's June 1st, 1695; major of Willemstad 1708; colonel-commandant September 21st, 1709,

[3] John Douglas appears in lists till 1715. Major June 1st, 1695; lieut.-colonel January 20th, 1708. This officer had the unique experience of seeing his daughter on the strength of the regiment as a captain. On 8th May 1696 a commission, signed at the Hague, appointed William Douglas captain in Hamilton's regiment. In 1718 the following petition was presented to the Treasury: 'Petition of William Theresa Douglas to the Lords of the Treasury.—Petitioner being daughter to Lieut.-Colonel John Douglas, of General Hamilton's late regiment of foot, King William, in consideration of her father's service, did her the honour to be her godfather in Flanders, and conferred on her his name, at the same time ordering her the pay of a captain to educate and bring her up, which pay was accordingly allowed by the States of Holland, and a company reserved vacant in the said regiment in her favour. Petitioner received the pay till the regiment was disbanded in Holland in 1714, at which time she was put on the establishment of half-pay with the rest of the officers, and allowed as such till 24th December 1717. In the last session of Parliament was excluded from her half-pay, lost her father, who was ordered to Scotland upon the late rebellion, prays her future subsistence.' The petition was minuted: '7th August 1718.—My Lords cannot advise anything against the Rules in the Act of Parliament.'—*Cal. of Treasury Papers*, ccxxv. No. 5; Dalton's *English Army Lists*.

1703.

State of War.

Scottish Companies.	*Holland.*	men	monthly pay
Walter Philip Colyart, Colonel		51	867 0 9
Willem Murray, L^{t}-Colonel		,,	,,
David Nicolson, S^{t}-Major		,,	,,
Edward Hacket		,,	,,
John Ramsay		,,	,,
Josua van Beest		,,	,,
James Boyd		,,	,,
Simon Fraser		,,	,,
John de Laet du Fresne		,,	,,
James Alexander		,,	,,
Robbert Murray, Colonel		,,	,,
James Douglas, L^{t}-Colonel		,,	,,
John Cunnincham, S^{t}-Major		,,	,,
James Cunnincham		,,	,,
Hugd Mackay		,,	,,
Donald Cameron		51	867 0 9
Huygh Sutherland		,,	,,
Heugo Makkay, J^{r}		,,	,,
Norman Macleot[1]		,,	,,
Fredrick Lami		,,	,,

Holland. Pay.	monthly pay
Walter Colieart, Scots Colonel	300
Willem Murray, L^{t}-Colonel,	100
David Nicolson, S^{t}-Major	80
Adjutant	40
Surgeon	30
Quartermaster	50
Provost	52
Robbert Murray, Colonel	300
James Douglas, L^{t}-Colonel	100
Johan Cunningham, S^{t}-Major	80

[Lauder's Regiment was on Guelderland, and no change occurred in it between 1700 and 1704, except the addition of two companies.]

Extraordinary State of War.

	men	monthly pay
Thomas Askine[2]	15	252 15 10
Jacob Balfour[2]	,,	,,

Scottish Companies.	men	monthly pay
Walter Philips Colyear, Col.	15	264 4 8
William Murray, L^{t}-Col.	,,	,,
David Nicholson, S^{t}-Major	15	264 4 8

All the companies of both the regiments have a suppletion of 15 men and of 264 glds., 4s. 8d. monthly pay. Instead of Captain Norman Macleod, George Bruce is mentioned.

[1] Norman MacLeod, captain-lieut. March 30th, 1697. Dead by August 26th, 1712, when succeeded by David Sinclair. Probably third son of Malcolm MacLeod of Raasay.—Douglas's *Baronage*. Possibly Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, who succeeded his brother in 1699.

[2] Thomas Erskine and James Balfour untraced. Though Scots, they may not have been in the Brigade.

(*Compagnien tot Supplement van de Regimenten.*)

		men	monthly pay
Murray	Donald Macleod[1] . . .	66	1131 3 11
	William Mackensie . . .	,,	,,
Colyear	Alexander Hacquet . . .	,,	,,
	William Ramsay . . .	,,	,,

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

New Scottish Companies.

	men	monthly pay
David, Lord Portmore, Col.. .	66	1131 3 11
James Colyear, Lt-Col. . . .	,,	,,
Johan Hepburn, Major . .	,,	,,
Johan Monnet .	,,	,,
John Hamilton .	,,	,,
Arthur Imres .	,,	,,
Pieter Carle . .	,,	,,
Theodore de St delegers . .	,,	,,
John Sainclair .	,,	,,
Henry Rottray .	,,	,,
Engelby .	,,	,,
Cambel .	,,	,,
Johan, Lord Strathnaver, Col. .	,,	,,
James Woid, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
Charles Swinton, Major . .	,,	,,
Robbert Bruce .	,,	,,
John Jordan . .	,,	,,
John Home . .	,,	,,
John Brodie . .	,,	,,
John Gordon .	,,	,,
James Broun . .	,,	,,
Arthur Stuwart[2] .	66	1131 3 11
François Fargher[3] .	,,	,,
David Graham[4] .	,,	,,

Pay. Foot.

Johan, Lord Strathnaver, Col.	300
James Wood, Lt-Col. . .	100
Charles Swinton, Major .	80
Adjt.	40
Surgeon . . .	20
Qr.-Mr. . . .	50
Pr.-Marshal . .	25
David, Lord Portmore, Col. .	300
Lt-Col.	100
Johan Hepburn, Major .	80
Adjt. etc., as above. .	

Zeeland.

Foot. Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131 3 11
Walter MacDonalde de Boise, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
Johan Douglas, Major	,,	,,
And nine more companies in blank .		,,

Pay

Hamilton, Col. . . .	300
Lt-Col. . . .	100
Major	80
Adjt. etc., as above.	

[1] Donald MacLeod. Alexander, third son of Niel MacLeod, eighth baron of Assynt, had a son who went into General Murray's regiment in the Dutch service, and settled at Courtrai, where, anno 1710, he married Jean Cartier, and left descendants. See Douglas's *Baronage* for detailed account.

[2] Arthur Stewart, ensign in 1694. Dead by March 6th, 1706, when succeeded by John Young.

[3] Francis Farquhar, major December 6th, 1709; lieut.-colonel from December 20th, 1715. Petition by to the House of Commons in 1721 in reference to the arrears due to the three regiments. A Captain Francis Farquhar had previously served in Sir John Hill's regiment on the Scottish Establishment.

[4] David Graham, killed at Malplaquet 1709, and succeeded by H. Bennet.

1704.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland. Foot.

Same as 1700.

Pay.

Geo. Lauerder, Scottish Col.	300
James Woot, Lt-Col	100
Daniel Mackleod, St-Major	80
Robbert Farquehart,[1] Adjt.	40
Willem Birne, Surgeon	20
David Douglas, Qr.-Mr.	50
Pr.-Marshal	25

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Regt. W. Ph. Coljear, same as 1700, except Colin Cambel in the place of James Boyd.

Regt. Robbert Murray, same as 1700, except Norman Mackleod in the place of Geo. Bruce, or of James Wood in State of 1702.

Pay

Walter Coljeart, Scottish Col.	300
Willem Murray, Lt-Col.	100
David Nicolson, St-Major	80
Alex. Douglas, Adjt.	40
Wm. Baylis, Surgeon	20
Alex. Martyn,[2] Qr.-Mr.	50
Pieter Sibbert, Pr.-Marshal	25
Robbert Murray, Col.	300
James Douglas, Lt-Col.	100
Johan Cunningham, St-Major	80
Thos. Dickson, Adjt.	40
Peter Chappuret,[3] Surgeon	20
Alexr. West, Qr.-Mr.	50
Coulle Madonel, Pr.-Marshal	25

Extraordinary State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

Geo. Lauder, Col. of a Scottish Regiment.	15	264	4 8
The other 9 companies as State of War 1700	,,	,,	

New Foot Companies

Scots under Lauder

Alex. Hacquet	66	1131	3 11
David Backalan	,,	,,	

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Colieer, Col.	15	264	4 8
The other 9 companies same as 1700, except Colin Cambel[4] in the place of James Boyd	15	264	4 8
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,	
The other 9 companies same as 1700, except Norman Mackleod, in the place of Geo. Bruce	,,	,,	

New Scottish Companies.

To supplement the regiments.

Under Murray.

Donald Mackleod	66	1131	3 11
Andries Mouat[5]	,,	,,	

Under Collier.

Daniel Graham	66	1131	3 11
Wm. Ramsay	,,	,,	

[1] Robert Farquhar, captain May 1st, 1705, in succession to James Blair, appointed on October 28th, 1709, adjt.-general of Lieut.-General George Lauder, in place of David Baccalan, killed in battle (Malplaquet). Br. sergt.-major December 27th, 1712; sergt.-major July 24th, 1716; lieut.-colonel November 15th, 1720. Deceased 1727.

[2] Alexander Martin, appointed April 28th, 1647.

[3] Peter Chapuzette [*sic*], surgeon Jan. 20th, 1697; killed in battle 1708.

[4] Colin Campbell, lieutenant in 1694, Dead by August 17th, 1708, when succeeded by Allan MacDougall.

[5] Andrew Mowat, ensign in 1694. Killed in battle 1706 (probably at Ramillies), and succeeded by John MacLeod.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. New Scottish Companies.				
Johan Dalrymple[1] Col. . . .	66	1131	3	11
Johan Hepburn, L^t.-Col.	,,	,,		
Johan Hamilton, Major	,,	,,		
Johan Monat	,,	,,		
Arthur Innes	,,	,,		
Pieter Carle	,,	,,		
Johan Sinclair	,,	,,		
Wm. Ogelby	,,	,,		
Johan Cambel	,,	,,		
Hendrik Hume[2]	,,	,,		
Donald Macqueen[3]	,,	,,		
Walter Clarcke[4]	,,	,,		
Johan, Lord Marquis of Lorne,[5] Col.	,,	,,		
Alex. Stuart, L^t. Col. . .	,,	,,		
Charles Swinton, Major . .	66	1131	3	11
Robbert Bruce .	,,	,,		
Johan Brodie .	,,	,,		
John Gordon .	,,	,,		
James Broun .	,,	,,		
Francois Fargher	,,	,,		
David Graham .	,,	,,		
Alex. Brodie[6] .	,,	,,		
Wm. Drummond[7]	,,	,,		
Patrick Cambel[8]	,,	,,		

	Pay.	*Foot.*
John, Lord Marquis of Lorne, Col. . . .		300
Charles Swinton, L^t.-Col. .		100
St. Major .		80
Geo. Kennedy, Adjt.[9] .		40
N. la Ponze, Surgeon . .		20
Alex. Stuart, Qr.-Mr. .		50

[1] John Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair, born 1673. Colonel in Dutch service, April 4th, 1703. Succeeded Earl of Portmore in command of the regiment. Exchanged with Colonel William Borthwick, and became colonel of the Cameronians, January 1st, 1706, retiring from Dutch service on January 7th, 1706. Colonel of the Scots Greys, August 24th, 1706. Served as a general under Marlborough, and as Ambassador to France 1715-20, and commanded British army in Germany in 1743.

[2] Henry Hume.

[3] Donald Macqueen. Major December 30th, 1709, in succession to Wm. Ogilvy. Dead by July 17th, 1716, when succeeded by James Paterson.

[4] Walter Clark, lieutenant January 1st, 1694. Probably killed at Ramillies. Dead by August 12th, 1706, when succeeded by James Lister.

[5] John, Marquis of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, born 1678. Colonel in succession to Lord Strathnaver. Brigadier April 16th, 1704, and retired from Dutch service November 27th, 1708. Colonel of 3rd Buffs. Distinguished himself at Keyserswaert in 1702, as Brigadier at Ramillies and at sieges of Ostend and Menin. Commanded King George's army at Sheriffmuir.

[6] Alexander Brodie, lieutenant in 1694; major July 24th, 1716, in succession to Mahony.

[7] William Drummond, lieutenant in 1694. In lists to 1715.

[8] Patrick Campbell. Honourably discharged, October 27th, 1708.

[9] George Kennedy, retired by January 9th, 1709.

Willem Hardy, Pr. Mr.	25
Johan Dalrymple, Col.	300
Johan Hepburn, L^{t}.-Col.	100
Johan Hamilton, Major	80
James Dennu, Adjt.[1]	40
Sam Mongen, Surgeon	20
James Fauser, Qr.-Mr.	50
Johan Roos, Pr. Mr.	25

Zeeland. New Foot Companies.

Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131	3	11
Walter MacDonaldi de Boise, L^{t}.-Col.	,,	,,		
Johan Douglas, Major	66	1131	3	11
And 9 more companies in blank	,,	,,		

Pay.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	300
Walter Magdalon Bovie, L^{t}-Col.	100
Johan Douglas, Major	80
James Jeomas, Adjt.	40
Wm. Hamilton, Surgeon	20
Wm. Monthomme Qr.-Mr.	50
Christ. Minniswerve, Pr. Mr.	25

[1] James Denun [?]. Denun of Catbole was an old family in the north of Scotland, said originally to have been a branch of the Campbells from Dunoon.

1705.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland. Foot.

Same as 1700.

Pay.

Geo. Lauder, Scottish Col.				300
Alex. Steward, Lt-Col.				100
(etc. The same as State of War 1704.)				

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philip Colgear, Col.	51	867	0	9
William Murray, Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
Edward Hacket, St-Major	,,	,,		
Johan Cambel	,,	,,		
John Ramsey	,,	,,		
Josua van Beest	,,	,,		
Simon Fraser	,,	,,		
John du Laat du Fresne	,,	,,		
James Alexander	,,	,,		
Colin Cambel	,,	,,		
Robbert Murray, Col.	51	867	0	9
James Douglas, Col. Com.	,,	,,		
John Cunningham Brevet Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
James Cunningham	,,	,,		
Hugh Mackay	,,	,,		
Donald Cameron	,,	,,		
Heugh Sutherland	,,	,,		
Heugh Mackay, Junior	,,	,,		
Norman Mackleod	,,	,,		
Hendrick Lami	,,	,,		

Pay.

Walter Colyeard, Scottish Col.	300
Willem Murray, Lt-Col.	100
Edward Hacket, St-Major	80
(etc. The same as State of War 1704.)	
Robbert Murray, Col.	300
James Douglas, Lt-Col.	100
Johan Cunningham, St-Major	80
James Ros, Adjt.	40
(etc. The same as State of War 1704.)	

Ex. State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

(Same as Ex. State of War 1704.)

New Foot Companies.

Ditto.

Holland. Foot.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	15	264	4	8
(Other 9 companies the same as in State of War 1705)	,,	,,		
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,		
(The other 9 companies the same as 1700, except Norman Mackleod in the place of Geo. Bruce)	15	264	4	8

New Scottish Companies.

To supplement the regiments.

(Same as in Ex. State of War 1704, except James Gibson[1] in the place of Donald Mackleod [Regt. Murray].)

[1] James Gibson. See p. 44, note 6.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.

New Companies of Scots.

Johan Dalrymple, Col. 66 1131 3 11
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1704.)

	Pay.	*Foot.*
Johan, Lord Marquis of Lorne, Col. of a Regt. of Scots	.	300
Charles Swinton, L^{t}-Col.	.	100
Johan Brodie, S^{t}-Major	.	80
Geo. Kennedy, Adjt.	.	40
N. La Ponze, Surgeon	.	20
Alex. Stuart, Qr.-Mr.	.	50
Wm. Hardy, Pr. Mr.	.	50
Johan Dalrymple, Col.	.	300

(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1704.)

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies. *Scots.*

Geo. Hamilton, Col. 66 1131 3 11
Walter MacDonaldi de Boize, L^{t}-Col. ,, ,,
Johan Douglas, Major ,, ,,
Follow 6 companies in blank . . ,, ,,
Johan Cramont[1] ,, ,,
John Fintlay[2] . ,, ,,
Johan Balfour[3] . ,, ,,

(per month of 42 days).

	Pay.	*Foot.*
Geo. Hamilton, Col.	.	300
Walter MacDonaldi de Boise, L^{t}-Col.	.	100
Johan Douglas, Major	.	80
James Cramond, Adjt.	.	40
Wm. Hamilton, Surgeon	.	20
Wm. Monthomme, Qr.-Mr.		50
Christ. Minniswerve, Pr. Mr.		25

[1] John Cramond appears in successive lists. James Cramond, adjutant in 1708, was made captain on November 27th, 1711, in succession to James Cramond, deceased. Possibly this was a mistake for John.

[2] John Findlay. Dead by April 12th, 1709, when succeeded by Nicolas Balfour.

[3] John Balfour of Hamilton's regiment appears in pension list of 1716 and 1718. A John Balfour was major of Courtrai in 1709, and of Béthune by commission of September 15th, 1710. Probably son of Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Balfour (vol. i. p. 511), grandson of Lieut.-Colonel James Balfour (vol. i. p. 320), and great-grandson of Colonel Sir David Balfour (vol. i. p. 65). Married Vincentia Moggo, and was father of Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Balfour.—*Sinclair MS.* (and vol. i. p. 44.)

1706.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland.	*Foot.*			
Geo. Lauder Scottish Col. . .	51	867	0	9
James Wood, Col. Com. . .	,,	,,		
Andreas Lauder, S^{t}-Major . .	,,	,,		
Thos. Davidson	,,	,,		
Geo. Preston .	,,	,,		
John Buchanan	,,	,,		
Robbert Flymingh	,,	,,		
Wm. Nicolson .	,,	,,		
David Baird .	,,	,,		
Robbert Farqueher	,,	,,		

Pay.

Geo. Lauder, Scottish Col.	300
James Wood, L^{t}-Col. . .	100
Alex. Hacquet, S^{t}-Major .	80
Robbert Farquehart, Adjt. .	40
Robbert Ros,[1] Surgeon, .	20
David Douglas,[2] Qr.-Mr. .	50
Pr. Marshall	25

Holland.	*Foot.*			
Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . .	51	867	0	9
Willem Murray, Col. Com. .	,,	,,		
Edward Hacket, Brevet L^{t}-Col.	51	867	0	9
Simon Fraser,	,,	,,		
Johan Cambel	,,	,,		
John Ramsay	,,	,,		
John du Laat du Fresne . .	,,	,,		
James Alexander	,,	,,		
Colin Cambel .	,,	,,		
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,		
(The other 9 companies the same as State of War 1705, except Hendrick Lami as Brevet S^{t}-Major) .	,,	,,		

Pay.

Walter Coljear, Scottish Col.	300
etc. The same as State of War 1705, except Robbert Ros, Surgeon, in the place of Wm. Baylie.	
Robbert Murray, Col. .	,,
(etc. The same as State of War 1705, except James Gladstones, quarter-master in the place of Alex. West.)	

Ex. State of War.

Guelderland.	*Foot.*			
Geo. Lauder, Col. of a Scottish Regt.	15	264	4	8
(The other 9 Companies the same as in State of War 1706) . .	,,	,,		

New Foot Companies.

(Same as Ex. State of War, 1704.)

Holland.	*Foot.*			
Scottish Companies.				
Walter Philips Coljear, Col. . .	15	264	4	8
The other 19 companies the same as State of War 1706	,,	,,		

New Companies of Scots.

To supplement the regiments.
(Same as Ex. State of War, 1705.)

[1] Robert Ross. Dead by June 16th, 1708.

[2] David Douglas. Adjutant March 21st, 1709; captain in succession to Hugh Ross, February 25th, 1711.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.

New Companies of Scots.

Johan Dalrymple, Col. . .	66	1131	3 11
Johan Hebburn, Lt-Col. . .	,,	,,	
Johan Hamilton, Major . .	,,	,,	
Johan Mouat .	,,	,,	
Arthur Innes .	,,	,,	
Cornelis Kennedy [1]	,,	,,	
James Mongni [2]	,,	,,	
Wm. Ogelbey .	,,	,,	
Johan Cambel .	,,	,,	
Hendrick Hume	,,	,,	
Donald Macqueen	,,	,,	
Walter Clarcke	,,	,,	
John, Lord Marquis of Lorne, Col.	,,	,,	
Alex. Stuart, Lt-Col.	,,	,,	
Charles Swinton, Major . .	,,	,,	
Robbert Bruce .	,,	,,	
Johan Brodie .	,,	,,	
John Gordon .	,,	,,	
James Broun .	,,	,,	
Francois Fargher	,,	,,	
David Graham .	,,	,,	
Alex. Brodie .	,,	,,	
Wm. Drummond	,,	,,	
Patrick Cambel	,,	,,	

Pay.	*Foot.*
Johan, Lord Marqs of Lorne Col.	300
Charles Swinton, Lt-Col. .	100
Johan Brodie, St-Major .	80
Geo. Kennedy, Adjt. . .	40
N. La Ponse, Surgeon .	20
Alex. Stuart, Qr.-Mr. .	50
Willem Hardy, Pr. Mr. .	25
Johan Dalrymple, Col .	300
Johan Hepburn, Lt-Col. .	100
Johan Hamilton, St-Major .	80
James Dennu, Adjt. . .	40
Sam. Mongen, Surgeon .	20
James Fauser, Qr.-Mr. .	50
Johan Roos, Pr. Mr. . .	25

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies. Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131	3 11
Walter MacDonaldi de Boise, Lt-Col.	,,	,,	
Johan Douglas, Major. . .	,,	,,	
Follow in blank 6 companies .	,,	,,	
Johan Cramont	,,	,,	
Johan Fintslay	,,	,,	
Johan Balfour .	,,	,,	

Pay. *Foot.*

(See Extraordinary State of War 1705.)

[1] Cornelis Kennedy. Captain May 12th, 1705. In lists till 1712.

[2] James Mongni or Mongin [Menzies?]. James Mingeon, ensign January 1st, 1694; captain April 10th, 1705; succeeded by Angus MacLeod from March 28th, 1710.

1707.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland. Foot.

Same as State of War 1706.

Pay.

Ditto.

Holland. Foot.

Walter Philip Coljear, Col.	51	867	0	9
Willem Murray, Col. Com.	,,	,,		
Josua van Beest, Brevet L^{t}-Col.	,,	,,		
Simon Fraser, Brevet S^{t}-Major	,,	,,		
Johan Cambel	,,	,,		
John Ramsay	,,	,,		
John du Laet du Fresne	,,	,,		
James Alexander	,,	,,		
Colin Cambel	,,	,,		
Robbert Boye[1]	,,	,,		
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,		
James Douglas, Col. Com.	51	867	0	9
Johan Cunningham, Brevet L^{t}-Col.	,,	,,		
James Cunningham, Brevet S^{t}-Major	,,	,,		
Henry Mackay [*sic*]	,,	,,		
Donald Cameron	,,	,,		
Heug Sutherlandt	,,	,,		
Henry Mackay, Jr. [*sic*]	,,	,,		
Norman Mackleod,	,,	,,		
Thos. Dirckson[2]	,,	,,		

Pay.

Walter Coljears Scottish Col.	300
(etc. The same as State of War 1706, except Josua van Beest, S^{t}-Major, in the place of Edward Hacket.)	
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,
(etc. The same as State of War 1706.)	

Ex. State of War.

Guelderland. Foot.

(Same as State of War 1707.)

New Foot Companies.

Ditto.

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	15	264	4	8
(The 19 other companies the same as State of War 1707)	15	264	4	8

New Scottish Companies.

To supplement the regiments.

Under Murray.

James Gibson	66	1131	3	11
Johan Mackleod	,,	,,		

Under Colyear.

(Same as Ex. State of War 1704.)

[1] Robert Boyd, captain August 12th, 1706, in succession to E. Halkett. Dead by October 11th, 1708, when succeeded by Charles Halkett.

[2] Thomas Dickson, captain August 12th, 1706, in succession to F. Lamy. Dead by September 12th, 1712, when succeeded by Robert Oliphant.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.

New Companies.	*Scots.*		
Johan Hepburn, Col. . .	66	1131	3 11
Johan Hamilton, Lt-Col. . .	,,	,,	
Johan Cambel, St-Major .	,,	,,	
Johan Mouat .	,,	,,	
James Paterson[1]	,,	,,	
Cornelis Kennedy	,,	,,	
James Mogny[2]			
Wm. Ogelby .	,,	,,	
Donald Macqueen	,,	,,	
Francois Ogelby[3]	,,	,,	
James Lister[4] .	,,	,,	
James Cathart[5] .	,,	,,	
Johan Lord Marq. of Lorne, Col.	,,	,,	
Alex. Stuart, Lt-Col. . .	,,	,,	
Charles Swinton, Major . .	,,	,,	
Robbert Bruce .	,,	,,	
Johan Brodie .	,,	,,	
Johan Gordon .	,,	,,	
James Brown .	,,	,,	
Francois Fargher	,,	,,	
David Graham .	,,	,,	
Alex. Brodie .	66	1131	3 11
Wm. Drummond	,,	,,	
Patrick Cambel .	,,	,,	

Pay.	*Foot.*
Johan, Lord Marquis of Lorne, Col. . . .	300
(See Extraordinary State of War 1706.)	
Johan Hepburn, Col. .	300
Johan Hamilton. Lt-Col. .	100
Johan Cambel, St-Major, .	80
James Denun, Adjt. . .	40
(See Extraordinary State of War 1706.)	

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies.	*Scots.*		
Geo. Hamilton, Col. . .	66	1131	3 11
Walter MacDonaldi de Boize, Lt-Col	,,	,,	
Johan Douglas, Major . .	,,	,,	
Alex. Cummingh[6]	,,	,,	
James Steward[7]	,,	,,	
Follow in blank 4 companies	,,	,,	
Johan Cramont	,,	,,	
John Fintlay .	,,	,,	
Johan Balfour .	,,	,,	

[1] James Paterson, ensign June 16th, 1695; captain December 17th, 1705; major July 24th, 1716, in succession to Donald Macqueen.

[2] James Mungin was, on July 5th, 1695, appointed lieutenant of Captain Innis's Grenadiers before Namur. See note 2, p. 36.

[3] Francis Ogilvy, ensign January 1st, 1694; captain September 6th, 1706, in succession to H. Denun. Killed in action before January 10th, 1709. Probably at Oudenarde.

[4] James Lister, captain August 12th, 1706.

[5] James Cathcart, captain September 22nd, 1706, in succession to Colonel Borthwick. Dead by July 24th, 1716, when succeeded by James Scot.

[6] Alexander Cumming, lieutenant 1694; captain August 6th, 1705. Dead by May 28th, 1707. Possibly second son of Alexander Cumming of Altyre, 'who went early into the army.'

[7] James Stewart, captain August 17th, 1706, in succession to James Gibson, deceased.

1708.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philip Coljear, Col.	51	867	0	9
(And the other 9 companies same as State of War 1707)	,,	,,		
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,		
(Other companies same as 1707)	,,	,,		
Geo. Lauder, Col.	,,	,,		
James Wood, Col. Com.	,,	,,		
Thos. Davidson	,,	,,		
Geo. Preston	,,	,,		
John Buchanan	51	867	0	9
Wm. Nicolsone	,,	,,		
David Baird	,,	,,		
Robbert Farquehar	,,	,,		
Andreas Lauder[1]	,,	,,		
Alex. Bruce[2]	,,	,,		

Pay.

Walter Coljear, Scottish Col.	300
(etc. The same as State of War 1707.)	
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,
(etc. Same as 1707)	,,
Geo. Lauder, Col.	,,
(etc. The same as State of War 1707, under Guelderland.)	

Ex. State of War.

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	15	264	4	8
(The other 9 Companies same as State of War 1707)	,,	,,		
Robbert Murrai, Col.	,,	,,		
(The other 9 companies same as State of War 1707 except Johan Lamy[3] in the place of Hugh Sutherland)	15	264	4	8

New Scottish Companies.

To supplement the regiments.

Under Murray.

(Same as Ex. State of War 1707.)

Under Coljear.

ditto

Under Lauder.

Alex. Hacquet, Brevet Major	66	1131	3	11
David Bactalan	,,	,,		

[1] Andrew Lauder, captain June 19th, 1705, in succession to Donald MacLeod, deceased. Dead by November 12th, 1709. Probably killed at Malplaquet.

[2] Alexander Bruce, captain June 20th, 1707, in succession to Robert Fleming, deceased 1729.

[3] John Lamy of Dunkenny, captain November 21st, 1707, in succession to Hugh Sutherland; sergeant-major July 27th, 1719, lieut.-colonel July 19th, 1730; colonel March 17th, 1733. Deceased 1742.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

New Companies of Scots.

Johan Hebburn, Col. 66 1131 3 11
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)
Johan, Lord Marquis of Tillibardyn,[1] Col. „ „
Charles Swinton, Col. Com. . „ „
Robert Bruce . „ „
Johan Brodie . „ „
John Gordon . „ „
James Broun . „ „
Francois Fargher . „ „
David Graham . „ „
Alex. Brodie . „ „
Wm. Drummont . „ „
Patrick Cambel . „ „
N. Swinton[2] . „ „

Pay. Foot.

Johan, Lord Marquis of Tullibardyn, Col. . . 300
Charles Swintoun, Col. Com. 100
Johan Brodie, St-Major . 80
George Kennedy, Adjt. . 40
N. La Ponse, Surgeon . . 20
Alex. Hutschisson . . 50
Wm. Hardy, Pr. Mr. . . 25
Johan Hebburn, Col. . . 300
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies. Scots.

George Hamilton, Col. 66 1131 3 11
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)

Pay. Foot.

Geo. Hamilton, Col. . . 300
Walter MacDonald de Bonie, Lt-Col. . . . 100
Johan Douglas, Major . . 80
James Cramont, Adjt. . . 40
Wm. Ellis [Surgeon 1709], . 20
Wm. Monthomme, Qr.-Mr. . 50
Chr. Minniswerve, Pr. Mr. . 25

---

[1] John Marquis of Tullibardine, 'a youth of great promise,' eldest son of John first Duke of Atholl. Colonel from November 27th, 1708, in succession to the Duke of Argyll. Killed at Malplaquet, September 11th, 1709.

[2] N. Swinton. In lists to 1715.

1709.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Holland.	*Foot.*		
Scottish Companies.			
Walter Philip Coljear, Col.	51	867	0 9
Willem Murray, Col. Com.	,,	,,	
Josua Van Beest, Brevet L^t^-Col.	,,	,,	
Simon Fraser, Brevet S^t^-Major	,,	,,	
Johan Cambel	,,	,,	
Johan Ramsay	,,	,,	
Johan du Laet du Fresne	,,	,,	
James Alexander	,,	,,	
Allart Mackdougal[1]	,,	,,	
C. Hacquet[2]	,,	,,	
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,	
(And the other 9 companies same as State of War 1708)	,,	,,	
Geo. Lauder, Col.	51	867	0 9
James Wood, Col. Com.	,,	,,	
Thos. Davidson,	,,	,,	
Diederick van Haeften[3]	,,	,,	
Wm. Nicolsone	,,	,,	
Robbert Farquerhar	,,	,,	
Andreas Lauder	,,	,,	
A. van Lith de Jeude[4]	,,	,,	
Alex. Bruce	,,	,,	
Alex. Paplay[5]	,,	,,	

Pay.

Walter Coljear, Scottish Col. 300

(etc. The same as State of War 1708, except Geo. Alexander, Surgeon, in the place of Robbert Ros.)

Robbert Murray, Colonel ,,

(etc. The same as State of War 1708.)

Geo. Lauder, Col. ,,

Ditto.

[1] Allan Macdougall, captain August 17th, 1708, in succession to Colin Campbell. Dead by January 12th, 1711, when succeeded by Charles Boyd.

[2] Charles Halkett, captain, October 11th, 1708, in succession to Robert Boyd. Br. sergeant-major, November 18th, 1727. Br. lieut.-colonel, March 20th, 1730. Sergeant-major, March 17th, 1733. Colonel-commandant and lieut.-colonel November 20th, 1736. Brigadier January 1st, 1742. Colonel January 24th, 1748. Lieut.-general January 17th, 1748. Son of Lieut.-Col. Everard Halkett, killed at Ramillies, 'served in the army with great reputation, rose to the rank of lieut.-general, and had command of a regiment of the Scots Dutch.' The general died October 24th, 1758, and was buried at the Hague in the Kloster Kirche of the Vorhout. By his first marriage to Margaret, daughter of Brigadier-General Corbet, he had two sons: (1) Charles, and (2) John, a captain in the army, died 1766. Charles Halkett, eldest son of the general, was a colonel in the Dutch service, and governor of the castle of Namur. By his second marriage to Anne le Faucheur, a French lady, General Charles Halkett had a son, Frederick Godar Halkett, who served in the Scots Brigade in Holland. —*Genealogy of Halkett Family.*

[3] Diderik van Haeften, captain, May 24th, 1707, in succession to Captain Wood. Deceased 1722.

[4] H. van Lith de Jeude, captain, May 24th, 1707, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel J. W. van Gent, deceased, who had been lieut.-colonel from November 12th, 1705, and was succeeded as such by Adriaan van Lynden. Serg.-major, November 15th, 1720. Lieut.-colonel, November 18th, 1727. Cashiered, 1736.

[5] Alexander Paplay, captain, December 28th, 1707, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Preston. Deceased 1722.

Ex. State of War.

Holland.	*Foot.*		
Scottish Companies.			
Walter Philips Coljear, Col. . . .	15	269	4 8
(And the other 29 companies same as in State of War 1709)	15	269	4 8
New Scottish Companies.			
To supplement the regiments. (Same as Ex. State of War 1708.)			

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.			
New Companies of Scots.			
John Hebburn, Col.	66	1131	3 11
(See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)			
John, Lord Marquis of Tullibardin, Col.	,,	,,	
Charles Swinton, Col. Com. . . .	,,	,,	
Johan Brodie, St.-Major . .	,,	,,	
Robbert Bruce .	,,	,,	
James Broun .	,,	,,	
Francois Fargher	,,	,,	
David Graham .	,,	,,	
Alex. Brodie .	,,	,,	
Wm. Drummont	,,	,,	
Patrick Cambel	,,	,,	
N. Swinton .	,,	,,	
James Swinton[1]	,,	,,	

Pay.	*Foot.*
John Lord Marq. of Tullibardine, Col. . . .	300
Charles Swinton, Col. Com. .	100
Johan Brodie, St.-Major .	80
Geo. Kennedy, Adjt. . .	40
Robbert Schot, Surgeon .	20
Archibald Campbel, Qr. Mr. .	50
Wm. Hardy, Pr. Mr. . .	25
Johan Hepburn, Col. . .	300
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)	
Zeeland. *Foot.*	
New Companies of Scots.	
Geo. Hamilton, Col. 66	1131 3 11
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)	
Pay.	*Foot.*
Geo. Hamilton, Col. . .	300
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1708.)	

[1] James Swinton, captain, January 7th, 1708, in succession to John Gordon, adj.-general to Major-General Hamilton, May 22nd, 1709. Killed at Malplaquet. Son of Lord Mersington, and brother of Colonel Swinton, also killed at Malplaquet.

It is stated in Douglas's *Baronage* that John Melville, eldest son of Sir Andrew Melville of Carnbee, was a captain in the Duke of Argyll's regiment, and settled at Thiel in Guelderland, where he married Helen de Royer, daughter of a burgomaster, and was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, leaving descendants. The name Melville does not appear among the captains, and this officer must have been a subaltern or serving in a British regiment. His descendants are still existing in Holland, and the following note has been communicated from Holland: 'John Melvill, Esq., son of Sir Andrew Melvill and Janet Kelly, was appointed second lieutenant to the company of Grenadiers in the regiment of Charles Churchill on the 1st May 1692; lieutenant to the company of the Prince George of Denmark, on the 7th July 1702; captain-lieutenant in the Duke of Argyll's regiment on the 24th May 1709. He settled at Thiel, in Gelderland, where he married Helena de Royer, daughter of the burgomaster (Nov. 1706). He was killed at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. From him descend in direct line the Melvills residing presently in Holland.'

1710.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Holland. *Foot.*

Scottish Companies.

(Same as State of War, 1709, except Alex. Marionibanks[1] in the place of Hugh Mackay (Regt. Murray) and Alex. Nicolson[2] in the place of Andreas Lauder (Regt. Lauder).)

	Pay.
Walter Philip Coljear, Scottish Col.	300
(etc. The same as State of War 1709, except Robbert Chamber,[3] Surgeon, in the place of Geo. Alexander.)	
Robbert Murray, Col. . .	300
James Douglas, L[t]-Col. .	100
Johan Cunningham, S[t]-Major	80
James Ros, Adjt. . . .	40
François Mongen,[4] Surgeon .	20
James Gladstones,[5] Qr.-Mr. .	50
Robbert Ross, Pr. Marshal .	25
Geo. Lauder, Colonel . .	300
James Wood, L[t]-Col. . .	100
L[t]-Major, .	80
David Douglas, Adjt . .	40
David Dickson, Surgeon[6] .	20
Johan Willekes, Qr.-Mr.[7] .	50
Pr. Mr. .	25

Ex. State of War.

Holland.	*Foot.*		
Scottish Companies.			
Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . . .	15	264 4	8
(And the other 29 companies the same as State of War 1710) . . .	,,	,,	

New Companies of Scots.			
To supplement the regiments.			
Under Murray.			
James Gibson .	66	1131 3	11
Alex. Lamy[8] .	,,	,,	
Under Coljear.			
Daniel Graham .	,,	,,	
Wm. Ramsay .	,,	,,	
Under Lauder.			
Alex. Hacquet, Major	,,	,,	
Geo. Villegas[9] .	,,	,,	

[1] Alexander Marjoribanks, captain, January 7th, 1709, in succession to Hugh Mackay. Major March 17th, 1733; lieut.-colonel July 9th, 1742; colonel July 26th, 1745 (in succession to Colonel Mackay, killed at Tournay); major-general January 24th, 1748; lieut.-general (date of commission not known). Deceased 1773.

[2] Alexander Nicholson, captain, November 12th, 1709, in succession to Andrew Lauder, deceased.

[3] Robert Chambers, January 9th, 1709, in succession to George Alexander, deceased.

[4] Francis Mongin, April 13th, 1709, in succession to Peter Chapuret.

[5] James Gladstone, June 19th, 1705.

[6] David Dickson, March 21st, 1709.

[7] John Willikes, March 21st, 1709.

[8] John Alexander Lamy, captain May 23rd, 1709, in succession to John MacLeod.

[9] George Villegas, captain November 12th, 1709, in succession to David

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

New Companies of Scots.

Johan Hepburn, Col.	66	1131	3 11
Johan Hamilton, Lt-Col.	,,	,,	
Johan Cambel, St-Major	,,	,,	
Johan Mouat	,,	,,	
James Paterson	,,	,,	
Cornelis Kennedy	,,	,,	
James Mongni	,,	,,	
Wm. Ogelbey	,,	,,	
Donald Macqueen	,,	,,	
James Lister	,,	,,	
James Cathert	,,	,,	
René de Facher[1]	,,	,,	
Johan, Lord Marq. of Tullibardine, Col.	,,	,,	
Charles Swinton, Col. Com.	,,	,,	
James Brodie, St.-Major	,,	,,	
Robbert Bruce	,,	,,	
James Brown	,,	,,	
Francois Fargher	,,	,,	
David Graham	,,	,,	
Alex. Brodie	,,	,,	
Wm. Drummont	,,	,,	
N. Swinton	,,	,,	
James Swinton	66	1131	3 11
Robbert Stuward[2]	,,	,,	

Pay. Foot.

Johan, Lord Marq. of Tullibardyn, Col.	300
Charles Swinton, Col. Com.	100
Jean Brodie, St-Major	80
Wm. Weems,[3] Adjt.	40
Robbert Schot, Surgeon	20
Johan Black, Qr.-Mr.	50
Willem Hardy, Pr.-M.	25
Johan Hepburn, Col.	300

(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1707.)

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies. Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131	3 11
Walter MacDonaldi de Bowie, Col. Com.	,,	,,	
Johan Douglas, St.-Major	,,	,,	
Alex. Cunning	,,	,,	
James Stewart	,,	,,	
Johan Cramont	,,	,,	
Nicolaes Balfour[4]	,,	,,	
Follow 4 companies blank		,,	
Jan Balfour	,,	,,	

Baccalan, killed in action; sergeant-major November 20th, 1730; lieut.-colonel September 18th, 1736; colonel commandant July 19th, 1740; colonel March 27th, 1742; resigned 1746.

[1] René de Tascher, ensign 1694; captain January 10th, 1709. Killed at Malplaquet same year.

[2] Robert Stewart, captain October 27th, 1708, in succession to P. Campbell.

[3] William Wemyss.

[4] Nicolas Balfour, captain April 12th, 1709, in succession to John Findlay. In pension lists of 1716 and 1718.

1711.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland.

New Companies of Scots.

James Douglas,[1] Col. . . .	66	1131	3	11
James Gibson,[2] Lt.-Col. . . .	,,	,,		
Donald Macqueen, St.-Major . .	,,	,,		
Johan Mouat . .	,,	,,		
James Paterson . .	,,	,,		
Cornelis Kennedy	,,	,,		
James Lister . .	,,	,,		
James Cathert . .	,,	,,		
Johan Hepburn[3] . .	,,	,,		
Alex. Cottery[4] . .	,,	,,		
Robert Home[5] . .	,,	,,		
Angus Macklort[6] . .	,,	,,		
James Wood, Col. . .	,,	,,		
Johan Brodie, Lt.-Col. . . .	,,	,,		
Francois Farquhar, St.-Major . .	66	1131	3	11
Robbert Bruce . .	,,	,,		
Alex. Brodie . . .	,,	,,		
Wm. Drummont . .	,,	,,		
N. Swinton . . .	,,	,,		
Robbert Stuart . .	,,	,,		
James Wishart[7] . .	,,	,,		
Johan Mahony[8] . .	,,	,,		
Hendrick Bennet[9] . .	,,	,,		
James Murray[10] . .	,,	,,		

	Pay.	*Foot.*
James Wood, Col. . .		300
Johan Brodrie, Lt.-Col. .		100
Francois Farquehar, St.-Major		80
Wm. Wenus, Adjt. . .		40
Robbert Schot, Surgeon .		20
James Hutchison, Qr.-Mr. .		50
Wm. Harvy, Pr. Mr. . .		25

[1] James Douglas of Morton, lieut.-colonel of Murray's regiment in 1699; brigadier as from January 1st, 1709; colonel, in succession to Hepburn, from September 26th, 1709. Petitions by April 21st, 1708, and March 18th, 1709. See p. 20, note 2.

[2] James Gibson, lieut.-colonel December 7th, 1709, in succession to John Hamilton; retired from July 5th, 1712, when succeeded by Alexander Hutchison. Pension in 1715. James Gibson, fourth son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland and Addiston, became a lieut.-general in the Austrian service and governor of Courtrai.

[3] John Hepburn, captain December 19th, 1709, in succession to René de Tascher.

[4] Alexander Guthrie, ensign June 16th, 1695; captain December 6th, 1709; succeeded by James Hallyburton, January 12th, 1711.

[5] Robert Home, captain from December 7th, 1709, in succession to Mongin.

[6] Angus MacLeod, captain from March 28th, 1710. Deputed to the States as to the arrears in 1717.

[7] James Wishart, captain December 7th, 1709, in succession to Charles Swinton. Dead by March 20th, 1711, when succeeded by Andrew Gray.

[8] John Mahony, captain December 16th, 1707, in succession to James Brown; major December 30th, 1715. Retired by July 17th, 1716.

[9] Henry Bennet, captain December 7th, 1709, in succession to David Graham. Dead by September 11th, 1711, when succeeded by Alexander Stuart.

[10] James Murray, captain from March 28th, 1710, in succession to James Swinton. Cousin to Sir William Murray of Clermont, to whose baronetcy he succeeded. In 1736 Governor of Isle of Man.

James Douglas, Col. . .	300
James Gibson, Lt-Col. . .	100
Donald Macqueen, St-Major .	80
Gilbert Roull,[1] Adjt. . .	40
Sam. Mongen, Surgeon .	20
Archibald Mackdonald, Qr.-Mr.	50
Johan Roos, Pr. Mr. . .	25

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies.	*Scots.*		
Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131 3	11
Walter MacDonaldi de Bowie, Col. Com. . .	,,	,,	
Johan Douglas, Major	66	1131 3	11
James Stewert .	,,	,,	
Johan Cramont .	,,	,,	
Nicolaas Balfour .	,,	,,	
Johan Balfour .	,,	,,	
Wm. Montgommery[2] . .	,,	,,	
Follow 4 companies in blank . .		,,	

Pay. Foot.

(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1708.)

[1] Gilbert Roull, July 8th, 1710, in succession to William Denun, deceased.
[2] William Montgomery, captain May 28th, 1709.

1712.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

New Companies of Scots.

James Douglas, Col.	66	1131	3	11
James Gibson, Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
Donald Macqueen, St-Major	,,	,,		
Johan Mouat	,,	,,		
James Paterson	,,	,,		
Cornelis Kennedy	,,	,,		
James Lister	,,	,,		
James Cathert	,,	,,		
Johan Hepburn	,,	,,		
Robbert Home	,,	,,		
Angus Macklod	,,	,,		
James Hally Burton[1]	,,	,,		
James Wood, Col.	,,	,,		
Johan Brodie, Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
Francois Farquehar, St-Major	,,	,,		
Robbert Bruce	,,	,,		
Alex. Brodie	,,	,,		
Wm. Drummont	,,	,,		
N. Swinton	,,	,,		
Robt. Stuwart	,,	,,		
Johan Mahony	,,	,,		
James Murray	,,	,,		
Andrew Gray[2]	,,	,,		
Alex. Stewart[3]	,,	,,		

Pay. Foot.

James Wood, Col.	300
Johan Brodie, Lt-Col.	100
Francois Farquehar, St-Major	80
Wm. Meurs, Adjt.	40
Robbert Schot, Surgeon	20
James Hutchison, Qr.-Mr.	50
Willems Hardy, Pr.-Mr.	25
James Douglas, Col.	300
James Gibson, Lt-Col.	100
Donald Macqueen, St-Major	80
Gilbert Roull, Adjt.	40
Petrick Smith, Surgeon	20
Archebald MackDonald	50
Johan Roos, Pr. Mr.	25

Zeeland.

New Foot Companies. Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131	3	11
Walter MackDonald de Bowie, Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
Johan Douglas, Major	,,	,,		
Wm. Montgommery	,,	,,		
James Stewart	,,	,,		
Follow 4 companies in blank	,,	,,		
Johan Cramont	,,	,,		
Nicolaes Balfour	,,	,,		
James Balfour[4]	,,	,,		

Pay. Foot.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	300

(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1708.)

[1] James Hallyburton, captain January 12th, 1711, in succession to Alexander Guthrie.

[2] Andrew Gray, captain, April 10th, 1711, in succession to James Wishart.

[3] Alexander Stewart, captain, September 19th, 1711, in succession to H. Bennet.

[4] Should probably be John Balfour.

Council of State. Military Affairs, Portfolio No. 13.

No. 55. Holland. North Quarter.

State of the infantry regiment of Col. Wood, May 1712. *Menin.*

Register of the Regiment of Infantry of Colonel Wood, inspected by Mr. van der Burgh, commissioned by the Commissioned Councillors of the States of Holland and West Friesland, in the town of Menin, May 23rd, 1712.

	Officers.	Present.	Boys.	Total.
James Wood, Colonel . . .	7	35	3	45
John Brodie, L[t]-Colonel . . .	8	40	3	51
Francois Farquehar, Major . . .	8	41	3	52
John Bouchanan, Captain . . .	8	39	3	50
Alexander Brodie	8	42	3	53
William Dreumond	8	33	3	44
Robbert Stewart	7	40	3	50
John Mahony	7	40	3	50
James Murray	7	44	3	54
Huygh Brod	7	41	3	51
Andrew Oray	7	39	3	49
Alexander Stewart	7	34	3	44
	89	468	36	593

List of Promotions, etc. 1701.

August 18*th*, 1701.

List of the military forces in the service of their High Mightinesses in the year 1701, including foreign soldiers.

Infantry.

	men	monthly pay
30 Companies Scots at 69 h., and 797, 9 9½	2070	23294 13 9
6 Companies new Scots as supplement at 60 h., and 769, 4 6⅔	396	4615 7 4
36 new Companies Scots at 66 h., and 769, 4 6⅔	2376	2769 2 4

Lists of the Earl of Albemarle of cases relating to the military state, and for the expedition of which His Majesty has given instruction.

No. 10. *April* 12*th*, 1701.

List of matters for the expedition of which His Majesty has given orders.

Orders for the Regiment of Colonel Hamilton to march to Bergen-on-Zoom on his arrival in Holland.

Orders for the Regiment of Lord Portmore, to march from . . . to Bois-le-Duc.

Similar orders to the foregoing for the Regiment of Lord Strathnaver.

. . . . . .

Thus agreed to by His Majesty April 12th, 1701.

(Signed) Albemarle.

No. 13.

Under Coljear.

Dismissal: Alexander Lamy, Ensign of Captain de Laet; Alexander Clark, Ensign of Captain de Laet; Alexander Martin, Ensign of Captain Ramsay.

The commissions to bear date March 25th, 1701.

No. 21. *August 6th,* 1701.

Lauder.

Hugh Ross, Lieut. of Captain Baccalan; John Scott, Ensign of Captain Blair; Alexander Papla, Ensign of Captain Nicolson.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

No. 23. *August* 16*th,* 1701.

Under Strathnaver.

Dismissal: Captain Robert Bruce.
Captain John Wood, in his place.
Alexander Brodie, Captain-Lieut.
Ensign Mackenzie, Lieut. of the company. Cadet Andrew, ensign in his place.

Under Colyear.

Ensign Alexander Martin to Lieut. of Captain van Beest.
John Alexander, Ensign of Captain van Beest.
Order that Wynand Colman shall retain his pension.
Charles Hacket, Ensign of Captain William Ramsay.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

No. 27. *September* 18*th,* 1701.

Under Colyear.

Lieut. Colin Campbell to Captain-Lieut. of the Colonel's company.
—— Newman, Lieut. of Major David Nicolson.

Under Hamilton.

—— Gibbons, the company of Captain Macgill, exp. 297 *h.*

No. 27*a. October 2nd,* 1701.

Under Hamilton.

Mac. Carr, the company of the late Captain Ross.

Under Murray.

Captain-Lieut. Norman Macleod, the company of the late Captain Bruce.
Ensign Andrew Mowalt, Captain-Lieut.
Ensign John Lamy, Lieut. of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas.

No. 29. *October* 15*th*, 1701.

Command that the regiments of Sparre, Hamilton, and Belcastre, sent by written order to the towns Middelburgh, Flushing, and Veere, shall not be removed, but that Hamilton shall remain at Veere, that of Belcastre at Flushing, and that of Sparre at Middelburgh.

No. 31. *October* 27*th*, 1701.

Under Colyear.

Maj. David Nicolson
Capt. James Boyd
Capt. William Ramsay
Capt. David Graham
Lieut. Alex. Alexander
Lieut. John Forrest
Ensign John Ramsay
,, John Murray
,, Charles Hume

} On leave to Scotland for four months to recruit.

Under Colyear.

Ensign Wynand Colman, his reformed ensign pension since September 3rd last.

Thus agreed to by His Majesty, October 27th, 1701.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

No. 32. *October* 31*st*, 1701.

Under Strathnaver.

Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, by transfer, Lieut.-Colonel of Strathnaver.
Captain Buchanan, by transfer, the company of Captain Wood.

Under Lauder.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Wood, by transfer, Lieut.-Colonel of Lauder.
Captain Wood, by transfer, the company of Captain Buchanan.

Gerard Sulyeard, by transfer, ensign of Captain . . . ., in place of Ensign Cunningham.

. . . . . .

Thus agreed to by His Majesty at the Hague, October 31st, 1701.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

No. 34. *November* 4*th*, 1701.

Under Lauder.

Ref. Lieut. Alex. Scott, Lieut. of the company of Captain Nicolson.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

No. 35. *November* 10*th*, 1701.

Under Lauder.

Sir James Wood, by transfer, Captain of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart's company.

Under Strathnaver.

Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, by transfer, Captain of Sir James Wood's company.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

From the *Diverse Militaire Lijsten.* [Without date—probably from the beginning of the eighteenth century.]

Lijsten van aengestelde officieren van Infanterije van Mr. Drijfhout.

Regimenten.	Capiteyen.	Luytenants.	Vendrigs.
Lauder	David Graham David Baccalan	Guillaume Kirkland Nicolaes Hollenberg	Guill. Moncuire Guill. Roozendael
Colyear	Alexander Hacket William Ramsay	Pieter van Beest James Ramsay	David Nicolson Wynand Colman
Murray	Donald Mackdonald William Makensie	Donald Martine Walter Bruce	Maurice Corbet Gilbert Paterson

Lijste van nieuwe Compag[n] te voet.

July 1701.

Regimenten.	Compagnien.	Garnisoenen.	Patenten om te marscheeren bij het regt. naer.
Lauder	Alexander Hakett, David Baccalan.	Schottlandt.	Sluys in Vlaenderen.
Muraey	Donald Macdonald Will[m] Mackenzie.		Mastrigt.
Coljear	David Graham Will[m] Ramsay	Schottlandt.	

II

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SIX REGIMENTS IN SERVICE FROM 1697 TO 1699

1697.

Resolutions Council of State.

November 1, 1697.—The following despatch of their High Mightinesses of the 29th ultimo is read:

'The report is heard of Mr. van Essen and the other Commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who in accordance with, and in execution of their resolution-commissorial of the 24th inst., have, in conjunction with some deputies from the Council of State, inquired and considered, now that the peace has been made and ratified between France and this State, whether and what further reduction in the numbers of the soldiers, in addition to the discharge of the foreign troops, could and ought to be made, and what other arrangement could be devised. And the Grand Pensionary Heinsius further announced the most wise advice of His Majesty the King of Great Britain about the reduction of the troops of the State and certain points of management, and also intimated that His Majesty is of intention to return to the State at the beginning of next year, the soldiers, both the English and Scots and others whom His Majesty has had in his payment since the year 1689, except only the company of Gardes du Corps, under command of Mr. van Ouwerkerck, and the regiments of Horse-Guards and Infantry-Guards commanded by the Earl of Portland and the Duke of Wirtenberg and Major-General Eppinger, etc.

December 12.—The President presents a list of six Scottish regiments, which His Majesty the King of Great Britain has offered to this State in place of the three English and three Scottish regiments which crossed over to England

with His Majesty in 1688, and have since remained in his service; and proposed at the same time that the regiment of Lauder should be brought, and allotted to Gelderland, those of Walter Colyear, Ferguson, St.-Cratnaver and Murrai to Holland, and that of Hamilton to Zeeland, in accordance with the most wise advice of His Majesty; and that they should all be paid equally on the footing on which the three Scottish regiments were paid before this; and that it be considered for what object the money could be expended with the greatest advantage to the whole state, which shall accrue as profits to Holland and Zeeland, on account of the higher salaries that have been assessed as their contribution for the English regiments, which it was thought, at the time when the estimates of war were framed, would be among the said number.

After discussion, it is decided that the said six regiments shall be placed on the State of War of the following year in the open places reserved for them, and be allotted as proposed by His Most Esteemed Majesty; and that the three provinces above-mentioned be informed of it by letter; that, further, a calculation be made of the amount of the salaries on the basis on which the Scottish soldiers were paid before this time, and of the difference between it and the sum placed on the State of War for the six English and Scottish regiments; and lastly, that the aforesaid three provinces be written to again about the basis of the payment of the salaries, and that it be further discussed what use to make of the above-mentioned profits.

December 27.—On the Report of Mr. Van Geldermalsem and Secretary van Slingelandt it is resolved, after discussion, and decided to write to the provinces of Holland [and Zeeland] that six Scottish regiments are coming over to the service of this country in place of the three English and three Scottish which crossed over in 1688 to England and have remained since then in the service of His Majesty. And that the wages of the Scottish regiments were formerly paid by equalisation at [glds.] 919 : 1 : 7 per company, at forty-two days, although unequally drawn on the State of War, on which the wages of one of the three Scottish regiments had been drawn on the English, and of the two others on the Dutch basis; and that

their Noble Mightinesses should request the province of Holland kindly to pay, at 919 : 1 : 7 per company, the regiments of Colonels Walter Colyar, Stratnaver, and Ferguson, and the regiment of Colonel Murrai on the Dutch basis, as it will receive from the pay of the regiment of Colonel Hamilton —which is placed to the account of Zeeland—37 : 1 : 7 per company at forty-two days' equalisation. And, further, to send to the Comptoire-General of the Union the 23,201 guilders, 16 stivers, 8 den., which sum, making payment on the foregoing basis, they will pay less next year to the four said regiments, as it stands to the account of the said province on the State of War for the English and Scottish regiments.

And that the province of Zeeland shall be requested to pay the regiment of Hamilton on the same basis of 919 : 1 : 7 per company at forty-two days, although drawn at 993 : 4 : 10, and of the remaining 74 : 3 : 3 to pay the half to the regiment of Colonel Lauder, which is placed to the account of Gelderland, and the other half to that of Colonel Murrai, which is placed to the account of Holland; these to be paid by both these provinces on the Dutch basis.

1698, *September* 9.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 6th instant was read:

'Received a despatch from the King of Great Britain, written at the Loo on the 4th inst., bearing that his most esteemed Majesty would be pleased if the regiment of dragoons, commanded by Major-General Eppinger, might again be placed in the pay of the State, and yet would not like to burden the State with new taxes or make changes in the contributions of the several provinces to the present State of War. That his most esteemed Majesty could not discover any better means for it than to request their High Mightinesses to grant His Majesty the necessary authority to discharge from the service of the country and send back to Scotland the battalion of Colonel Hamilton, as well as the two youngest companies of each of the five remaining regiments of that nation, being in all twenty-two foot companies, which with the salaries of the officers belonging to them will amount to about the same sum as is required for the said regiments of dragoons of his most esteemed Majesty; that he wished

that the payment might commence on the 21st proximo and that the orders necessary for carrying out this project might be sent to the proper places with all possible speed. After discussion thereanent, it is decided and resolved (1) that a reply be sent to His Majesty in writing to the effect that their High Mightinesses are willing to have the aforesaid regiment of dragoons, commanded by Major-General Eppinger, placed in the pay of the State, and, on the other hand, to have the regiment of Colonel Hamilton discharged from the service of the State, in addition to two companies from each of the remaining five Scottish regiments in the service of the State, being in all twenty-two companies of infantry; (2) that his most respected Majesty, as Captain General of the State, be requested and authorised to discharge the said twenty-two companies from the service of the State; (3) that, further, a copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses be sent to the Council of State for their information, Initialed and marked [by] J. van der Does^{vt}, and signed [by] F. Fagel.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the foregoing resolution in the hands of Secretary van Slingelandt to examine, and to draw up an estimate of the amount of payments, and report.

(Received Sept. 15, 1698.)

Letters to Council of State.

Honourable Mightinesses, my very good friends,—Inasmuch as, in accordance with the deed of authority, dated the 6th inst., we have decided to discharge from the service of the country and send back to Scotland the battalion of Colonel Hamilton, together with the two youngest companies of each of the five remaining regiments of that nation, in order by that means to make room, without burdening the country, on the present military strength of the country, for our regiment of dragoons commanded by Major-General Eppinger, we have deemed it necessary to inform your Honourable Mightinesses about it, in order that the States of the respective provinces, and especially Zeeland, may be written to as soon as possible for payment of the said Scottish regiments and companies and the maintenance of their officers; and to

do it, on the contrary, for our said regiment of dragoons, whose payment we would like to see take effect on the 11th proximo. Wherefore we wish that it may please your Honourable Mightinesses to make the necessary provision in time, and, further, to arrange that the said regiment of dragoons may be maintained next year at the expense of the Department of War and placed on the same footing as it was before the English subsidy was undertaken; and in the meantime to give the necessary authority to dismiss so many private dragoons from the regiment, as it will be impossible to pay from the sum [that hitherto went to the payment] of the Scottish companies which are about to be discharged. Concluding herewith, we commend your Honourable Mightinesses hereby, Honourable Mightinesses, my very good friends, to the protection of God. Your Honourable Mightinesses' good friend, (Signed) WILLIAM R.

At the Loo, September 11th, 1698.

Resolutions of Council of State.

September 15.—Received a despatch from His Majesty the King of Great Britain, written at the Loo on the 11th inst., to the effect that His Majesty has deemed it necessary to inform their Honourable Mightinesses that he, in accordance with the deed of authority granted him by their High Mightinesses on the 6th inst., has decided to discharge from the service of the country and send back to Scotland the battalion of Colonel Hamilton, together with the two youngest companies of each of the remaining five regiments of that nationality, to make room, without taxing the country, on the present State of War for His Majesty's regiment of dragoons commanded by Major-General Eppinger. In order that the States of the several provinces, and especially those of Zeeland, may be written to to stop the payment of the said Scottish regiment and companies and their officers, and to transfer the payment to the said regiment of dragoons, whose pay his Majesty would desire to see commence on the 21st proximo, for which he wishes that their Honourable Mightinesses will be pleased to make provision. And, further, to arrange that the said regiment be placed on the State of War for next year on the footing on which it was before it

passed into the pay of the English, the necessary steps being taken in the meantime to discharge from the service so many of the dragoons as cannot be paid from the wages destined for the said Scottish companies which are to be discharged. And the secretary, van Slingelandt, has reported with reference to this that the pay of the said regiment of dragoons, of which he has drawn up a statement in accordance with the resolution of the 9th inst., exceeds that of the Scottish regiment of Hamilton and of the two companies of each of the other regiments [by the pay of] between twelve and thirteen dragoons per company. Secondly, that according to a letter of Mr. van Geldermalsem, His Majesty will not, with reference to the discharge of the two companies of each regiment, strictly keep to the youngest [companies], but will at the first opportunity send to the Council the names of the captains whose companies are to be discharged. And, thirdly, that His Majesty would like, some time after this, and especially about the 21st proximo, to point out to the province of Zeeland twelve other Scottish companies with a staff of those who are at present paid by the province of Holland to take the place of the regiment of Hamilton, and to make more room in the province of Holland for the said regiment of dragoons, who have before this always been paid at the expense of that province.

After discussion hereanent, it is resolved and agreed, in accordance with His Majesty's desire, to write about this to the provinces of Gelderland, Holland, and Zeeland as soon as the names of the companies which are to be discharged from the service of the country have been received. That then, in reply, His Majesty shall be informed of what has been decided about this matter and written to the said provinces; and that for the present a copy of the said despatch of His Majesty be placed in the hands of Treasurer-General Burg for his information in drawing up the State of War for the following year.

November 21.—The discussion about the State of War is continued, and the following resolution is adopted:

That in accordance with and in execution of their High Mightinesses' resolution of September 6th last, twenty-two

companies Scots with a regimental staff be removed from the State of War.

That the pay of the fifty companies of Scots who remain in the service of this country be drawn equally at 665:12:8⅔ per current month.

That inasmuch as the pensions granted according to their High Mightinesses' resolution of December 11th of last year to officers who lost their employment by the last discharge of troops must ultimately cease by death of the recipients, and the companies of infantry and cavalry must again be raised to their former strength as soon as those pensions have ceased, the companies be placed on the State of War just as if they had not been diminished in accordance with the said resolution; and that of the diminution only a note shall be appended to each chapter of payments, and a list of pensions shall be inserted at the end of the State of War.

That Messrs. de Lange, van Geldermalsem, and van Slingelandt, the secretary, shall inquire what action can and ought to be taken with reference to the provinces of Friesland and Stad en Landen—which have both diminished the companies allotted to them by a trooper and two soldiers and a drummer respectively, and of which the first at least has not given so many pensions by a long way to discharged officers, as it has since profited by the said reduction, and the second [has given] none at all—in order to induce them to raise the companies apportioned to them to their former strength, or to pay in their profits to the account of the Treasurer-General, as the said reduction of troops was not resolved on in order to weaken the companies, or to allow one or another province to profit thereby, but to give some relief to the discharged officers.

. . . . . .

That, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of September 6th last, the regiment of dragoons of His Majesty of Great Britain, commanded by Major-General Eppinger, ten companies strong, and each company containing since the reduction seventy-four horses, be placed on the State of War.

1698, *October* 29.—A request having been made on behalf of the authorities of the city of Rotterdam that their Honourable Mightinesses would cause to be transported to Scotland fifty-eight discharged soldiers, who from a much larger number have remained in that city, with some women and children, and without any means of existence whatever, it is decided and resolved, after discussion, to refuse it, but nevertheless to grant them for defraying the expenses of the said transport the sum of one hundred silver ducats, for which an order shall be made out in the name of the Treasurer-Extraordinary of the funds of the city.

November 5.—A petition was read from the major of the regiment of Colonel Lauder, intimating that the petitioner with his salary having been allotted to Veluw, he has adopted every means to obtain an order for and subsequently payment of the said salary, but in vain, on the pretence that he, the petitioner, was not provided with a proper deed of request; and accordingly he requests letters of recommendation to the said Veluw, by which it is requested, although the petitioner is not provided with a deed of request, yet that he may be supplied with the necessary order, and that he may be paid.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the above petition be sent to the States-deputies of the said Veluw district, with a request that their Honours may be pleased to have the said salary paid to the petitioner, if by subdivision among the districts of the province of Gelderland it has been allotted to the district of Veluw [to pay], as the petitioner affirms; and that it be added that, although their Honourable Mightinesses cannot grant the petitioner and the other Scottish officers a deed of request as long as they are not subjects of the country—which will, apparently, not be the case long—yet their Honours ought to make no difficulties about payment, but to be assured that it will always be considered of importance; and that the letter of the Council thereanent to be written to their Honours, accompanied with proper receipts, shall, if necessary, serve for sufficient security.

1699, *March* 14.—A petition is read from Robbert Murrai, Walter Colyar, and James Ferguson, colonels of three Scots regiments in the service of this country, stating that they have

provided the two soldiers and one drummer of each company who were discharged from the regiments commanded by them with travelling expenses and the necessary provisions [for their journey] to Scotland. That the Earl of Athlone, on the command of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, has promised to them in return for it six weeks' wages of the discharged men. That of them some did not set sail earlier than January, and others only in February, having been prevented by contrary winds; and the result of this was that the said men cost more than twice six weeks' wages, since the time that their pay was stopped according to orders; and requesting that their Hon. Mightinesses may be pleased to grant them an order for the six weeks' wages promised to them.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to request the provinces of Holland and Zeeland by letter to pay the wages of the aforesaid discharged soldiers to the petitioners up to the 11th ultimo, on the understanding that the pensions, which, according to their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 13th December last, must be paid from the profit arising from that reduction of soldiers, shall not commence till after the said 21st day of February.

March 20.—A petition is read from Straneven and James Ferguson, colonels of two Scottish regiments in the service of this country, intimating in effect that they have provided the two soldiers and one drummer from each company who have been discharged from the regiments under their command with travelling expenses and the necessary provisions [for their journey] to Scotland. That, at the command of His Majesty of Great Britain, six months' wages of the discharged soldiers have been promised them. That of the said soldiers, some did not set sail before January, and others only in February, having been detained by contrary winds and other causes. That the first petitioner, with the whole regiment under his command, is in the pay of the province of Zeeland, and likewise four companies of the regiment of the second petitioner; and that their Honourable Mightinesses have been pleased, in a similar case, to grant to Colonels Murray and Collier and the second petitioner, in so far as he, with the remaining six companies of his regiment, is in the pay of the province of Holland, letters of

recommendation to the above-mentioned provinces of Holland and Zeeland, in order that the wages of the said discharged soldiers might be paid to them to the 11th ultimo. Accordingly the petitioners request that their Honourable Mightinesses may be pleased to grant to the petitioners similar letters of recommendation to the said province of Zeeland.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to grant the petition to request the province of Zeeland by letter to pay the wages of the said discharged soldiers to the petitioners up to the 11th ultimo, on the understanding that the pensions, which, according to their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 1st October last, must be paid from the profits of that reduction, shall not take effect till after the 11th February aforesaid.

April 15.—A petition is read from James Ferguson and John, Lord Strathnaver, colonels of two Scottish regiments, stating in effect that they, having obtained permission to leave the service of this country and return to Scotland, have arrived at Rotterdam to continue their journey thence; and requesting, for stated reasons, that it might please their Honourable Mightinesses to relieve them of the payment of their commissions to the two reformed captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, who have been added to each of the two aforesaid regiments since the dismissal of two companies from each regiment; to let them enjoy the two months' pensions which have ceased on the 25th ultimo, and shall cease on the 26th proximo; and lastly, to exempt them from the payment of the jerkins and other minor parts of uniforms with which they supplied the said regiments last December. After discussion thereanent, it is decided and resolved to refuse the first and last requests, and to write to the paymasters in favour of the second.

April 25.—On a petition of James Ferguson and John, Lord Strathnaver, colonels of the two Scottish regiments, who after having been in the service of this country since the beginning of last year, are now returning to Scotland, it is resolved, after discussion, to grant them deeds of request for their salaries of last year on the province of Holland, and for those of the current year till the 6th proximo on the province of Zeeland, in spite of the fact that they neglected, before they

left the service, to come and take the oath at the proper time before their Honourable Mightinesses, and to receive the commissions, after which the deeds of request were to be despatched, according to the law of the land.

April 27.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 25th instant is read:

'In the afternoon at five o'clock.

'The report is heard of Mr. van. Essen and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who in accordance with, and in execution of, their resolution commissorial of the 13th inst., have, in conjunction with other deputies of the Council of State, examined the despatch of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, written at Kensington on the 2nd inst., bearing that the late war being ended, and His Majesty having restored to their High Mightinesses the soldiers whom his most respected Majesty retained in his service and pay during the war, except the company of Guards du Corps and the regiments of horse and infantry guards, as well as the regiment of dragoon guards, their High Mightinesses, after discussing, on the 29th October 1697, the dismissal and reduction of the said military force, had resolved provisionally to retain, and not to discharge, so many soldiers as the pay of the said companies and regiments of guards would amount to, until their High Mightinesses shall have further discussed this matter; to go on towards further reduction or dismissal, when his highly revered Majesty shall not be able to retain the said companies and regiments of guards at his own expense, partly or altogether. That His Majesty had subsequently also restored to their High Mightinesses the regiment of dragoon guards, and was now engaged in restoring to their High Mightinesses the said company of Guards du Corps, the regiment of horse guards, and also the regiment of infantry guards; that, accordingly, his highly revered Majesty could not omit to ask their High Mightinesses to consider if they would not deem it advisable now, in execution of their resolution of October 29th, 1697 aforesaid, to allow the further discharge or disbanding to proceed, and to make the necessary provision that the profits which may accrue from it may be employed for payment of the said companies and regiments of

guards, till they could be placed on the State of War for the following year, as it is set forth more explicitly in the minutes of the 13th inst., [the wages of the] said guards, amounting in all to the sum of sixty-eight thousand and ninety-five guilders sterling.

'After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the said guards shall be retained on the same conditions as before in the service of the State, and that his most highly revered Majesty be provisionally authorised to disband twenty Scottish companies and two regimental staffs of the same, to reduce twelve companies of infantry dragoons by five men [each?], to bring the number of men in the regiment of dragoons of Doph to forty-four; to reduce thirty Scottish companies of infantry by four men [each], five hundred and forty-one companies of infantry by four men [each], and eighty-six companies of horse by four troopers [each]; and Mr. van Essen and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs are hereby requested and commissioned, in conjunction with some deputies from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, further to consider in what manner they ought and could obtain the sum by which [the payment of] the guards shall exceed the profits that shall accrue from the said discharge and reduction; and to give in a report about it to a meeting of their High Mightinesses. And a copy of this resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent for the purpose aforesaid to his most highly revered Majesty, with a request to put it into action as soon as possible. And a copy of this resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent to the Council of State, to serve for their information. —Signed F. Fagel.'

After discussion thereanent it is decided and resolved to place the resolution in the hands of Treasurer-General Burg, to serve for his information, and to commission Mr. van der Cloese and Secretary van Slingelandt to take part in the conference about procuring the sum of which the above fund stands in need.

May 1.—A petition is read from Colonels Lauder, Murrai, and Colyear, stating in effect that they, in accordance with orders received, have reduced each company by four men; that

the discharged soldiers are to be at Rotterdam in a day or two, to cross over to Scotland, that they have no money to pay for the transport of those men, and requesting their Honourable Mightinesses to make the necessary arrangements.

After discussion thereanent, it is decided that the provinces of Gelderland and Holland, at the expense of which the petitioners' regiments are paid, be requested to pay the wages of the two soldiers and one drummer discharged from each company, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of 1st December of last year, for another month and a half to the petitioners above the month about which they were written to on March 14th last, to obtain therefrom the expenses of the said transport, and that this security be given to the said provinces, that the pensions to be assigned from the money, which shall accrue as profits from the aforesaid reduction of [each company by] two soldiers and one drummer, shall not take effect till after expiration of the said one and a half months.

III

EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE SIX REGIMENTS IN SERVICE IN THE CAMPAIGNS OF MARLBOROUGH.

1701-1712.

Resolutions of Council of State.

March 5, 1701.—Secretary van Slingelandt announced a project sent him by the Earl of Albemarle, by command of His Majesty of Great Britain, the said project embracing a proposal about the further increase of the country's military forces, decided on by their High Mightinesses on the 26th of last month, on the petition of this Council of the 22nd of the same month, to be allowed to execute [the resolution] with greater speed than in the manner contained in their High Mightinesses' said resolution.

After discussion thereanent, and an accurate consideration of the project, also reduced to writing within the limits of the consent given by the said resolution, and after communication with deputies of their High Mightinesses, it is resolved and decided, in firm expectation of their High Mightinesses' approbation: 1stly, ... 2ndly, ... 3rdly, that twenty-eight companies of Scots, each of forty-three men, be taken over from the service of His Majesty of Great Britain, and be reinforced by twenty-three men per company; also that eight additional companies be raised. 4thly, that thirty-six other companies of sixty-six men be raised or taken over, and from them and from the said Scots companies six regiments, each of twelve companies, be formed.

March 21.—A petition is read of the Solicitors of the three Scots regiments, of Colonels Lauder, Murray, and Collier, notifying in effect that their High Mightinesses have resolved to reinforce each of the said regiments with two companies;

that, accordingly, the captains appointed for the purpose, with their subaltern officers, have left for Scotland at the express command of the Duke of Wurtemberg; that they consequently cannot sign their capitulations, or give security and lift their commissions, as they must be here finished and with their companies at a certain time; and accordingly they request that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to issue orders to have the ordinances for the bounty-money for the said companies prepared, and to exempt the officers, while they are so far away, from the oath, until the time when their newly acquired companies have arrived and been joined to the regiments. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to exempt the said captains from the oath till their arrival here, and from signing the capitulation, but not from giving security.

March 20.—A petition is read of the Solicitors of the three Scots regiments in the service of this country, requesting, for further stated reasons, that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to exempt them from giving or remaining security for the bounty-money which must be sent over to Scotland to the captains who are to raise the six new companies for the said three regiments, and that their Noble Mightinesses may accordingly be pleased to have the ordinances for the bounty-money prepared, they being ready to give proper account of them to their Noble Mightinesses.

After discussion thereanent, and having taken into account the fact that the money with which the clothes, the arms, and further equipment must be paid need not be sent over to Scotland, but only that which is required for the recruiting and transport of the men, for which ten rix-dollars for each man are sufficient, according to all the information obtained, and that the petitioners can secure that the additional money shall come into the hands of the providers of the clothes, arms, and other accoutrements, it is resolved and decided to grant no more of the request than ten rix-dollars for each man, for which the accounts and ordinances will be made up for the respective petitioners, who, on supplying evidence that the money has been counted out to the captains named, will be freed from all further responsibility; and their Noble Mighti-

nesses' resolution of the 21st instant, taken on a former petition of the petitioners, shall so far be altered.

June 13.—On the proposal of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop, it is resolved and decided, after foregoing discussion, that on the Acts of Petition, to be granted for the purpose according to the law of the country, the chief salaries of the regiment of Colonel Lord Strathnaver, on the Second Extraordinary State of War, be placed to the account of the province of Holland; those of Colonel Hamilton and of the sergt.-major of the regiment under his command to the account of Zeeland; those of Colonel Lord Portmore and of the sergt.-major of the regiment under his command to the account of Utrecht; and those of the lieut.-colonels of the two last-mentioned regiments to the account of Overijssel.

July 13.—The report is heard of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop, and of Secretary van Slingelandt, who, in accordance with and in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 2nd instant, have examined a petition, with the annexed documents, of the Scots Colonels Portmore and Strathnaver, to the effect that they could not come here from Scotland at the same time with the four new companies in augmentation of their regiments, because the petitioners, at the express order and command of His Majesty, embarked on March 28th and 29th, 1701, in the transport ships destined for carrying them over, having to leave behind them and in the country the said four new companies, which for certain reasons lay far and widely separated and divided from the others, and on coming to the place for embarking found no ships to carry them over to this country. From time to time they have come over in small troops, and arrived in their garrisons at Bois-le-Duc, where of the company of Captain Campbell there were presented to the Review Commissioner, on April 30th, 1701, ... 20 men
on May 12th other . . . . 22 men

therefore more than half, together . . . 42 men
on the 28th ditto . . . . . 45 men

And on June 18th the complete numbers, . . 55 men

And so on regarding the three other companies of Ougelvie,

Grahame, and Farquehare, which were found complete on the 18th and 19th June, as ten muster-rolls annexed to the petition show. After discussion thereanent, it was resolved and decided to grant the request, as hereby it is granted; and an extract of this will be given to the Commission of the Finance of the Union.

August 12.—A petition is read of Colonel Walter Philip Colyer and of the other head officers and captains of the regiments of Scots commanded by them, notifying, in effect, that on account of the far and wide search for men, want of sufficient transport-ships, weather and wind, the distant remoteness of Scotland, and other hindrances, the men for the two new companies and for reinforcing the ten old companies could not be sent over simultaneously, but had arrived in parties, like the last lot, and were reviewed together, company by company, on the 12th of last month, at Bergen-op-Zoom, as the lists show which are at the Union's Department of Finance. That in addition to, and besides, the afore-mentioned disasters, the said two new companies and other recruits, or some of them, have had the misfortune of having had to be on board and lie at sea for four or five weeks, although they had long already been complete and ready to come over; and requesting, for the said reasons, to be allowed to enjoy the premiums, both for the two new companies and for the recruits of the old, at eighteen men per company, as if they had been completed within the appointed time; and that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to announce on what date the salaries of the officers of the newly acquired companies will begin.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to grant the first request, as hereby it is granted. And regarding the second, to declare that the officers of the new companies shall receive according to the capitulation half-pay from the day on which they shall show by attestation that they had the half of the men in Scotland together and ready for transport, and full pay from the day that the companies there were completed.

A similar resolution as was taken regarding the second request in the above petition is taken regarding the petition of Daniel Makloud and William Makkigny, captains of the two

newly-acquired companies in the Scots regiment of Colonel Murray.

September 9.—The report is heard of Treasurer-General Hop and of Secretary van Slingelandt, who, in accordance with, and in execution of, their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 2nd inst., have examined a petition, with the annexed documents, of Colonel George Lauder and of the other officers of his regiment of Scots, requesting, for stated reasons, to be allowed to receive the premium of five rix-dollars for each man with whom they respectively have recruited the companies under their command, although they were not completed at the appointed time. The report is heard of Secretary van Slingelandt, who, in accordance with and in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 26th of last month, has examined a petition, with the annexed documents, etc. Finally also is read a petition, with the annexed muster-roll, of Alexander Hakket, captain of a newly-acquired company of Scots in the regiment of Colonel Lauder, also making for stated reasons a similar request regarding his whole company.

After discussion thereanent it is resolved and decided to grant the said petitions, as is done hereby.

1702, *March* 2.—The report is heard of Messrs. van Geldermalsem, Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Slingelandt, who in accordance with and in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 24th of last month, have examined a petition of Archibald Pringle, captain of a company of grenadiers in the regiment of Scots of Colonel George Hamilton, showing, in effect, that he having, in October last, removed with the company under his command from Steenbergen to Flushing, had the misfortune on that voyage that a ship on which twenty-one grenadiers of his company had embarked was lost in sight of Rammekes, and that not one single man or anything of the equipment of the company was saved. That the said company, a few days before the said sad accident, had been completely fitted out, from head to foot, with new uniforms by the provider, Johan Kuips, at Bergen-op-Zoom; that the new clothes had never been worn by the soldiers, and but little had yet been paid for them; and that the petitioner lost several more things belonging to the com-

pany on that occasion, all according to the list annexed to the petition; and requesting, accordingly, that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant him such recruit-money as they are accustomed to give in the case of any loss incurred in battle, sieges, or otherwise in the service of the country. The said twenty-one drowned grenadiers being included among the number of the forty-two deaths which the petitioner, according to the list submitted, has had in his company from August 1st, 1701, to January 10th last; and that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to allow him, in addition, the compensations for the uniforms and goods as they are specified in the list annexed to the petition.

April 14.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 13th is read:

'A missive [is] received from the Council of State, written here in the Hague on the 12th inst., to the effect that they had been informed that two regiments of cavalry, and three of dragoons, were about to come over from England and Scotland very soon; that, accordingly, the said Council of State were giving their High Mightinesses to consider if orders could not be sent to Willemstadt, whither the regiments intended to come, to march from there to the following places, and to remain there till further orders. The regiment of cavalry of Colonel Wood to Breda, and that of Colonel the Earl of Arran to Heusden; the Royal Regiment of Dragoons of Raby to Bois-le-Duc, that of Tiviat[1] to Gorinchem; and, lastly, that of Ros to Bommel. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that orders shall be despatched for the said regiments to the effect above-mentioned, etc.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the said orders shall be sent to Jacques Durfont de Monplaisir, Commandant of Willemstadt, with instructions to hand them over to the officers commanding the said regiments, on their arrival there.

April 15.—It having been announced that two Scots regiments of Colonels Ferguson[2] and Rue[3] had arrived before Hellevoetsluis, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to

[1] The Scots Greys. [2] The Cameronians. [3] The Scots Fusiliers.

order Commissioner Halling to contract for the necessary ships to convey the said regiments to Bois-le-Duc.

Letters and Petitions to Council of State.

Extract from the Report sent by the Earl of Athlone to the Council after the taking of the Castle of Liége.

. . . . . .

The battalion of Murray had the misfortune last night that, by a drunken soldier, fire was set to their huts, whereby all their equipments and many of the clothes of the soldiers were burned, so that I was compelled to send it to Maestricht.

. . . (Signed) ATHLONE.

In the garrison at Luyck, October 26th, 1702.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1704, *June* 16.—A petition is read from the colonels of the six Scots regiments in the service of this country, showing in effect, that for reinforcing their regiments they recruited and accepted about five hundred men in Scotland. That the said new recruits arrived at Rotterdam on the 14th inst., and are still aboard there. That they must be conveyed from Rotterdam in other ships to Bois-le-Duc, in order to march from there further to their respective regiments, whether in the field or in garrison at Luyck. Further, as the said recruits have been on board more than eight weeks, waiting for favourable winds, and accordingly are very weary and fatigued, they request that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to order Commissioner-General Johan Halling to provide as soon as possible the necessary ships for the said recruits to convey the said recruits from Rotterdam to Bois-le-Duc, in order that they may continue from there their further appointed march to their regiments. After discussion thereanent it is resolved and decided to authorise the said Commissioner-General to force the necessary ships, but without expense to the country, to convey the said recruits from Rotterdam to Bois-le-Duc, from where they are to march according to the orders which they will receive from Mr. van Ouwerkerk, Field-Marshal of the State, to whom an extract of this shall be sent.

The orders from their High Mightinesses for the Scots regiment of Makkartney are discussed [the regiment] being on ships before Rotterdam to be conveyed thence to Venlo; and

after discussion it is resolved that the said orders shall be sent on as soon as possible, and that Johan Halling, commissioner-general of the troopships, be instructed, as hereby he is instructed, to press the necessary ships into service to convey the said regiments, but without expense to the country.

An order is presented of their High Mightinesses, of this date, for the regimeut of Brigadier Faringdon to remain at Breda till further orders; and it is resolved and decided to despatch the said order as soon as possible.

1705, *April* 22.—It is resolved and decided, after discussion, to order Receiver and Commissioner de Bois to conduct the recruits for the Scots regiments who have arrived at Willemstad through the Barony of Breda; also to order the district bailiffs of the respective districts of the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, through which the said recruits will pass, according to the route of march which will be given them by Lieut.-General Doph, to conduct them through their respective districts, and to see to it that they regulate themselves exactly according to the rule of April 11th, 1704, regarding marches through districts, and to inform the council in case any excesses or disorders be committed; and that they shall, respectively, conduct the English regiments in similar manner when they shall march out.

(May 7, 1705.)

Letters to the Council of State.

Nobles et Puissans Seigneurs,—Je viens de recevoir une lettre de Mr. Lauder qui me répond sur celle que je luy ay envoyé de Mr. de Villegas, de laquelle je me suis donné l'honneur d'envoyer une copie à Vos Nobles Puissances avant-hier. Mr. Lauder m'écrit qu'il m'envoyera aujourdhuy, s'il se peut, 400 hommes, mais que je les luy dois renvoyer le plûtôt qu'il se pourra, puisque suivant les avis, qu'il vient de recevoir, les ennemis ont fait marcher les garnisons de Lille, Tournay, Ypre, Mennin et Courtray, et qu'ils doivent former un camp d'environ 16 bataillons, et sont campés à Deynse; mais qu'ils n'ont ny Cavallerie ny Artillerie avec eux; c'est ce qui luy fait croire qu'ils pourroient bien marcher vers le Brabant et qu'aussitôt qu'il en sçaura plus de particularités, il m'en donnera avis. Sur quoy je viens d'envoyer un Exprès à Mr. Villegas, et le prie de me faire sçavoir aussitôt, si le régiment de Lauder

ou celuy d'Ivoy y est arrivé; s'il a reçu les 300 hommes de cette garnison, qui étaient à Huesden, et les 200 de Bréda, avec les 100 d'icy, qui étoient à Geertruydenbergh; et m'écrire quelles nouvelles il a de l'arrivée des régimens de Lauder et Ivoy, pour me pouvoir ensuite régler ou à luy pouvoir envoyer plus de renfort, ou à Mr. Lauder renvoyer le sien.

. . . . . .

(Signed) W. Schouner.

Bergen-op-Z., ce 7 May 1705.

May 9.— . . . that the garrison of Nijmegen is [un ?]able to furnish any men to reinforce that of the earl, because the regiment of General-Major Lauder has marched through here to Breda. (Signed) E. van Els.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1706, *February* 23.—A petition is read from Lieut.-General Scholte, at present commanding the Danish troops fighting in the country, showing that . . . the two battalions of Major-Generals Colliear and Murray, which are of Scots nationality, and in garrison at Maestricht, come to claim the rank before the Danish battalion of the Duke of Holstein-Sonderburgh, also in garrison there, both on parade and on other occurring occasions; and therefore also requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses, in order to prevent the inconveniences which would otherwise arise therefrom, to issue orders through the commanding officer at Maestricht to let the royal Danish troops retain the rank before the said Scots battalions, as they have hitherto always had it, on parade and everywhere where they may be under one command.

After discussion thereanent it is resolved and decided . . . to write to the said Scots regiments that, since they are under oath to, and in the service of, nobody except this State, although they are of Scots nationality, and are enrolled with all the other regiments of the soldiery of this State, they shall give the first rank to the royal Danish regiments, as has been the practice hitherto.

(1706. Received Feb. 26.)

Compte entre les Sieurs Pueck d'un part, Cronstrom et Lackman d'autre part, des prisonniers de guerre rendus par

La France et ses alliez, et par l'Angleterre et les Provinces Unies, pour l'exécution du traitté de Turnhout du 31 Decemb. 1705, ainsi qu'il s'en soit en vertu des pouvoirs inserrez dans le d^t^ Traitté, et de ceux donnez pour l'exécution d'iceluy.

. . . . . .

Dû par La France et ses Alliez:

Tous les Officiers d'Angleterre et des Provinces Unies portez au fol. 8 du traitté, ayant pour titre Reg^t^ d'Hamilton ont été rendus et renvoyes par la France et ses Alliez, au moyen de quoy le d^t^ Article est entièrement exécuté, mais attendu que le S^r^ Montgomery mis dans le d^t^ Article comme Capit^ne^ ne se trouve que Lieutenant il sera dû par La France sept soldats, le S^r^ Duglas[1] Cap^n^ y compris, n'ayant point été fait prisonnier et les S^rs^ van Gomer Lieut^t^, Leuse et Meldert, enseignes du d^t^ Reg^t^, n'existant point reelement, il sera pareillement dû par La France vint et trois soldats, le S^rs^ Camson ne se trouvant point exister, le S^r^ Creach non compris dans le d traitté est subrogé en sa plaie et demeure en liberté. . . .

(1707.)

Letters to Council of of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with, and obedience of, your Noble Mightinesses' resolution, I hereby send the list of the strength of the regiment of Brigadier George Hamilton, as it is at present, with the detachments at Deventer, Swool, and Campen, for watching the French captives. I have also sent the proper list of the strength of each company in particular, with name and surname, to my lords the States of Zeeland, in accordance with, and in obedience to, their Noble Mightinesses' resolution.—Wherewith I remain, with very deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) Walt. Macdonald Bowie.

Nijmeegen, January 8th, 1707.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1707, *January* 18.—It having been announced that with the convoy from Scotland some recruits for the regiment of Brigadier George Hamilton had arrived at Texel without officers or money, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to write to

[1] Could this have been the lady, Captain William Theresa? See p. 29, note 3.

the commissioner at Texel to send the recruits, with the necessary provisions, to Muyden, whither the commanding officer of the regiment of Hamilton is instructed, at sight of this, to send the necessary officers and money, to fetch the recruits at Muyden, and conduct them to the garrison. The loan of the said commissioner shall be repaid on the declaration.

(Received Feb. 2, 1707.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have had the honour of receiving your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 27th inst., and as it certainly is the greatest service which Colonel Geuthem could do, if he could bring it about that the province of Artois and Cambray should pay the contribution, and as he would certainly succeed better in this if he had the entire regiment, or at least the largest portion thereof with him, I think that this affair is very useful for the profit of your Noble Mightinesses' contributions. And it will be easy to quarter that regiment in this city, if your Noble Mightinesses would condescend to be so kind as to send an order allowing soldiers to be quartered with the ecclesiastics and others who claim to be exempt; and at the same time that would give me an opportunity of billeting my garrison also in a better way, of whom now a large proportion are lodged in cellars and on straw mattresses, owing to want of other lodgings and mattresses. Meanwhile I shall not neglect to give to Colonel Gethem as many men of this garrison as he may demand to support his parties, and facilitate their retreats, as I have always already offered to him, when he sent out parties to exact contributions. Further awaiting your Noble Mightinesses' orders, I remain, with humble respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) R. Murray.

Kortrijk, Jan. 29th, 1707.

(Received Feb. 15, 1707.)

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with, and in obedience to, your Noble Mightinesses' resolution, I send herewith the list of the strength of the regiment of Brigadier George Hamilton, as it is at present, with detachments at Campen, Deventer,

and Swol [Zwolle ?], to guard the French captives ; there among being included the recruits who arrived in of whom one managed to escape from the man-of-war, one deserted on the road, and three were, in accordance with our rule, singled out by me as unfit for the service of the country. I have also sent the proper list of the strength of each company respectively, with name and surname, to the Noble Mightinesses, my Lords, the States of Zeeland, in obedience to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution and order, wherewith I remain, etc.,

(Signed) Walt. Macdonald Bowie.

Nijmeegen, February 7th, 1707.

(Received March 3, 1707.)

Gand, le 24me Février 1707.

Messeigneurs,—Je prends la liberté de écrir Vos Hautes Puissance et de vous informer que j'ay des avis d'Angleterre que l'imbarquation des cheveaux pour reccuiter notre cavalrie Angloises dovient être le 20me de ce mois veux stile, à cette manière qu'il seront bientôt sur les costé de Holland.

Mon très humble requeste est que Vos Hautes Puissances aura la Bonté d'envoyer vos ordres au Gouverneur de Wilemstadt où le debarquement se ferray avec les routes neccessaire pour le dites cheveaux de chaque régiment comme ils sont marqué dans la liste icy joynte pour venir de Welemstadt à leur garnisones en Flandre par le chemin que Vos Hautes Puissances les jugera plus en seuritie, puisqu' c'est pour le bien publicque.

Je suis avec toutes les respecte imaginable de Vos Hautes Puissances Le très humble et très obéisante serviteur,

(Signed) R. Ingolsby.

Annexa:—Noms des Régiments de Cavalrie et Dragoons.

Lumley.	Schomberg.
Wood.	
Cadogan.	Dragoons Ecossois.
Windham.	Dragoons Irelandois.

(Received April 21.)

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with my duty and in

obedience of your Noble Mightinesses' orders, this is accompanied by the exact list of the regiment of Major-General George Hamilton, as it is at present, with the detachments at Deventer, Swooland, Campen, included in it. The general informed me by letter some weeks ago that he was on the point of sending over a number of men with the convoy of Zeeland. I trust that the rest will be with the convoy of Holland.—Wherewith, etc.

(Signed) Walt. Macdonald Bowie.

Nijmveegen, April 16th, 1707.

Resolutions of Council of State.

April 23, 1707.—A petition is read of James Wood, colonel, commander of the regiment of Scots of Major-General Lauder, showing, in effect, that owing to a dispute which has arisen between the States' deputies of the district of Nimweegen and the town of Nimweegen about the payment of the two youngest companies of the said regiment, the said companies have now again for a considerable time been without payment of their salaries, as the paymasters of the said district, receiving not the least payment from the treasury, absolutely refuse to advance another stiver to the said companies. That the supplier, who must supply the uniforms of the whole regiment, also refuses to deliver the clothes and uniforms of those two companies; and the said paymasters [? pagadoirs], besides, threaten to leave the whole regiment without payment, if financial affairs in the said district are not regulated on a better footing; that, accordingly, not only will the said two companies within a few days be weakened, and they will have absolutely to pass away, but the whole regiment runs the risk of perishing and dying, without assistance from the said paymasters.

According they request that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased soon to make arrangements for the subsistence of the said two companies, and that their clothes and uniforms may soon be given out, with those of the other companies; and that in the future orders be issued that the whole regiment should be paid justly and according to their due, and according to the terms of their capitulation.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to

send the petition to their High Mightinesses, with the request to send it by their deputies, who are going to Gelderland, in order by earnest efforts to prevent the decay of the said regiment.

(Received May 7, 1707.)

Nieumegen, May 4th, 1707.

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—My. Lords,—Having received information yesterday from Lieut.-General Horne, that he, hearing repeatedly of French parties on the march, and, therefore, desiring to hold communication with this garrison, has notified to me in what places his troops lay in garrison, and requested me, when I heard of any parties, to let them know, in order to obtain their assistance, and also to lend them assistance in case they asked for it: and for that purpose has sent me a list of the said garrisons and their strength, which accompanies this. I have deemed it necessary to inform your Noble Mightinesses about it, judging that I could take no action in the matter without your Noble Mightinesses' orders. I also request that your Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to send me their orders concerning it; which awaiting, I shall remain, Noble Mightinesses, etc., (Signed) John Douglas.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Jan. 31, 1708.)

Requests to the States-General.

George Lauder, major-general in the service of your High Mightinesses, with due humility showeth: That as the petitioner's father,[1] and the latter's whole family, have always served very faithfully and sacrificed their persons in the interests of the Republic, the petitioner's father having not only throughout assisted and taken part in the former Spanish war, and in the expedition against Callo, and several others, and often received serious wounds and injuries, but also in the battle on the island of Fune conducted himself in such a manner in the service of your High Mightinesses, that on account of, and in recompense for his noble deeds there, the

[1] See vol. i. p. 326.

King of Denmark presented him with a gold chain and his portrait set in diamonds, and, in addition, solicited and earnestly begged him to enter his service, promising him considerable promotion; but the petitioner's father, from love for the Republic, cordially declined such an advantageous offer, and, further, brought up all his sons from infancy in the service of your High Mightinesses, and they were subject to that fate that five of them fell in the service of the country. That also the petitioner, from his earliest years, sacrificed himself to the service of your High Mightinesses, having commenced to serve already in the year 1672 as cadet in the regiment of Major-General Kirkpatrick, of which his brother[1] was lieutenant-colonel; and since then he has everywhere hazarded his person in the service of the Republic, and having immediately after the battle of Seneff become ensign, he had the honour of commanding in that capacity, during the siege of Maestricht, the Grenadiers of the said regiment; and in the following year he, the petitioner, received so many mortal wounds in the battle of St. Ommer that his recovery was despaired of; and, besides, he was taken captive. That he, petitioner, having in the battle of St. Denis taken prisoner a captain of the Grenadiers of the regiment of Dauphin,[2] was rewarded for it with a company; that he, having afterwards become major of the said regiment, at the time when the Scots regiments went over to England to be employed against the Duke of Monmouth, was thereafter, in the expedition of England, appointed lieutenant-colonel; and after he in Scotland had assisted in the capture of the castle of Edinburgh, shortly afterwards in the battle of Killiecrankie, owing to the death of his colonel, Brigadier Balfour, he finally became colonel.

That everything having been settled in these countries, the petitioner, by manifold exertions, brought it so far that he was again sent back to this country with his regiment to be employed in the service of his fatherland.

That he, petitioner, thereupon, first in the battle of Steenkerken received four mortal wounds and lost his entire equipage; being also again, thereafter, very severely wounded

[1] See vol. i. p. 505.

[2] Dauphiné?

in the battle of Landen; having also assisted in all actions and engagements which occurred during the war, and especially at the siege of Namur rendered such signal service that His Majesty, of most laudable memory, on account of the petitioner's brave and noble conduct, made many protestations of complete satisfaction to him, promising to acknowledge it at a suitable time, and assuring him, the petitioner, that he would not lose his rank, although at that time he were not promoted to a higher charge.

That he, petitioner, having since that time patiently waited for His Majesty's favour, yet, although he was the oldest colonel in the service, never could attain to the promotion and function of brigadier; and that he, petitioner, could not discover why such was the case, and who did him such ill service with His Majesty, to such an extent that he had to see twenty-six younger colonels promoted before him and appointed as brigadiers, which was all the more painful to the petitioner, because, from love for the service of his fatherland, he had, after the siege of Namur, declined the regiment of dragoons of the Count of Reverre with a brevet as major-general, offered him by the Elector of Bavaria; that he had renewed the promise of advancement to the petitioner, although the petitioner has seen no results therefrom.

That, finally, your High Mightinesses, in the year 1702, after the forcing of the lines and the capture of the fort St. Donas, were graciously pleased to favour the petitioner with the dignity of brigadier, and further, in the absence of General Coehoorn, to entrust the command in the unhealthy Flanders to him, where he, although worn out by several mortal diseases, yet continued to discharge faithfully the services of the country, both in summer and in winter, which has also induced your High Mightinesses to promote the petitioner further to major-general; in which capacity the petitioner, continuing thereafter to serve in Flanders, first drove the enemies from several posts on the canal between Nieuwpoort and Ostend, and thereby on the one side prevented the enemies from inundating the Camerling Arnbagh, and on the other side also facilitated the subjugation of Ostend; the strong and weak parts of those places being better known

(without boasting) to the petitioner than to any other general, as he has also shown in several occurrences, as is very well known to the field-marshal, Mr. Van Ouwerkerk, and the Lords Commissioners at that time in the field.

And as the petitioner is informed that it is your High Mightinesses' intention to create some new generals, the petitioner hereby has recourse to your High Mightinesses, humbly praying that your High Mightinesses, in consideration of all his faithful services rendered now for more than thirty-five years to the republic, and [of the fact] that he is an older colonel than any of the generals, except Faegel, Henkelom and Dedem, may be pleased to promote him, petitioner, to lieut.-general, as—reverently said—no injustice will thereby be done to any one for the reasons stated, much less can any of the other generals take any offence, when it is considered that already in the last war the petitioner had the honour of commanding the Count of Oxenstren in Dixmuyden, and Baron Spar in a detachment at Deynse.—Which doing, etc.,

(Signed) W. Ourijck, Solicitor.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Feb. 20, 1708.)

Mary Kingh, widow of Daniel Macklain, formerly soldier in the regiment of Major-General Lauder, whose husband was shot dead by the enemy when in the service of the country about eighteen months ago, who finds herself burdened with two young children in a foreign country, and overtaken by poverty, and would fain with her two children proceed on her journey to the country of Brandenburgh, where she has a brother living; for which reasons she has recourse to their High Mightinesses, humbly showeth, very earnestly requesting that, considering her miserable condition, their High Mightinesses may be pleased to be so kind as to grant the said petitioner a passport, in order that she may thus pass free and unhindered through the land, and ask what she needs from the good people for herself and her children, a favour which she is requesting from their High Mightinesses without resumption.—Which doing, etc.,

mark P of Mary Kingh.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 13, 1708.)

Hugh Mackay, captain in the regiment of Major-General Murray, and major [of] the Brigade in the service of this country, respectfully showeth, that he, petitioner, having now for two years performed the said duties as Brigade-Major, was last winter, by some accident, so disabled that he is not able to discharge the said office of Brigade-Major.

Wherefore he, petitioner, comes to your High Mightinesses humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to release and discharge him from the said office of Brigade-Major. Which doing, etc.,

W. v. Thiel, Sr.

13/4/1708.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 13, 1708.)

Robert Farquhar, captain in the regiment of Major-General Lauder, very humbly showeth, that the petitioner, having now for more than fourteen years served this State in the capacity of officer with every honour and reputation, and having been present on all occasions and at every engagement wherever the said regiment was during the said time, the petitioner accordingly is in every respect able to discharge the duties of major [of] the Brigade in the army of your High Mightinesses. And as the petitioner has been informed, as a matter of certainty, that Hugo Mackay, captain in the regiment of Major-General Murray, [who is entrusted] with the said charge will request through your High Mightinesses his discharge from the Scots Brigade, whereby, if the discharge be granted, the said charge will become vacant, and accordingly (humbly and reverently said) it is expedient that another officer of the same nationality should again be placed in the vacant charge; therefore the petitioner comes with all due respect to your High Mightinesses humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to surrogate the petitioner in the place

of the said Captain Mackay, and appoint him major of the Scots Brigade, and that your High Mightinesses may grant a commission *in forma* thereof. Which doing,

(Signed) R. Farquhar.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 21, 1708.)

Very humbly showeth, James Douglas, colonel commanding the regiment of Scots infantry of Major-General Murray, and in absence of Brigadier Hamilton having always commanded the Scots Brigade as the oldest officer in his said capacity, not only of all who are in the Scots Brigade, but also of all who are in the Dutch regiments (except N. Roulie, colonel-commandant of the regiment of General van Slangenberch), always discharged his duties well and properly, and was present at all battles, sieges, etc., in which the regiment took part, as still he is ready to sacrifice his blood and life in the service of this country; and as he, petitioner, has heard that your High Mightinesses are shortly to appoint some brigadiers, he, petitioner, very humbly requests that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to favour and benefit him, petitioner, with one of the said posts of brigadier. Which doing, etc.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 27, 1708.)

Robert Murray, major-general of the infantry in the service of this country, showeth with due respect that he, petitioner, having been informed that several major-generals solicit promotion, and even some who are much younger than he, petitioner, the petitioner accordingly takes the liberty humbly to represent to your High Mightinesses that he became brigadier and major-general at the same creation as the greatest part of all such who can make any claims now, and is one of the oldest colonels of all, which causes the petitioner to expect from the customary equity of your High Mightinesses that he will be of the same number; and he, petitioner, will always try to merit such favour by a continuous zeal and attachment; and, finally, the petitioner also ventures to hope that

his present absence from the Hague will cause him no detriment, inasmuch as it is for the service of the State. Which doing, etc.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 27, 1708.)

Walter Philip Colyear, major-general of the infantry in the service of this country, showeth, with humble respect, that he, petitioner, having been informed that several major-generals solicit promotion, and even some who are younger than he, petitioner, the petitioner accordingly takes the liberty humbly to represent to your High Mightinesses that he has had, and still has, the honour of having served the State since the year 1673 without intermission; and that he, petitioner, not only became major-general in the same promotion as the greatest part of all such as can at present make any claims, but that he, petitioner, both in his capacity as colonel and in the lower or less important positions, during the period of fifteen or sixteen successive years, has held rank above several of them, which causes the petitioner to expect, from the usual equity of your High Mightinesses, that he will also be among the number of the promoted; and he, petitioner, will always attempt to merit such favour by a continuous zeal for the country's service. Which doing, etc.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (May 4, 1708.)

The head officers and captains, with the staff of the regiment of General-Major Lauder, in garrison at Dendermonde, show with due respect that it having been there in garrison during the last two winters, the petitioners have not been treated by the magistracy of the said town, as regards the payment of their salaries, on the terms fixed for the garrisons of Brabant and Flanders, inasmuch as the petitioners were paid for the current month not only about one third less than the soldiers in garrison in the other towns of Brabant and Flanders, but also than the rest of the garrison of Dendermonde, consisting of the cavalry regiment of Life Guards of

His Royal Majesty of Denmark, and three squadrons of dragoons of the same nationality.

And, inasmuch as the petitioners, in spite of their manifold representations made about it to the magistracy of the said town, can obtain no redress, therefore they have been advised to address themselves to your High Mightinesses, humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to make such provision, that the petitioners, with respect to the two passed winters of 1706-7 and 1707-8, may be treated on a similar footing as those of the other garrisons, in conformity with your High Mightinesses' resolution of February 12th and December 20th of the year 1707, were treated.—Which doing etc., W. Ourijck.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (July 31, 1708.)

Maria King, widow of Daniel Macklin, in his lifetime sergeant in the regiment of Major-General Lauder, very humbly showeth that she, petitioner, has had the misfortune that her husband fell in the battle of Ramillies, and left her, petitioner, with two children in a sorrowful and miserable condition; and as she, petitioner, would very much like to leave here with her children for Dusseldorf, but as she cannot safely undertake the said journey without first obtaining from your High Mightinesses a passport for that purpose; and considering that she, petitioner, is also unable to pay any freights or expenses, therefore she, petitioner, addresses herself to your High Mightinesses, humbly praying and requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to be so kind as to grant her, petitioner, a passport to leave for Dusseldorf, free and without paying any freights or expenses.—Which doing, etc.

[The Dutch ambassador extraordinary van Vrijbergen to the Recorder of the States-General. Dated London, December 11th, 1708:] Diplomatic Correspondence, England, 1708.

Most Honourable Sir,—By the three posts from Holland, which arrived here simultaneously last Saturday, I had the honour of receiving their High Mightinesses' secret resolution of the 25th ultimo, taken on receipt of the advices of the siege of the city of Brussels, and charging me to make representations

to this court, in order that the two Scots Battalions destined for Flanders might be sent, not to Ostend, but to Zeeland, to be employed in such manner as might be found most beneficial on their arrival. Although since the said resolution was taken, by the great successes wherewith God Almighty has blessed the arms of the allies, and whereon I take the liberty of congratulating their High Mightinesses, affairs in Flanders and Brabant have visibly changed for the better, yet I have deemed it advisable to insist on the sending over of the two said regiments and speak about it with the Lord Treasurer; which having been done by me with demonstration of how in this freezing weather they could be conveyed to Zeeland with greater security and less hindrance from the breaking up of ice, the said lord replied and intimated to me that the Duke of Marlborough, after the passage of the Schelde and relief of Brussels, had requested the two said regiments from here to Antwerp, and that it was also Her Majesty's intention immediately to issue orders for the purpose; also that he the duke, had repeated his orders to General Earl at Ostend to let the five regiments mentioned in my last also come to Antwerp from there. From all which he, the Lord Treasurer, concluded that it was the duke's intention to try to have the enemy dislodged from Ghent and Bruges.—Wherewith, etc.

M. VAN VRIJBERGE.

P.S.—After the above had been already closed, I received the accompanying original missive from Mr. Walpole, Her Majesty's Secretary of War, from which their High Mightinesses will see that the two Scots regiments above mentioned are immediately to embark for Antwerp and to be conveyed from this river to Flushing, in order to wait there (I believe in the English transport ships) till other ships will be ready to receive those soldiers (consisting, as I hear, of 1100 or 1200 men) and convey them to Antwerp. Also that it is requested that the inland ships may be at Flushing as soon as possible for the said service. Further, it is required in the said missive that the ship captains should take certificates and receipts of the transport and number of the soldiers from the respective officers of the two said regiments, to serve for

documents for Her Majesty's Commissioners of the transport office, in order to be reimbursed by them for the expenses. Of what has just been stated I have directly given notice to the Grand Pensionary of Zeeland.

ANNEXA.

Whitehall, Nov. 30th, 1708.

I have received Her Majesty's comands to order the two Regiments design'd for Antwerp to embark imediately and proceed to Flessingue and wait there till such other ships as shall be provided for that purpose shall be ready to receive them and carry them to Antwerp. I am to desire of you that you will by this Post, as you proposed, take care that proper vessels be ready at Flessingue to receive the men upon their arrival there and carry them to Antwerp, the charge of w^ch^ shipping is to be paid by the Comissioners of transports here, but it will be necessary that the masters of the ships provided on the other side doe take receits of certificates from the officers of the Regiments of the number of men received on board their severall ships, w^ch^ will be vouchers to the comissioners of transports for reimbursing the money or answering such bills as shall be drawn upon them for their purpose.—I am, Y^rs^ most faithfull humble servant, WALPOLE.

Monsieur Vrybergen.

(Received Jan. 7, 1709.)

Letters and Petitions to Council of State.

[The Lord of Geldermalsen, deputy of the States in the army, writes from Ghent as follows:]

. . . The Duke of Marlborough having requested that the two Scots regiments of dragoons, which were quartered at Workum and Gorcum last winter, may again be placed there, their High Mightinesses' deputies have undertaken to propose it to their High Mightinesses, and to request that the necessary patents may be sent them. . . .

List of the Garrisons.

Courtray.	Battalion.
Murray	1
Hamilton	1
Floor	1
Bruges	English and Danes.
Dendermonde	Lauder 1.
Brussels	Colliar 1.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Jan. 31, 1709.)

Requests to States-General.

The respective chief officers and captains of the six Scots regiments in the service of this country, placed to the charge of the province of Holland, respectfully show that they, petitioners, have addressed two distinct petitions to your High Mightinesses, and requested your High Mightinesses to issue orders and make provision that for the conveyance of the officers, who must go to Scotland for the necessary recruits, a ship of defence may be prepared as soon as possible. And on the last petition your High Mightinesses, on December 31st last, instructed and directed the Boards of Administration on the Maas, at Amsterdam, and in Zeeland, as soon as possible, to notify whether and what opportunity they have to convey the said officers to Scotland in safety, the sooner the better, as appears from the annexed resolution; and inasmuch as the petitioners have not yet been able to ascertain that as yet any information has been received about it from any of the said boards, whether a suitable ship of defence is ready for the conveyance of the said officers, and as meanwhile the time is fast passing, so that the petitioners will by no means be able to deliver the required recruits in this country at the proper time, which will tend to the great prejudice and disservice of the country; therefore the petitioners approach your High Mightinesses, respectfully requesting that your High Mightinesses may yet be pleased to make the provision and issue such peremptory orders, that yet at the very soonest a ship of defence may be prepared for the conveyance of the said officers to Scotland; or otherwise to consider the petitioners diligent

even although the companies should not be completed and brought to a proper state of efficiency at the proper time.—This doing etc., (Signed) W. van Thiel (Sr.)

31/1/1709.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Feb. 5, 1709.)

Agnes Vermeer, wife of Duncan Buchanan, formerly soldier in the company of Colonel Bowie, in the regiment of General-Major Hamilton, with due respect showeth that her husband aforesaid had carelessly allowed himself to be misled, and absented himself from his company; that he, fearing to be prosecuted therefor as a deserter, has joined the country's naval service, in order afterwards, under favour of the general pardon, again to join his company; but that he, coming back from sea, found that the time stipulated in the general pardon had expired. Whereupon he has had a note asked for from the said Colonel Bowie (as being his captain), in order that, without any prosecution, he might again join his company, which the said colonel would very willingly have granted, as the petitioner's husband is a brave and strong young man, but that he could not do it contrary to the letter of their High Mightinesses' general pardon. Sending the petitioner, accordingly, to your High Mightinesses, with the promise that he would take the petitioner's husband again into service and pay on the day on which your High Mightinesses should dispose of this matter. Accordingly the petitioner approaches your High Mightinesses, humbly praying that your High Mightinesses may very graciously be pleased to decree that the expiration of the time stipulated by the general pardon shall not prejudice the said Duncan Buchanan, but that he shall yet be included in the general pardon, on condition that he serves again in his former company.—Which doing, etc.,

(Signed) W. van Klinkenbergh,

As solicitor of the said regiment.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 9, 1709. The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 8th inst. was read:

'To the meeting is read the petition of the respective head-officers and captains of the six Scots regiments in the service of this country, to the effect that the petitioners had put forth all endeavours to obtain ships for their conveyance to Scotland to recruit, and they request that it may please their High Mightinesses to put in their possession the means necessary for their conveyance. After discussion thereanent, and hearing the report of Mr. van Essen and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs about the contents of the said request, they having had a conference with some commissioners from the Council of State, it is resolved and decided to request the Council of State, as hereby they are requested, to cause a galley or two, which are said to be ready in the Maas, to be hired to convey the said officers to Scotland, the expenses for it to be obtained from the army subsidies.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the resolution in the hands of Mr. van Gent and Treasurer-General Hop, in order that they may hire the required galley, subject to their Noble Mightinesses approval.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (March 12, 1709.)

Requests to States-General.

The chief officers and captains of the Scots Brigade, in the services of your High Mightinesses, with due respect show that they, petitioners, have sent several officers to Scotland to recruit their companies, in order to complete them as soon as possible for the next campaign. From there they are informed by letters that Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain has sent orders for bringing her national regiments up to their full number to all the parishes of Scotland, each to furnish its proportionate number of men for the purpose; whereby the said officers are not only hindered in their recruiting, but also absolutely rendered unable to complete the six regiments for

the said Brigade, inasmuch as, without this order, the country is already greatly depopulated.

And inasmuch as, in accordance with the treaties concluded with the crown of England, the said troops must every year be recruited in Scotland: therefore the petitioners, with all submission, request that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to write to Mr. van Vrijberger, your ambassador extraordinary in England, to use every means and make every representation to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, that orders may be issued that the officers who are in Scotland, to levy the recruits for the said Scots regiments, may obtain their portion of the men who must be furnished by the parishes, or that Her Majesty may again be pleased to have so many men furnished by the said parishes as are necessary for completing the said Brigade.—Which doing, etc.,

(Signed) W. Oudyck.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (March 18, 1709.)

Walter Philip Colyear, Major-General of the Infantry in the service of this country, with obedient respect, showeth that he, petitioner, has been informed that your High Mightinesses are about to proceed to a promotion of generals. Wherefore he, petitioner, takes the liberty to place before your High Mightinesses the fact that he has the honour of serving this State without intermission since the year 1673, when he, petitioner, was appointed ensign, and from that position he was advanced, through all the other posts, to that of colonel-brigadier, and finally, became major-general. And he has been present in most engagements both in the last two and in this present war, in all of which the petitioner put forth his utmost efforts to acquit himself according as his duty required, in which he, petitioner, would fain continue. And as, notwithstanding, he had to undergo the hardship that several major-generals were placed in rank before him, who not only in his capacity as colonel, but also in the lower or less important offices, has held command for a period of fifteen or sixteen successive years, he, petitioner, requests very humbly, for

these and other stated reasons, that it might now be your High Mightinesses' good pleasure to favour the petitioner with the place of lieutenant-general in the service of this State.—Which doing etc.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (March 18, 1709.)

With all submission, showeth James Douglas, colonel, commanding the regiment of Scots infantry of General-Major Murray, and in absence of Brigadier Hamilton, having always commanded the Scots Brigade, being the oldest officer of this said rank, not only of those in the Scots Brigade, but he ought also to be considered the oldest colonel of the whole Dutch infantry, except N. Roulie, colonel, commanding the regiment of Lieutenant-General van Slangenburg, the petitioner having already held rank and done service in that capacity during two campaigns, in virtue of a resolution taken by their Noble Great Mightinesses in April 1703, in favour of the oldest lieutenant-colonel in their service, with the approval of all the generals of the infantry who attended the said two campaigns, namely, Generals Slangenburg, Noyelles, and Salisch, till it pleased Lieutenant-General Dedem to keep him, petitioner, back in his said rank, and ordered him to serve under several colonels, whom he, petitioner, had for several years already commanded as lieutenant-colonel. And also, two years ago, when colonel with the approbation of the said three generals, the petitioner having obeyed the said lieutenant-generals' orders about the doing of the service, in order that the service should not suffer thereby, but under protest that his submission should be of no consequence, to the prejudice, afterwards, of his rank and advancement; having always discharged his duties efficiently and properly, and been present at all battles, sieges, etc., which the regiment attended, even as yet he is further prepared to sacrifice his blood and life in the service of this country; and as he, petitioner, has heard that some brigadiers are shortly to be nominated by your High Mightinesses, he, petitioner, very humbly requests that your High Mightinesses may be pleased

to favour and benefit him, petitioner, with one of the said posts of brigadier.—Which doing, etc.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (March 18, 1709.)

Robert Murray, major-general of the infantry in the service of this country, with due respect, showeth that he, petitioner, having been informed that several major-generals solicit to be promoted, and even some who are much younger than he, petitioner, the petitioner accordingly takes the liberty humbly to represent to your High Mightinesses that he became brigadier and major-general at the same appointment as the largest part of all such as now can make any claim, and is one of the oldest colonels of all, which causes the petitioner to expect from the usual equity of your High Mightinesses that he will be of the same number; and he, petitioner, will always try to merit such favour by a continuous zeal and attachment. And, finally, the petitioner also ventures to hope that his present absence from the Hague will cause him no detriment, as it is for the service of the State. Which doing, etc.

Resolutions to Council of State.

1709, *March* 30.—The notification is heard of the clerks of the Union's Financial Department, regarding a petition of Denold Bane and George Anderson, ministers of the Gospel of the British regiments of Major-General Murray and Colonel Hepburn, in the service of this country, showing, in effect, that they, the petitioners, during the last campaign acted in the said capacity in the regiments aforesaid, and yet act as such in the garrison; and requesting, accordingly, that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to authorise the clerks of the Union's Financial Department to make up the accounts for the petitioners' salary and extra expenses during the last campaign in the way in which other ministers have enjoyed.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that three ministers shall be paid by the six Scots regiments at the same rate as the other army chaplains, and to authorise the clerks of the Union's Finance to make up the accounts on these terms.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 10, 1709).

Requests to States-General.

James Wood, colonel in the service of this country, with humble respect, showeth that he, petitioner, has now for twenty consecutive years served the country as captain, major of brigade, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel; and in those capacities also as volunteer, when his regiment did not go out to battle, he has attended almost all engagements and sieges, having during the last summer held the command of the town of Dendermonde. That he, petitioner, has heard that your High Mightinesses are about to make an appointment of generals and brigadiers; and as he, petitioner, is the oldest colonel of the whole Scots Brigade in the service of this State, and has distinguished himself on all occasions, according to his duty; therefore he, petitioner, requests with all humility that it may please your High Mightinesses to appoint him brigadier of the infantry, according to his rank. Which doing, etc.

(Signed) W. Ourijck.

(Exhibited April 26.)

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 22, 1709.)

John Balfour, major of the town Cortrijck, with all obedience, showeth that he, petitioner, has been informed that it has been resolved to garrison the town of Cortrijck during the next campaign with detachments of five hundred men. And as no officer of higher rank than the petitioner is required for those detachments, and as, without doubt, Lieutenant-General Murray, governor of the said town, will be employed in the field during the next campaign; therefore he, petitioner, approaches your High Mightinesses, humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to appoint him, petitioner, as commandant, to hold command, in the absence of the said Lieutenant-General Murray, during the campaign, in the town of Cortrijck. Which doing, etc.

(Signed) W. van Thiel (Sr.)

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (April 29, 1709.)

George Hamilton, major-general of the infantry, with due respect, showeth, that he has been informed that there are influences at work to have Major-General van der Beek appointed lieutenant-general, on the pretence that the said van der Beek had suffered an injustice at the previous promotion; that the petitioner accordingly cannot omit to bring to the notice of your High Mightinesses that he is an older colonel than Major-General van der Beek; that he, nevertheless, has had the misfortune that the said van der Beek, also other still younger colonels, were made brigadiers before the petitioner, at a time when the petitioner was away in Scotland on the country's service. That your High Mightinesses afterwards indeed appointed the petitioner also brigadier, and by your resolution decided that the brigadiers should retain the rank which they had held before, namely, according to their colonel's commission, but that not only the said van der Beek, but also Ammama (notwithstanding their High Mightinesses' adverse resolution), insisted that they, by their earlier appointment, had won the rank[1] of the petitioner: whereabout since, several disputes have taken place.

That the petitioner afterwards, on January 1st, 1707, was indeed provided by Her Majesty of Great Britain with a commission as major-general of all her troops, but that he (in order thereby to do no injustice to others) has served among the troops of this State simply as brigadier, so that if Mr. van der Beek has really suffered any injustice, the petitioner in that case has suffered far more injustice. Wherefore the petitioner requests very humbly that, in case your High Mightinesses should proceed to any further promotion, reasonable regard may be paid to what is stated above, and that he, in accordance with their customary equity and fairness, may also be appointed lieutenant-general of the infantry; and that it may please your High Mightinesses to decree that in all cases the major-generals appointed shall meanwhile take rank among the others, according to their colonel's commissions, in order

[1] *i.e.* Were entitled to take precedence.

that all further disputes may be prevented, and every one enjoy justice.—This doing, etc.,

(Signed) W. v. Klinckenbergh.

To the High Mightinesses, etc. (May 27, 1709.)

James Wood, knight, baronet, colonel in the service of this country, with due respect showeth: that he, petitioner, has served this State for the period of twenty years in his capacity as captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, till he was finally, on April 28th, 1704, promoted to colonel-commandant of the regiment of Lieutenant-General Lauder. That the petitioner during this time has served with the utmost application, assisted at most of the engagements and sieges which have since occurred, and in them received several injuries to his body. That the petitioner has heard that your High Mightinesses having a few days ago made an appointment of brigadiers, he was not only passed over on the occasion, but also had the misfortune that he (who was the oldest colonel of the whole Scots Brigade in the service of this State, as the annexed documents demonstrate) had to see to his sorrow that not only Colonel Douglas, but, besides him, twenty younger colonels were appointed brigadiers; which the petitioner finds the more painful, because he is in his conscience assured that during the said twenty years' service he has always discharged his oath and duty for the welfare of the republic.

Therefore the petitioner hereby approaches your High Mightinesses, humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses, both for the reasons stated and in consideration of all his faithful services rendered to the State, may be pleased to promote him also according to his rank to brigadier of the infantry. Which doing, etc. (Signed) Jas. Wood.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Oct. 16, 1709.)

George Hamilton, major-general of the infantry in the service of this State, with due respect showeth, that he, petitioner, on April 29th last, presented to your High Mightinesses the petition, of which a copy is annexed, requesting,

for reasons there expressed, that he might be appointed lieutenant-general of the infantry, which petition then, by your High Mightinesses' resolution-commissorial, was placed in the hands of the lords commissioners of military affairs, but no report has yet been made about it; that, meanwhile, General-Major van der Beke has been promoted by your High Mightinesses to be lieutenant-general in the place of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Oxenstiern, without any regard being paid to what was stated against it in the petitioner's petition aforesaid; so that the petitioner has once again been kept back and disregarded; wherefore he is compelled to approach your High Mightinesses again, humbly requesting they may for once be pleased to pay just regard to the petitioner's rank and rights, and that he accordingly may be appointed lieutenant-general of the infantry in the place of the late Lieutenant-General Wekke; with the request that his commission may be dated the same as that of Lieutenant-General van der Beke. Which doing, etc., (Signed) W. Klinkenbergh.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands. (Nov. 12, 1709.)

George Hamilton, major-general of the infantry in the service of this State, with due respect showeth, that he has the misfortune that he has never received from the province of Zeeland (to whose charge he is placed) a penny for any special ordinances, whether of extra salaries, wages, or provision ordinances, nor any other extra subsidies or grants. That the petitioner had, indeed, addressed the Council of State about it, and requested that his ordinances might be paid from the Treasury of the Union or from other funds, but was also sent away thence and sent back to the province of Zeeland. That, besides, the petitioner's ordinary colonel's salary is very badly paid, it being now two years in arrears; so that the petitioner has had to procure all the necessary and heavy equipments during the last and preceding campaigns at his own expense; as well as and besides other generals, who have been paid to the last farthing; whereby the petitioner's private credit and means were consumed wholly in the country's service. Accord-

ingly he requests humbly that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to favour him, as some comfort for it, with the government of Menin, vacant by the death of General Welderen, or that of Sas van Ghent, vacant by the death of General Spar. This doing, etc. (Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

Resolutions of States-General.

1709, *November* 12.—Mr. van Goslinga, presiding over the meeting, brought it to the notice of, and informed, their High Mightinesses, that the Duke of Marlborough had requested that the two regiments of Ross and Stairs might be sent to Overÿssel, as they could not subsist at Heusden and Geertruydenbergh.

After discussion thereanent, and the report having been heard of Mr. van Harrevelt and others of their High Mightinesses' Commissioners of Military Affairs, who had held a conference about it with some Lords Commissioners from the Council of State, it is resolved and decided thàt sealed orders be despatched to the above-mentioned regiments to go to Deventer, and where they shall further be ordered in the province of Overÿssel.

December 10.—The [Lords] Deputies of the province of Gelderland informed the meeting that the Irish regiment of dragoons of Ross, and the Scots regiment of dragoons of Stairs, when on the march recently through the above-mentioned province, had a route—nobody clearly knowing by whose orders—consisting, as it were, in crossing through the said province, advancing short distances every day, and continually lodging in the country, to the farmers' loss: namely, from Neerbosch to Lenth and Oosterholdt. And, further, the one regiment from the Clingelbeeck and at Oosterbeeck at Deelen, and on the Pampel, at Asch and Orden, and the other at St. Thonis [St. Anthony] and Bethanien, a little out of Arnhem, at Ellecom and Dieren, at North Empe, and on the Lathmer, in order to await there the attachés of the province of Overÿssel. Which routes having been shown in the Council of State, they rightly decided that both the regiments having come to the province of Gelderland would have to follow the routes which should be given them by the States of the said province. That thirty-two dragoons of the regiment of Ross,

although the deputed-states of the district of Nimeguen had given a route for the said regiment to march from Nimeguen to within Arnhem, took up their quarters in the Betuwe in the parish of Oosterholt, and committed many insolent actions there. That the said regiment, on November 25th, 1709, instead of, according to the route given by the deputed-states of the district of Veluwen, marching from Arnhem to Zutphen, had marched from Arnhem to Deventer. And that the substitute-conductor, Dirk van Barnevelt, had, on November 26th, 1709, conducted the regiment of Stairs from Arnhem to Deventer, when on coming through the Valkhuyser-sands, a waggon of an officer of that regiment having broken some dragoons had ridden on ahead to Terlet, to fetch from there another waggon and horses, which they not finding at home, had gone to another house, opposite the inn, had taken thence a lame horse and a waggon, against the wish and desire of the owner, and when the said substitute-conductor wished to speak for that man, and said that this was not the customary way of acting in this country, he was cruelly struck by a lieutenant of the said regiment with a rapier; that by some one of the said regiment the son of Jansen Terlet was taken away for some distance, and ill-treated with kicks and pushes. That they, Lords Deputies, had been instructed to give notice of all the foregoing to their High Mightinesses, and to request that provision be made that no one in the future shall give any routes over the surface of this province. That henceforth no regiments may be sent into, nor through, the province of Gelderland, who are not actually in the pay of this State. That the damage caused by the aforesaid regiments, of which notice will be given, may be made good, and that at the time of the return march of the said regiments, orders may be given that the route which they, before marching from the province of Overÿssel, are obliged to obtain from Gelderland, shall be exactly observed, and not the slightest disorder committed; as the Lords States above-mentioned will deduct all the damage which should be occasioned thereby from the item of army expenses.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above proposal shall be sent to the Prince and

the Duke of Marlborough, and that he be requested to issue the necessary orders that the disorders which have been committed by the said regiments on the march through the province of Gelderland should be properly punished; that the damage which they have caused should be repaired, and that for the future they should follow the route which is given them by the states of the province through which they march, and all disorders prevented.

Petitions to the Council of State.

1710, *May* 19.—A petition is read from Jan Lillie, Willem Smits, and Adriaen Mollerus, serving as solicitors the regiments of Scots of the late Colonel Hepburn, now of Brigadier Douglas, and that of the late Colonel Nyland [my Lord] Tullibardine, now of Colonel James Wood, showing in effect that the petitioners were addressed by Clerk Laussel about hospital charges which the aforesaid two regiments are owing, for which he withholds, or causes to be withheld, the wages and other ordinances which are issued by their Noble Mightinesses in their favour; that several captains were killed in the battle of September 11th last year, or have since died, who were nearly insolvent and left nothing behind; whereby the petitioners also lose much; that they think that those hospital charges cannot be charged to them; that the successors who have obtained the said companies also say that they cannot have them charged to them; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to allow the Clerk Laussel to have deducted what the deceased officers and captains shall be found to be owing to the common account of the hospitals.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the request cannot be entertained, and it is accordingly refused, and the said wages and other ordinances which are being retained by Clerk Laussel shall be given up when the said hospital charges shall have been paid.

December 9.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses, of the 6th inst., is read:

'To the meeting is read the petition of the joint head officers and captains of the six Scots regiments in the service of this country, placed to the charge of the province of Holland, bearing that they, petitioners, were ready to be conveyed to Scotland, to enrol the necessary recruits; and requesting, for

reasons stated in the said petition, that they may be pleased to make provision that a ship of defence, or in fact, a galley or two, as was done by their High Mightinesses' resolution of February 8th, 1709, may be granted them in order to be conveyed to Scotland for the said purpose. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided hereby to request the Council of State to have a galley or two hired, to convey the said officers to Scotland: the expenses therefor to be paid from the army-subsidies.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the above resolution in the hands of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop for examination and report.

December 11.—The report is heard of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop, who in accordance with, and in execution of, their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 9th inst. has examined their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 6th inst., in which the Council is requested to cause a galley or two to be hired for conveying the Scots officers to Scotland, who are ready to depart thither to enrol the necessary recruits there.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to request Mr. Treasurer-General Hop, in order to carry out their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 6th inst., to have two galleys hired for the purpose aforesaid by the merchant Sincerf or some other.

December 24.—Mr. Treasurer-General Hop communicated a letter from J. Sincerff, merchant at Rotterdam, regarding the two howkers hired by him, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 16th inst.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided, that the arrival from sea of one of the said two howkers shall be waited for, and that the officers of the Scots regiments in the service of this country, who are going to enrol recruits, shall thereafter be conveyed over therewith; and, further to promise the said merchant in the best manner, as their Noble Mightinesses do hereby, to indemnify him, and guarantee him against expense and loss in regard to the security given by him, when hiring, for the value of the said howkers.

October 16, [1711 ?].—After foregoing discussion, it is resolved and decided to request and commission, Mr. Treasurer-

General Hop to have a galley or two hired by the merchant Sincerf or others for conveying the Scots officers to Scotland, who are on the point of departing thither, for enrolling the necessary recruits there.

November 13 [1711 ?].—On the proposal of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, that an ordinance of 2400 guilders shall be issued for N. Sincerff, merchant at Rotterdam, from the army subsidies, to be paid by a loan from the contributions, for payment of the howkers hired by him, in virtue of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 16th of last month, and of the expenses incurred thereby.

December 15 [1711 ?].—Mr. Treasurer-General Hop presented the certificates of Majors Nicolson and Alexander regarding the safe passage of the officers of the Scots regiments who have gone to levy recruits, with the two ships hired for their conveyance by J. Sincerff, merchant at Rotterdam, by order of their Noble Mightinesses.

After discussion thereanent, their Noble Mightinesses approved of the action of the said merchant.

1712, *November* 14.—On the proposal of Messrs. van Gelder-malsem and Treasurer-General Hop it is resolved and decided, after discussion (1.) to write to Lieutenant-Generals Murrhay, Lauder, and Colyear, that they were accustomed in previous years to give timely notice to their Noble Mightinesses about the measures they were taking to recruit their regiments properly; that as their Noble Mightinesses have not yet heard that any action was being taken by them to recruit their regiments for the next year, their High Mightinesses would most earnestly recommend them to take steps thereto without delay, to issue the necessary orders for it, and to send some officers, as in previous years, to Scotland for the purpose.

(2.) That the said Lieutenant-Generals be instructed at the same time to ascertain if the present officers of the regiments of Hamilton, Wood, and Douglas could recruit the said regiments; and if not, if they could also see to the recruiting in Scotland of the said regiments: namely, Lieutenant-General Murray, that of Hamilton; Lieutenant-General Lauder that of Wood, and Lieutenant-General Colyear that of Douglas; and make some proposals to their Noble Mightinesses about it, in

order that, accordingly, regarding the recruiting of the said three regiments, such orders be issued as will be found to be proper for the greatest benefit of the country.

November 22.—After discussion, it is resolved and decided to authorise the merchant Senserf at Rotterdam to hire a suitable howker to convey the Scots officers to Scotland, and to make the proper arrangements about it.

December 1.—After discussion, it was resolved and decided to order the officers of the Scots regiments to let the recruits come over, from time to time, with the ships, which will come from Scotland during the winter to this country, whom they will levy in that country, without waiting to let them come over together next spring.

DIVISION II

THE PERIOD OF PEACE

1713-1742

INTRODUCTORY

'The barrier of the Dutch' and 'Barrier Treaties' are phrases that do not convey much to a modern British ear. The one, however, was well known in the political controversies of the eighteenth century, and the other had a very practical meaning to the officers and men of the Scots Brigade. For a long series of years the chief duty of the force which had been called 'the Bulwark of the Republic' was to aid in finding the garrisons of the Dutch barrier. What the Dutch barrier was can best be realised to-day if we could imagine garrisons of British troops and Goorkahs holding Balkh, Herat and Meshed, and connecting forts on the northern frontier of Afghanistan and Persia as a protection against Russian invasion ever reaching the plains of the Punjab. Spain had proved herself unequal to the task of keeping the French out of her own Netherlands, and the idea had been before broached that the United Provinces should, with the consent of the rulers of the Southern Netherlands, hold and garrison a line of frontier fortresses facing towards France. In 1709 a treaty had been arranged between Great Britain and Holland by which the Dutch were thus to have the right of occupying Lille, Furnes, Tournay, Condé, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Charleroi, Namur, Liers, Hall, Ghent, and Dendermonde. The Treaty of Utrecht assigned to them a less advanced line, certain important places in French Flanders being surrendered, and the proposed barrier consisting of Furnes, Fort Knocke, Yprés, Menin, Tournay, Mons, Charleroi, Namur, Ghent, Forts Pearl, Philip, and Damme. The Spanish Netherlands were by the Treaty of Utrecht to be transferred to the House of Austria, but as the Emperor carried on the war till the peace of Rastadt in the following year, they temporarily remained in Dutch hands, and the precise character of the barrier was only definitely settled by the treaty between the

Dutch and the Emperor, guaranteed by Britain, and concluded in November 1715. It gave to Holland the exclusive right of garrisoning Namur, Tournay, Menin, Furnes, Warneton, Yprés, and the fort of Knocke, while the garrison of Dendermonde was to be a joint one. 'By the possession of Namur the States commanded the passage of the Sambre and Meuse; Tournay ensured the navigation of the Scheldt; Menin and Warneton protected the Lys, while Yprés and the fort of Knocke kept open the communication with Furnes, Nieuport and Dunkirk.'[1] For the thirty years that passed between the wars of the Spanish and the Austrian Succession, the time of those serving in the Scots Brigade was very largely spent in the barrier fortresses. General Colyear was governor of Namur for nearly thirty years. The birth and marriage registers of his own regiment indicate that its quarters during the thirty years' peace were successively Mons, Tournay, Namur, Menin, Yprés, Furnes, and Namur again. Those of Murray's were Courtrai to 1716, Yprés, Tournay, Namur, Tournay once more, and after some five years at Breda and Bois-le-Duc, Tournay again and Menin. The records of the other regiment do not give the same details for the period. The duty of garrisoning detached towns in a foreign and Catholic country was one of some delicacy, questions as to desertion being specially troublesome,[2] and complications as to the religion of young ladies not being unknown.[3] But it was probably one for which Scots were better suited than Dutchmen, and indeed Major-General Murray[4] quitted the Dutch for the Imperial service, and became Commander-in-Chief and acting Governor General of the Austrian Netherlands.

Upon the conclusion of peace a partial reduction of the military establishment of the regiments took place. Hamilton's regiment had been, apparently in spite of the Duke of Marlborough's request, retained upon the repartition of Zealand, which seems to have been a niggard paymaster, and after the peace failed wholly to fulfil its obligations. The regiment is found in 1713 in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom in

[1] Davies's *Hist. of Holland.*
[2] P. 201.
[3] P. 205.
[4] Or his son.

great distress. Repeated advances were made to it by the central authority, and in November 1714 it was ordered to be reduced. In 1715, in consequence of a report that four or five officers on leave in Scotland had joined the Earl of Mar, whom General Hamilton had accompanied to Scotland, all absent officers were promptly recalled, and in the same year the Scots are found resisting a claim of the Hanoverian troops to precedence. In March 1717 the resolution was taken to discharge Wood's and Douglas's regiments as at 6th May, and Wood's was ordered from Maestricht, where it had been in garrison, to Bois-le-Duc, and Douglas's from Namur to Heusden, there to be disbanded. Colonels Murray, Colyear, and Alexander Halkett, who had by this time succeeded Lauder, petitioned for authority to fill up their ranks by recruiting among the discharged men; while the reputation of the disbanded regiments is perhaps indicated by the fact that Colonel Blakeney and other officers came specially over from England to utilise the opportunity of getting trained men for their own battalions. The officers of the disbanded regiments were not very well treated by the States-General. In the year 1721 their claims were still unsatisfied, and after prolonged representations at the Hague,[1] they invoked the support of the British Parliament, which was fortunately in a position to give effective aid, as large claims on the part of Holland against Great Britain were still unpaid, and in the preceding year the commissioners on the debts of the army had been instructed to retain half of the sum payable to Holland until the questions as to the claims of the three regiments were settled.

On 20th April 1721 a petition[2] of Colonel Francis Farquhar in the name and on behalf of the three regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who served the States-General during the late war, was presented to the House, read, and referred to a committee.[3]

On 1st May a person from the Secretary's office presented to the House several papers relating to the payment of the

---

[1] *Infra*, pp. 148-159.

[2] See pp. 163, 164.

[3] *Journals of House of Commons.*

arrears due to the three regiments from the States-General with a list of the papers, which were referred to the committee.

On 8th May a person from the Secretary's office again attended with papers on the subject, which were ordered to lie on the table, the committee being ready to make their report.

On 12th May the report was submitted.[1] It pointed out that by an Act of last session the commissioners on the debts due to the army were instructed not to issue certificates to the States-General for more than one moiety of what shall appear due to them for services in the late war until the accounts of the three regiments should be settled by the States, that the whole demands of the States being £161,739, 5s. 6⅞d., the commissioners had only issued their certificate for £80,869, 12s. 9$\frac{7}{16}$d., and that no settled accounts had been produced to the commissioners. It narrated the unsuccessful efforts of Captain MacLeod and George Anderson, clerk, to obtain satisfaction at the Hague, and the claim of the States that the matter was one for their financial administrators and not for the Parliament of Great Britain to dispose of, and their request that the demand of the officers should be referred to Holland.

On the 18th the report was considered, recommitted with the additional papers to the committee, and the committee ordered to examine and state the accounts of the three regiments.

On 27th June the committee reported,[2] adhering to their former report, and stating in full the accounts of the three regiments, bringing out a total sum of £64,504, 3s. in English money as due to them.

The House resolved,[3] 'that the States-General ought to have paid the regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton as they did the other Scotch regiments in their service; and that the said regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton ought now to be accounted with according to the capitulation signed at London, the 7th of March 1701, by Adrian van

---

[1] See pp. 169-173.

[2] See pp. 186-188.

[3] *Journals of House of Commons.*

Borsellen, Heer of Geldermalsen, minister of the States-General. The House also agreed with the committee that the officers should be allowed the same interest as they had had to pay to the military solicitor, not exceeding certain rates, differing in South Holland (on whose repartition Douglas's had been), North Holland (responsible for Wood's) and Zealand (Hamilton's), and gave power to the committee of the whole House, to which the Bill for examining the debts due to the army was committed, to receive a clause or clauses[1] pursuant to the said resolutions.

On 30th June the House resolved itself into the said committee. The Bill was passed on 6th July, and agreed to by the Lords on 18th. It provided for payment out of the general fund to the officers, the amount of the £80,000 retained as against the States-General being reduced to an equivalent.[2]

Of the fortunes of the three regiments that remained in Holland during the times of peace there is little to be said. They garrisoned the barrier towns or the great fortresses behind the Dutch frontier, such as Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, and Bois-le-Duc. For thirty years the changes in their personnel were comparatively few, and when war came once more, it found them commanded by officers whose service dated from the wars of Marlborough, while one regiment was still called by the name of Colyear, who had brought it over in 1698, and whose venerable figure still held the keys of the citadel of Namur.

[1] *Journals of House of Commons.* Also see pp. 189-192.
[2] See also 'Hist. Acct.,' p. 77.

I

STATES OF WAR

1713-1738

1713.

(Old regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

	men	monthly pay
Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . . .	51	867 0 9
Willem Murray, Col.-Com. . . .	,,	,,
Josua van Beest, Lt-Col. . . .	,,	,,
Johan Ramsay, St-Major . . .	,,	,,
James Alexander, Brevet St-Major, .	,,	,,
Johan du Laat du Fresne, . .	,,	,,
Charles Hacquet, .	,,	,,
Philip Graham,[1] .	,,	,,
Charles Boyd,[2]. .	51	867 0 9
Pieter van Beest,[3] .	,,	,,
Robbert Murray, Col.	,,	,,
Johan Cunningham, Col.-Com. . .	,,	,,
James Cunningham, Brevet Lt-Col., .	,,	,,
David [*sic*] Cameron, Brevet St-Major .	,,	,,
Hugh Macquay, Junior	,,	,,
Johan Lami . .	,,	,,
Pieter Maclaine,[4] .	,,	,,
Alex. Marionibanks .	,,	,,
David Sinclair,[5] .	,,	,,
Robert Oliphant,[6] .	,,	,,
Geo. Lauder, Col. .	,,	,,

[1] Philip Graham, captain August 26th, 1710, in succession to Simon Fraser deceased. Deceased 1719.

[2] Charles Boyd, captain January 12th, 1711, in succession to Allan Macdougall deceased. Deceased 1737.

[3] Pieter van Beest, captain January 28th, 1712, in succession to John Campbell resigned; transferred to Murray's regiment June 4th, 1718. Deceased 1724.

[4] Peter MacLaine, captain December 15th, 1709; pensioned 1741.

[5] David Sinclair, captain August 26th, 1712, in succession to Norman MacLeod, deceased. Not in list of 1715.

[6] Robert Oliphant, captain September 12th, 1712, in succession to Thomas Dickson, deceased. Deceased 1729.

	men	monthly pay		
Wm Nicolsone . .	51	867	0	9
Didrik van Haaften .	,,	,,		
Robbert Farquehar .	,,	,,		
A. van Leth de Jeude	,,	,,		
Alex. Bruce . .	,,	,,		
Alex. Paplay . .	,,	,,		
Alex. Nicolson .	,,	,,		
Godfry Lloyd [1] .	,,	,,		
Gerard Sullear de Leeffdaal [2] . . .	,,	,,		
Pay.				
Robbert Murray, Lt-Gen'l of Infantry on Major-Gen.'s pay .		250	0	0
Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . .		300	0	0
(etc. The same as State of War 1710, except Johan Robb, Provost Marshal in the place of Pieter Sibbert.)				
Robbert Murray, Col.		300	0	0
Johan Cunningham, Col. Com. . .		100	0	0
James Cunningham, Brevet-Lt-Col. .		80	0	0
(etc., as State of War, 1710.)				
Geo. Lauder, Col. .		300	0	0
Adriaan van Lynden,[3] Lt-Col. . . .		100	0	0
Alex. Hacquet, St-Major . . .		80	0	0
James Papley,[4] Adjt.		40	0	0
(etc. The same as State of War, 1710.)				
Utrecht. Foot. Pay.				
Walter Philip Coljear, Lt-Gen'l of Infantry on Major-Gen'l's pay . .		250	0	0
Adjt to Lt-Gen'l Coljear .		166	13	4
Vriesland. Pay.				
Alex. Marioribanks, Adjt. to Lt-Gen'l Murray . .		166	13	4

Ex. State of War.

Holland. Foot.				
Scottish Companies.				
Walter Philips Coljear, Col. . . .	15	264	4	8
(And the 29 other companies the same as in State of War 1713.)				

New Companies of Scots.

To supplement the regiments.
(The same as Ex. State of War 1710, except Gilbert Young[5] in the place of James Gibson [Regt. Murray], and Johan Forest[6] in the place of Wm Ramsay [Regiment Coljear.])

[1] Godfrey Lloyd, captain April 5th, 1710, in succession to James Wood deceased 1719.

[2] Gerard Sulliar de Leefdael, captain January 29th, 1711, in succession to Thomas Davidson, deceased; sergeant-major November 18th, 1727. Deceased 1730.

[3] Adriaan, Baron van Lynden, lieut.-colonel April 28th, 1707; colonel-commandant, May 18th, 1710; succeeded by Alexander Halkett as colonel-commandant, December 27th, 1712.

[4] James Paplay, adjutant May 13th, 1711.

[5] Gilbert Young, captain December 18th, 1709, in place of James Gibson, pensioned 1731.

[6] John Forest, captain February 28th, 1711, in succession to William Ramsay, deceased.

Extraordinary State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot.

New Companies of Scots.

	men	guilders
James Douglas, Col.	66	1131 3 11
Alex. Hutcheson, Lt-Col.	,,	,,
Donald Macqueen, St-Major	,,	,,
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War 1712.)		
James Wood, Col.	,,	,,
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War, 1712.)		

Pay. Foot.

James Wood, Col.	300
Johan Brodie, Lt-Col.	100
Francois Farquehar, St-Major	80
Alex. Farquehar, Adjt.	40
Robbert Schot, Surgeon	20
James Hutchisou, Qr.-Mr.	50
Wm Hardy, Pr.-Mr.	25
James Douglas, Col.	300
Alex. Hutchison,[1] Lt-Col.	100
Donald Macqueen, St-Major	80
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War 1712.)	

Zecland.

New Foot Companies Scots.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	66	1131 3 11
Walter MacDonaldi de Bowie, Col.-Com.	,,	,,
Johan Douglas, Major	,,	,,
Wm Montgommery	,,	,,
James Stewart	,,	,,
follow 3 companies in blank[2]	,,	,,
Charles Bouchain[3]	,,	,,
Johan Cramont[4]	,,	,,
Nicolaes Balfour	,,	,,
Johan Balfour	,,	,,

Pay. Foot.

Geo. Hamilton, Col.	300
(etc. See Extraordinary State of War 1708.)	

[1] Alexander Hutchison received commissions as lieut.-colonel and captain in place of James Gibson, retired on July 16th, 1712.

[2] On July 28th, 1713, James Hamilton, who had been adjutant since September 30th, 1711, became captain in succession to William Douglas, deceased.

[3] Charles Buchan, captain December 9th, 1711, in succession to Patrick Erskine. Charles, third son of Colonel John Buchan of Cairnbulg, is said to have 'obtained a commission in the regiment of foot commanded by his father.' He had sasine as Captain Buchan of the Old Town-House of Old Aberdeen, and died in 1747, unmarried. Colonel John Buchan's Scots Foot, which had suffered heavily at Namur, was disbanded in 1697. In 1694 the only Buchan in it, other than the colonel, was an ensign. He may have subsequently gone to Hamilton's regiment. See vol. i. p. 510.

[4] John Cramond. On November 27th, 1711, James Cramond [*sic*], adjutant, received a captain's commission in succession to James Cramond, deceased.

1715.

State of War. (Old regiments.)

Guelderland. Pay.

Geo. Lauder, L^t^-Gen'l of Infantry on Major-Gen'l's pay 200

Holland. Foot.

Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . . . 50 842 4 10
(The 9 other companies as in 1713, except Daniel Graham in the place of Pieter van Beest) . ,, ,,
Robbert Murray, Col. ,, ,,
(The other 9 companies as in 1713, except Gilbert Young in the place of David Sinclair) . ,, ,,
George Lauder, Col. . ,, ,,
Alex. Hacquet, Col.-Com. . . . ,, ,,
Willem Nicolsone, L^t^-Col. . . . ,, ,,
Rob^t^ Farquehar, Major ,, ,,
A van Lith de Jeude 50 842 4 10
Alex. Bruce . . ,, ,,
Alex. Papley . . ,, ,,
Geo. Sullier de Leefdaal . . . ,, ,,
Godfried Lloyd . ,, ,,
Geo. Villegas . . ,, ,,

Pay.

Robbert Murray, L^t^-Gen. of Infantry on Major Genl.'s pay 200
Walter Philip Coljear, Col. . 200
Willem Murray, Col.-Com., as L^t^-Col. 80
Josua van Beest, L^t^-Col. as Major 60
Robert Murray, Col. . . 200
Johan Cunninghame, Col.-Com. as L^t^-Col. . . . 80
James Cunninghame, L^t^-Col. as Major 60
Geo. Lauder, Col. . . . 200
Alex. Hacquet, L^t^-Col. . . 80
Wm. Nicolsone, L^t^-Col. as Major 60

Pensions of officers reformed after the Peace of Utrecht conform Resolution of their High Mightinesses, September 20th, 1714.

N.B.—Conform their High Mightinesses' Resolution these pensions cease at death, exchange, or leaving the territory of the State.

Scots.

John Buchanan . . 66 13 4
David Sinclair . . ,,
Diderik van Haeften . ,,

Lieutenants. Foot.

Follow 10 names at . 33 6 8

Ensigns. Foot

Follow 10 names at . 25 0 0

Zeeland.

Pensions of officers reformed after the Peace of Utrecht, conform their High Mightinesses' Resolution of September 20th, 1714.

Captains. Scots.

8 names at . . . 66 13 4

Lieutenants. Scots.

10 names at . . . 33 6 8

Ensigns. Scots.

12 names at . . . 25 0 0

Utrecht. Pay.

Walter Philip Coljear, L^t^-Gen. of Infantry on Major Gen.'s pay 200

Ex. State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot

Scottish Companies.

	men	guilders
James Wood, Col.	50	842 4 10
Francois Farquehaer, Major	,,	,,
Alex. Brodie	,,	,,
Wm. Drummont	,,	,,
N. Swinton	,,	,,
Robert Stewart	,,	,,
Johan Mahony	,,	,,
James Murray	50	842 4 10
Andrew Gray	,,	,,
Alex. Stewart	,,	,,

Pay.

James Wood, Col.	200
Johan Brodie, L^{t}-Col.	80
Francois Farquehaer, Major	60
Alex. Hitchison, L^{t}-Col. Regt. Douglas	80
Donald Macquay, S^{t}-Major	60

Pensions of officers 'reformed' after the Peace of Utrecht conform Resolutions of their High Mightinesses, Sept. 20th, 1714.

Scots.

James Gibsone	25
Stewart [?]	25

Zeeland. Foot

James Douglas, Col.	50	842	4 10
James Paterson	,,	,,	
Angus Makkloch	,,	,,	
James Catthart	,,	,,	
Pieter van Beest	,,	,,	
N. Douglas	,,	,,	

Pay.

James Douglas, Col. of a Scottish Regt.	200	0	0
Pensions of officers, etc.			
Walter MacDonal Boize, L^{t}-Col. Scottish Regt. Hamilton	91	13	4
Johan Douglas, S^{t}-Major	83	6	8

Captains. Scots.

[Wm. Grammond][1]	66	13	4
[James Mosman][2]	,,		
John Balfour	,,		
James Stewart	,,		
Nicolaes Balfour	,,		
James Grammondt	,,		
Charles Buchan	,,		
[N. Hamilton]	,,		

(*N.B.*—The three names put in [ ] may possibly be those of the Captains of the 3 blank Companies appearing in Extraordinary State of War 1713.)

Lts. Foot. Scots.

Thomson	33	6	8
Rumsay	,,		
Douglas	,,		
Sederquish[3]	,,		
Craig	,,		
Muyn	,,		
Gordon	,,		
Chalmers	,,		
Flemming	,,		
Lindsay	,,		

Ensigns. Scots.

Gordon	25
Ferguson[4]	,,
Balfour	,,
Agrem[5]	,,
Baptri	,,
Hamilton	,,
Makkay	,,
Read	,,
Sinclair	,,
Stark	,,
Salisbury	,,
Hay	,,

[1] William Cramond. [2] James Mossman. [3] *Sic.* Beyond conjecture.

[4] On 20th November 1704 a William Ferguson received an ensign's commission in Murray's regiment, and on 9th January 1705 a Cornelis Ferguson one in Capt. van Beck's company of Col. Zoog's regiment. [5] Probably Agnew.

1716.

Ex. State of War. (New regiments.)

Holland. Foot

Scottish Companies.

James Wood, Col.	44	764	3	7
(etc. See State of War 1715—except for the figures.)				
James Douglas, Col.	,,	,,		
Alex. Hitchison, Lt-Col.	,,	,,		
Donald Macquay, St-Major	,,	,,		
August Makloch	,,	,,		
James Paterson	,,	,,		
James Cathart	44	764	3	7
Pieter van Beest	,,	,,		
N. Douglas	,,	,,		
James Halyburton	,,	,,		
John Hebburn	,,	,,		

Pay.

James Wood, Col.	200
Johan Brodie, Lt-Col.	80
Francois Farquehar, St-Major	60
Alex. Hitchison, Lt-Col. Regt Douglas	80
Donald Marquay, St-Major Regt. Douglas	60

Pensions of Officers, etc.

Scots. Lieutenants.

There follow 8 names, but nothing to prove to which regiment they belong	33	6	8

Scots. Ensigns.

There follow 8 names	25	0	0

Zeeland. Pay.

James Douglas, Col. of a Scottish regiment	200	0	0

Pensions of officers reformed after the Peace of Utrecht, conform Resolution of their High Mightinesses, September 20th, 1714.

These pensions cease at death, on reappointment, or on leaving the jurisdiction of the State.

Johan Balfour	66	13	4
Nicolaes Balfour		,,	

Lieutenants. Scots.

—— Sederquilt	33	6	8

1718.

Ex. State of War.

Holland.

Pensions of officers reformed after the Peace of Utrecht, conform resolution of their High Mightinesses of September 24th, 1714, and May 26th, 1717.

Lieutenants [?]. *Scots.*

	guilders
John Stevenson	29 3 4
Robt. Hamilton	,,
Wm. Broddie	25 0 0

Ensigns. Scots.

Geo. Hebburn	,,

N. B.—Zeeland—Foot—There appear in the regiment of Colonel van den Beeke.

Johan Balfour	44	735 15 0
Nicolaes Balfour	,,	,,

Zeeland.

Pensions of officers, etc.

Scots. Lieutenants [?].

—— Lederquest	29 3 4

N. B.—Nothing to be found further of the three outside regiments.—Transcriber's Note.

1720.

State of War.

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	44	764	3 7
(And the 9 other companies same as State of War 1713, except Hosea Neuman[1] in the place of Philip Graham)	,,	,,	
John Cunninghame, Col.	,,	,,	
James Cuninghame, L[t]-Col.	,,	,,	
John Lamy van Dunekenie, S[t]-Major	,,	,,	
Pieter Maclaine	,,	,,	
Alex. Majoribancq	,,	,,	
Robert Oliphant	,,	,,	
Gilber Young	,,	,,	
Pieter Beest	,,	,,	
Alex. Mackenzie[2]	,,	,,	
James Ross[3]	,,	,,	
Alex. Halket, Col.	,,	,,	
Wm. Nicolson, L[t]-Col.	,,	,,	
Robbert Farquehar, S[t]-Major	,,	,,	
Hendrik Leth de Jeude	44	764	3 7
Alex. Bruce	,,	,,	
Alex. Papley	,,	,,	
Gerard Suller van Leefdael	,,	,,	
Geo. Villegas	,,	,,	
Pieter Balquerie[4]	,,	,,	
Diderik van Haeften	,,	,,	

Pay.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	166	13	4
Wm. Murray, L[t]-Col.	66	13	4
Josua v. Beest, S[t]-Major	50	0	0
John Cuninghame, Col.	166	13	4
James Cuninghame, L[t]-Col.	66	13	4
John Lamy van Dunckenie, S[t]-Major	50	0	0
Alex. Halket, Col.	166	13	4
Wm. Nicolson, L[t]-Col.	66	13	4
Robbert Farquehar, S[t]-Major	50	0	0

Zeeland. Pay.

Walter Philip Coljear, L[t]-Gen'l of Infantry	333	6	8

The following officers became captains between 1720 and 1730.

19 Nov. 1720.	Walter Lauder (Halkett's).
23 July 1721.	Thos. van Beest (Colyear's).
16 July 1722.	John Cunningham (Halkett's).
,, ,, ,,	Thomas Nisbet (Halkett's).
21 Nov. 1724.	James Gordon (Colyear's).
,, ,, ,,	Daniel Mackay (Cunningham's).
18 Nov. 1727.	John Hume (Halkett's).
18 March 1728.	Adriaan de la Ville (Halkett's).
,, ,, ,,	George Nicolson (Colyear's).
20 Sept. 1729.	Hugh Mackay (Cunningham's).
,, ,, ,,	Charles Wm. Stewart (Halkett's).
22 Nov. ,,	Wm. Murray (Colyear's).

[1] Hosea Neuman, captain July 27th, 1719. Deceased 1729.

[2] Alexander Mackenzie, captain March 23rd, 1719. Deceased 1742 [?].

[3] James Ross, captain July 27th, 1719.

[4] Peter Balquerie, captain July 24th, 1716. Deceased 1728.

1730.

State of War.

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col., without a company	. .		
Wm. Murray, Lt-Col.	55	919 9	6
David Grahame, St. Major	. . .	,,	,,
Charles Halket	. .	,,	,,
John Laat de Fresne	.	,,	,,
John Ramsay	. .	,,	,,
Charles Boid	. .	,,	,,
Thomas van Beest[1]	.	,,	,,
Jacob Gordon[2]	. .	,,	,,
Geo. Nicolson[3]	. .	,,	,,
Wm. Murray[4]	. .	,,	,,
John Cunninghame, Col.	. . .	55	919 9 6
James Cunninghame, Lt-Col.	. . .	,,	,,
John Lamy van Dunkenay, St-Major	.	,,	,,
Alex. Majoribank	.	,,	,,
Pieter Macleane	.	,,	,,
Gilber Young	. .	,,	,,
Alex. Mackenzie	.	,,	,,
James Ross	. .	,,	,,
Daniel Macquay[5]	.	,,	,,
Hugo Macquay[6]	.	,,	,,
Alex. Halket, Col.	.	,,	,,
Hendrik Lidt de Jeude, Lt-Col.	. . .	,,	,,

[1] Thomas van Beest, captain July 23rd, 1721. Deceased 1736.

[2] James Gordon, captain November 21st, 1724; br. major March 20th, 1730; br. lieut.-colonel and major September 18th, 1736; colonel-commandant and lieut.-colonel 1st battalion March 26th, 1748; colonel, in succession to Charles Halkett, November 8th, 1758; major-general (date unknown). Deceased 1776.

[3] Sir George Nicolson, 6th baronet of Tillicoultry (nephew of Lt.-Col. Wm. Nicolson, p. 18), captain March 18th, 1728; br. major November 20th, 1736; br. lieut.-colonel and major March 26th, 1748. Retired 1748. Had three sons, all officers in the Brigade.

[4] William Murray, captain November 22nd, 1729; second br. major March 27th, 1747.

[5] Daniel or Donald Mackay, captain November 21st, 1724; sergeant-major July 17th, 1730; lieut.-colonel March 17th, 1733; colonel July 9th, 1742. Deceased 1745. Son of Colonel Hon. Æneas Mackay (vol. i. p. 516). Married his cousin, the Baroness Arnolda Margaret van den Steen, and was the father of Colonel Æneas Mackay, Major-General Francis Mackay, and Major Donald Hugh Mackay of their father's regiment. Killed at Tournay (or, according to some accounts, at Fontenoy).

[6] Hugh Mackay, captain September 20th, 1729; sergeant-major July 9th, 1742; lieut.-colonel July 26th, 1745; major-general 1766; lieut.-general 1772; colonel, in succession to Major-General Marjoribanks, December 17th, 1773. Deceased 1775. Son of Major Hugh Mackay (p. 20), and grandson of Major-General Hugh Mackay of Scourie. Married Isabella de Favinia, and left

Gerrit Suljard van Leefdaal, St-Major	55	919	9 6
Geo. Villegas	,,	,,	
Walther Lauder[1]	,,	,,	
John Cunninghame[2]	,,	,,	
Thos. Nisbet[3]	,,	,,	
John Hume[4]	,,	,,	
Adriaan de la Ville[5]	,,	,,	
Carel Willem Stuart[6]	,,	,,	

Pay.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col.	200
Wm. Murray, Lt-Col.	80
David Grahame, St-Major	60
John Cunninghame, Col.	200
James Cunninghame, Lt-Col.	80
John Lamy van Dunkenay, St-Major	60
Alex. Halket, Col.	200
Hendrik Lith de Jeude, Lt-Col.	80
Gerard Suljard van Laefdaal, St-Major	60

Reformed Officers.

Alexander Bruce	50

Zeeland. Pay.

Walter Philips Cojear, Gen'l of infantry on Lt-Gen'l's pay	400

Ex. State of War.

Holland. Foot.

Scottish Companies.

Walter Philips Coljear, Col. without a company.			
Wm. Murray, Lt-Col.	10	129	13 11
(And the 29 other companies, same as State of War 1730)	,,	,,	

---

an only daughter, who married Lieut.-General Prevost of the British service, who obtained the royal licence 'to bear the name and arms of Mackay of Scourie in addition to those of Prevost, which his descendants in Holland still bear.'—*House and Clan of Mackay.*

[1] Walter Lauder, captain November 19th, 1720. Deceased 1731.

[2] John Cunningham, captain July 16th, 1722. Succeeded by Arthur Forbes March 15th, 1734.

[3] Thomas Nisbet, captain July 16th, 1722; pensioned 1746.

[4] John Hume, captain November 18th, 1727. Deceased 1731.

[5] Adriaan de la Ville, captain March 18th, 1728; pensioned 1740.

[6] Charles William Stewart, captain September 20th, 1729; sergeant-major September 18th, 1736; br. lieut.-colonel July 19th, 1740; lieut.-colonel March 27th, 1742; colonel March 21st, 1746; major-general February 10th, 1748. Died in 1760, and was succeeded on July 30th by Colonel John Stuart. The arms of 'W. Charles Stewart, major in Halkett's regiment of Scots Dutch,' are entered in the Lyon Register in 1740. From their character he would seem to have been a cadet of the family of Grantully.

The following officers became captains between 1730 and 1738 :

20 March 1730	Robert Dodsworth (Colyear's).
,, ,, ,,	William MacLean (Colyear's). Deceased 1735.
14 July ,,	David Erskine[1] (Cunningham's). Deceased 1737.
20 Nov. ,,	Gabriel Mackay (Halkett's).
19 March 1731	Charles Lyon (Cunningham's). Deceased 1736.
24 July ,,	William Graham (Halkett's).
24 July 1731	George Kinnaird (Halkett's).
17 March 1733	Donald Mackay (Cunningham's).
,, ,, ,,	Thomas Irons (Colyear's).
15 March 1734	Arthur Forbes (Halkett's).
22 March 1735	William Graham (Colyear's).
17 July 1736	John Watson (Colyear's).
18 Sept. ,,	Colin Campbell (Halkett's).
20 Nov. ,,	John Mackenzie (Colyear's).
,, ,, ,,	James Grahame (Lamy's).
19 March 1737	John Cunningham (Lamy's).
19 Nov. ,,	James Lockhart (Colyear's).

[1] On March 22nd, 1730-1, Lord Grange wrote to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie : 'Colonel Erskine's third son, David, now a captain in Cunningham's regiment, is come over for recruits. . . . The captain's family and lady (daughter to the late and niece to the present Colonel Cunningham) live at Breda, where your son is.'—*Pittodrie Papers*, Spalding Club Publications.

Among the Kinmundy papers are a number of letters (1717-1744) written from Bois-le-Duc by the Dutch widow and daughter of Major-General Ferguson to James Ferguson of Kinmundy. They contain several allusions to the Scots troops in garrison. Thus, on 24th December 1731, Madame Chombach (formerly Ferguson) writes : 'We have a Scots regiment in garrison here, and as Col. Cunningham and Lt.-Col. L'Amy and their wives are great friends of ours, we can get your letters read and explained.'

On 11th May 1733, Madame Vink (*née* Ferguson), then a young widow, writes : 'The regiment of L'Amy, formerly Cunningham's, is no more in this garrison. However, you may send me the copy of the will by Mr. M'Kenzie, captain in the said regiment. He lodges, if he is still there, with Lieut. M'Kenzie in Edinburgh Castle.'

In November 1783 : 'I have begun to learn English. For as we have a Scots regiment in garrison here, that gives me a chance of learning.'

1738.

State of War. Holland.

Scottish Companies (Infantry).

	men	monthly pay
Walther Philip Colyear, Collonel sonder compagnie.		
Charles Halkett, L[t]-Collonel . .	55	919 9 6
Jacob Gordon, S[t]-Major . . .	,,	,,
Geo. Nicolson .	,,	,,
William Murray .	,,	,,
Robbert Dodsworth [1]	,,	,,
Thomas Irons [2] .	,,	,,
William Graeme [3] .	,,	,,
John Watson [4] .	,,	,,
John Mackensie [5] .	,,	,,
James Lockart [6] .	,,	,,
Alexander Halket Collonel George de Villegas, L[t]-Coll.	,,	,,
Charles William Stuart, S[t]-Major .	,,	,,
Thomas Nisbit .	55	919 9 6
Adriaan de La Ville	,,	,,
Gabriel Macquay .	,,	,,
George Kinnaird [8] .	,,	,,
William Grahame [9] .	,,	,,
Arthur Forbes [10] .	,,	,,
Colin Campbel [11] .	,,	,,
John Lamy van Dunkeny, Collonel	,,	,,
Daniel Macquay, L[t]-Coll. . . .	,,	,,
Alexander Majoribancqs, S[t]-Major .	,,	,,
Pieter Macleane .	,,	,,
Alexander Mackensie	,,	,,
James Ross . .	,,	,,
Hugo Macquay .	,,	,,
David Macquay [12] .	,,	,,

[1] Robert Dodsworth, captain March 20th, 1730. Deceased 1743.

[2] Thomas Irons, captain March 17th, 1733. Deceased 1752.

[3] William Graham, captain March 22nd, 1735.

[4] John Watson, captain July 17th, 1736. Deceased 1747.

[5] John Mackenzie, captain November 20th, 1736. Deceased 1742.

[6] James Lockhart, captain November 19th, 1737; major July 17th, 1748; lieut.-colonel, 2nd Battalion, March 26th, 1748. Deceased 1749.

[7] Gabriel Mackay, captain November 20th, 1730; br.-major July 19th, 1740; major March 27th, 1742; lieut-colonel March 21st, 1746; colonel-commandant April 1st, 1748. Deceased 1758. Second son of Major Hugh Mackay (p. 20), and grandson of General Hugh Mackay of Scourie.

[8] George Kinnaird, captain July 24th, 1731; pensioned 1747.

[9] William Graham, captain July 24th, 1731; major March 21st, 1746; lieut.-colonel March 26th, 1748. Deceased 1763.

[10] Arthur Forbes, captain March 15th, 1734; commanding grenadier company in 1750. Retired 1757.

[11] Colin Campbell, captain September 11th, 1736. Retired by March 21st, 1740.

[12] Donald (or David) Mackay, captain March 17th, 1733; major July 26th, 1745. Retired 1746.

James Grahame[1] . 55 919 9 6
John Cunninghame[2] ,, ,,

Pay.

Walther Philips Colyear, Collonel . . . 200
Charles Halket, L[t]-Coll. . 80
Jacob Gordon, S[t]-Major . 60
Alexander Halket, Collonel 200
George de Villegas, L[t]-Coll. 80
Charles William Stuart, S[t]-Major 60
John Lamy van Dunkeny, Coll. 200
Daniel Macquay, L[t]-Coll. . 80
Alexander Majoribancqs, S[t]-Major 60

State of War.

Zeeland.

	men	monthly pay
David Balfour[3]	55	882 5 0
Cornelius Meyndert Balfour[3] . .	,,	,,
Wachtmeesters en Majoors.		
David Alexander Balfour,[3] Major de Ysendyk		30

Officers who became captains between 1738 and 1742:

21 March 1740	Dougal Stuart (Halkett's).	Deceased 1741.
21 Nov. ,,	James Clephane[4] (,,).	
25 July 1741	Arthur Forbes[5] (,,).	
15 Sept. ,,	Lachlan MacLean[6] (Lamy's).	

[1] James Graham, captain November 20th, 1736. —— Graham pensioned in 1749.

[2] John Cunningham, captain March 19th, 1737; major March 21st, 1746 lieut.-colonel, December 14th, 1747. Deceased 1769.

[3] These three Balfours are untraced.

[4] James Clephane. See p. 232.

[5] Arthur Forbes (2). See p. 232.

[6] Lachlan MacLean. See p. 231.

Statements of Strengths, Services, etc.

1714.

Register of the strength of the following campanies of Scots who were in garrison on the day of the disbanding at Bergen-op-Zoom: Council of State.

The company of	General Hamilton, . .	34 persons.
,, ,,	L^{t}-Colonel Douglas, . .	38 ,,
,, ,,	Captain James Stewart, .	32 ,,
,, ,,	Nicolas Balfour, . .	35 ,,
,, ,,	James Cramont, . .	38 ,,
Under Ensign	John Hamilton, . . .	30 ,,

These were all served by Daniels.

The other six companies were served by Bout, and each company was about [of the size] (as) given above; and among these six companies there was a vacancy caused by the decease of Captain Gordon.

Register of the strength and payment of the company of Scots of the regiment of Hamilton on November 11th, 1714:

2 Captains and boy, ...						153	0	0
2 Lieutenants and boy, ...						53	0	0
2 Ensigns and boy, ...						48	0	0
2 Sergeants at	25	4	2	. . .		50	8	4
2 Drummers at	12	12	0	. . .		25	4	0
10						334	12	4
26 privates at	13	0	$2\frac{6}{11}$	. . .		338	5	6
36 persons for 42 days						672	17	10

LIST VAN HET STERCKT VAN'T REGIMENT VAN DE COLONELL Sr. JAMES WOOD, BINNEN MASTRICHT DEN 2nd SEPTEMBER 1715.

[Register of the Strength of the Regiment of Colonel Sir James Wood at Maestricht, 2nd September 1715.]

Companien.	Captains.		Lieutenants.		Vendrigs. [Ensigns.]		Serjanten.		Tambours. [Drummers.]		Absent [on leave.] met verloof.	Effective deinest-doend [serving.]
	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.		
Colonells, ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	34
Majors, ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	34
Capn Brodies, . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	33
Capn Drummonds, . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	35
Capn Rot. Stewarts, . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	34
Capn Mahonys, . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	36
Capn Murreys, . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	35
Capn Boyds	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	34
Capn Grays, ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	34
Capn Alex. Stewarts, . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	33
Totallis, . . .	6	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	31	342

De Colonnell Wodt nar Holandt voor drie Manden met permissie van de Heir Governeur (has gone to Holland for three months with permission of the Governor).

Capn Brodie nar Grott Britanien voor sess manden met permisie van den Rade van Staten (to Great Britain for six months with permission of the Council of State).

Capn Mahony nar Hollandt voor drie manden met permisie van de Heir Governeur.

Capn Alexr. Stewart nar Holandt voor drie manden met permisie van de Heir Governeur.

(Signed.) Franc. Farg. . . .

REGISTER OF THE STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT OF COL. SIR JAMES WOOD, MAESTRICHT, SEPT. 29, 1716.

The Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel are absent.

Reduced [?] Officers.		Captains.		Lieuts.		Ensigns.		Sergts.		Drummers		Privates.		Total Rank and File.
pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	
1	...	7	3	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	276	16	292

The regiment is under the charge of North Holland.

(Signed) J. BUCHANAN.

REGISTER OF THE STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT OF COL. SIR JAMES WOOD, MAESTRICHT, APRIL 2, 1717.

The Colonel and Lieut.-Col. absent.

Reduced [?] Officers.		Captains.		Lieuts.		Ensigns.		Sergts.		Drummers.		Privates.		Total Rank and File.
pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	pr.	ab.	
1	...	7	3	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	136	70	206

(Signed) BRODIE.

Absent Officers { Col. Wood. / Lt.-Col. Farquhar. / Captain Alex. Stewart. / Ensign Dunbar. / ,, Haliburton.

Autographic State of Service of Walter Philip Colyear.

Notes concerning the time from which and the capacities in which Walter Philip Colyear has had the honour of serving the Government of the United Netherlands.

In his father's regiment, and now his own, as Ensign, in the year 1675
As Ensign in the Guards before the siege of Maestricht . . 1676
As Ensign of the Prince's Company after the battle of Mont Cassel, in the year 1677
As Captain in the Guards, appointed after the battle of St. Denis, where the lieut.-colonel and four captains perished, in . 1678
Present at the Battle of the Boyne and the siege of Limerick, both in Ireland, in the year 1690
The Battle of Steenkercke, in the year 1692

As Captain of the Life or King's Company of the Guards, appointed with Commission of Colonel, after the Battle of Landen, in the year 1693
At the siege of Namur, in the year 1695
in which also he received a Scots company.
Appointed Brigadier in the year 1702
At the siege of Bonn, in the year 1703
Appointed Major-General in the year 1704
At the siege of Zout Leeuwen, in the year . . . 1705
At the siege of Ostend, in the year 1706
At the battle of Oudenarde, and the siege of Ryssel, both in the year 1708
Appointed Lieut.-General, and present at the battle of Malplaquet, both in 1709
At the siege of Bouchain, in the year 1711
Appointed General of the Infantry in the year . . . 1727

In all, seven battles and eight sieges.

It must further be noted that he was never promoted, from Ensign to Colonel inclusive, except after a battle or siege; and that he took part in several military expeditions without being able or permitted to obtain promotion.

Appointed Governor of Bonn in the year . . . 1707
Appointed Governor of Namur in the year . . . 1708

II

RESOLUTIONS, ETC., RELATING TO THE BRIGADE FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT TO ITS REDUCTION AGAIN TO THREE REGIMENTS.

1713-1717

Resolutions of Council of State.

1713, *September* 12.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 9th inst. is read:

'The report is heard of Mr. Ham, and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on Military Affairs, who, in accordance with and in execution of their commissorial-resolution of the 8th inst., in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, have examined the petition of the officers of the regiments of Lieuts.-General Lauders, Murray, and Colyear, bearing that, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of August 31st last, of each company of the three said regiments twenty men, and among them a sergeant and a drummer, had to be discharged, and they were paid to the 9th of this current month, without any further support or passage-money to Scotland being allowed them, as was done heretofore in cases of reduction; that even, when in the year 1699 but four men were dismissed in each company, for each man on the ordinance of wages, pay for a month and a half, or nine weeks, was allowed; that as the said men of the said regiments amounted to more than seven hundred men, it would be of far greater consequence and consideration to let the said soldiers, through want of sustenance and [means of] transport, beg and wander through the country; and requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant the necessary sustenance and conveyance for them to Scotland, on the same terms as in the year 1699. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that to each of the aforesaid discharged soldiers, who shall again be conveyed to Scotland, shall be granted a long month's wages; that the Council of

State be requested to write to the [Lords] States of the Provinces, to whose charge the said regiments are placed, that the ordinances of pay of the said three regiments may be issued in full for a long month after September 9th of this year, and that, on the following ordinances, a deduction be made from the officers, amounting to the wages of each man who has not been conveyed back to Scotland. And the said Council of State is likewise requested to provide that the discharged men of the said three regiments may be embarked at Rotterdam and conveyed to Scotland; and to have a note made of the men of each company who shall be conveyed over, and to give information about it, at their own time, to the [Lords] States of the said province, in order to regulate the following ordinance accordingly.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the [Lords] States of Holland, in accordance with the aforesaid resolution, and at the same time to place the resolution in the hands of Messrs. van Geldermalsen and Treasurer-General Hop, to discuss with the officers of the said regiments the manner of the execution thereof, and bring in a report.

October 3.—Messrs. Lit de Jeude and van Haren reported that they had found the regiment of Scots of Major-General Hamilton at Bergen-op-Zoom in such great extremities, owing to non-payment by the province of Zeeland, to whose charge it has been allotted, that they were compelled, in order to prevent disorders which otherwise would have been inevitable, to authorise the magistrate to cause, for the period of seven days, two stivers daily to be paid to each soldier for their support, amounting to fifty-three guilders daily; and that the seven days expired to-day.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that, as the province of Zeeland was written to on the 25th of last month about the provisional payment of the regiment, and as in the meantime an answer is expected from Her Majesty of Great Britain, to whom their High Mightinesses have had them offered, their High Mightinesses shall be written to about it without recapitulation; and to authorise the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom to give for other seven days the said money for support; wherefore Receiver van Wesel is

instructed to pay to him, in return for a receipt, the sum of three hundred and seventy-one guilders.

October 9.—Inasmuch as by their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 3rd inst. the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom was authorised to cause two stivers daily to be paid to each soldier of the regiment of Scots of Major-General Hamilton for their support, for seven days, amounting to fifty-three guilders daily; as meanwhile an answer was expected from Her Majesty of Great Britain, to whom their High Mightinesses have had the said regiment offered; and as orders would be issued by the province of Zeeland for the further provisional payment of the said regiment, and as the said seven days will again expire to-morrow, without it having been possible to finish the deliberations regarding the said regiment, or the province of Zeeland having issued any orders about the payment of the said regiment, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to authorise the said magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom to grant the said money for support for yet other seven days; wherefore Receiver van Wesel is instructed to pay to him, in return for a receipt, the sum of three hundred and seventy-one guilders, and that their High Mightinesses be informed hereof by letter.

October 27.—A petition is read of the officers of the Scots regiment of Major-General Hamilton, showing, in effect, that their Noble Mightinesses have indeed been pleased to be so kind as again to grant two stivers daily for purchasing bread for the soldiers of the above-mentioned regiment; but that the petitioners hear that the [Lords] States of Zeeland still persist in refusing to continue the payment of the said regiment; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to write favourably to the said [Lords] States, and that in the meantime the soldiers may not remain without bread.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the said payment shall continue for yet eight days after November 1st, and that an extract of this shall, for that purpose, be sent to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom, as well as to Receiver van Wesel.

November 6.—A petition is read of the officers of the Scots

regiment of Major-General Hamilton, showing, in effect, that the province of Zeeland still persists in refusing the payment of the regiment; and that the two stivers daily, which their Noble Mightinesses have granted to the private soldiers, will also cease on the 7th inst.; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue the said allowance.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the payment of the said two stivers shall be continued for yet eight days; and that, for that purpose, the necessary letters shall be written to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom and to Receiver van Wesel; and that their High Mightinesses shall also be written to regarding the non-payment of the said regiment.

November 13.—The petition is read of the officers of the regiment of Major-General Hamilton, showing, in effect, that the province of Zeeland still continues to offer difficulties about paying the regiment; and that the two stivers daily which their Noble Mightinesses have granted to the private soldiers will cease on the 19th[1] inst.; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue the said allowance, and, if possible, also to give something for the officers.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the payment of the said two stivers shall yet again be continued for eight days; and that, for that purpose, the necessary letters be written to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom and to Receiver Wesel.

November 20.—The petition is read of the officers of the regiment of Major-General Hamilton, showing, in effect, that the province of Zeeland still continues to offer difficulties about paying the regiment, and that the two stivers daily, which their Noble Mightinesses have granted to the private soldiers, will cease on the 22nd instant, and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue the said allowance.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the payment of the said two stivers shall again be continued for other eight days; and that, for that purpose, the necessary

[1] This is doubtless a mistake for 15th.

letters be written to the Magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom, and to Receiver van Wesel.

November 27.—A petition is read of the officers of the regiment of Scots of Major-General Hamilton, showing, in effect, that notwithstanding that their Noble Mightinesses, as well as their High Mightinesses, have had the kindness to send earnest and repeated letters of recommendation for the said regiment to the [Lords] States of Zeeland, that they might, as before, be pleased to pay them, it has all had no other effect than that the said [Lords] States of Zeeland have paid three hundred guilders more for each company, besides one hundred guilders paid before, with the intimation that they would make absolutely no further payment to the regiment after this, as they consider that it no longer stands to their charge, and have granted this payment in pity; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue [to keep] the regiment under their protection, in order that in course of time it may be properly paid, and the petitioners saved from such heavy misfortunes.

After discussion thereanent, it was resolved and decided to write again to their High Mightinesses, and, notwithstanding, also to write to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom to have for yet other eight days the money for support paid to the soldiers of the said regiment; for which purpose Receiver van Wesel is instructed to pay the said magistrate the sum of three hundred and seventy-one guilders.

December 4. — The petition is read of the officers of the regiment of Hamilton lying in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, showing that the [Lords] States of Zeeland have absolutely refused to make any further payment to the said regiment; that it brings them, the petitioners, into the greatest difficulties; that also the two stivers daily, which their Noble Mightinesses have been pleased to grant for support to the soldiers will expire to-morrow; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue the payment of the said two stivers daily to the soldiers.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to continue for other eight days the payment of the said grant, and that the necessary letters for the purpose shall be written

to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom, and to Receiver van Wesel.

December 12.—On the petition of the officers of the regiment of Major-General Hamilton, in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to continue to have some sustenance-money paid to the soldiers of the said regiment, and also to grant something to the officers.

It is resolved and decided, after discussion, to continue for other eight days the payment of two stivers daily for each soldier for sustenance-money, and that the necessary letters for the purpose be again sent to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom and to Receiver van Wesel.

December 23.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of yesterday, whereby the Council is requested to grant the necessary sustenance for the Scots regiment of Major-General Hamilton till the 8th of next month, in expectation of the reply of the [Lords] States of Zeeland to the further letter written by their High Mightinesses on the same day to the province of Zeeland about the payment of the said regiment.

After discussion thereanent, it was resolved and decided to write to Receiver van Wesel to continue the payment of the said regiment according to the terms of previous resolutions, from the expiry of the last authorisation to the 8th of next month; and that notice thereof shall be given to the magistrate of Bergen-op-Zoom, for his information.

1714, *January* 15.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of the 12th inst., whereby the Council is requested to the end of this current month to continue to grant sustenance to the regiment of Scots of Major-General Hamilton, and whereby an order is sent to the Council for it to go from Bergen-op-Zoom to Axel and Neusen.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided (1) to order Receiver van Wesel to pay on the former terms the sustenance to the private soldiers of the regiment to the last of this month, before the departure of it from Bergen-op-Zoom; and (2) that the said order shall be despatched as soon as possible, and the Commissioner-General of the troop-ships

instructed, as hereby he is instructed, to impress six ships to convey the regiment in two voyages to Axel and Neusen.

May 14.—A despatch is received from the magistrate of the town of Bergen-op-Zoom, written there on the 12th inst., in which they announce the extreme difficulties into which the non-payment of the Scots regiment of Major-General Hamilton has brought the regiment and the citizens, so that without prompt provision, nothing else can be expected every moment but general ruin.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that this very morning the despatch shall be communicated, in a conference, to deputies of their High Mightinesses, and that it shall be proposed on behalf of the Council that, since all the actions, which have for a considerable time been taken regarding the said regiment have been fruitless, and as the regiment is included among the foreign companies which were to be discharged, according to the proposal inserted in their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 2nd inst., the regiment should provisionally, and without waiting for the resolution regarding the further points of that proposal, be discharged from service, and that the province of Zeeland be written to in strong terms that they should pay the arrears of the regiment without further delay, also a month's salary after the discharge, in order that the officers and privates may return to their country; and that meanwhile, to prevent all disorders, another fourteen days' sustenance be paid by the Union to the private soldiers.

November.—On the report of the resolution taken today by their High Mightinesses, after holding a conference regarding the discharging of the regiment of Hamilton from the service of the State, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to write to Major-General van Wassenaar, Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, that he, by virtue of this, shall discharge the said regiment from service, and inform the officers that they must address themselves to the [Lords] States of Zeeland, the pay-masters of the regiment, for their accounts and payments, and that those who wish to share in the pensions, which will be given to the reformed officers, must remember to continue in residence in the jurisdiction of the State, and

keep themselves ready at all times to serve the country, and for that purpose to remain bound by the oath which they took on assuming their posts; and that, to prevent the disorders which might be occasioned by the private soldiers at or after their discharge, to each of them, including the sergeants, man by man, fourteen days' allowance be paid by the Union; for which purpose the respective receivers of the Union's finances at Bergen-op-Zoom, or those of them to whom this resolution shall be shown, shall be instructed to furnish the necessary money according to the lists to be supplied to them by the said Major-General.

1715, *December* 17.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 12th inst. is read:

'The report is heard of Mr. Ham and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on Military Affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of their resolution-commissorial of the 9th inst., have, along and in conjunction with some Commissioners from the Council of State, examined the missive of Messrs. van Duivenvoorde and van Borssele, their High Mightinesses' Ambassadors Extraordinary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, written at London on the 3rd inst.; intimating, among other things, that it had been reported there that four or five officers of the Scots regiments in the service of the State were in Scotland, either to recruit or on private business, and had joined the rebels under Lord Mar; that they, the ambassadors, could not ascertain if this report was in accordance with the truth or not; but that they gave their High Mightinesses to consider if they could not resolve to order the said Scots regiments, that all the absent officers, especially those who might be in Scotland, should join their corps within a certain time, in order thereby to remove the blame, which was possibly unjustly put on them. It is resolved and decided that the Council of State be requested, as hereby it is requested, to order that the officers of the Scots regiments in the service of the country, who are absent, shall have to rejoin their regiments within two, or, at the most, three months, on penalty of dismissal, unless they had lawful reasons to the contrary,' etc.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to

write to the colonels or commanders of the Scots regiments to summon the absent officers, in virtue of this, to rejoin their regiments within two, or, at most, three months, without regard to their furlough, on penalty of dismissal, with the addition that those who might through illness be unable to do the journey within the said time, must address themselves to Lieut.-General van der Beeke, or to the officer who may in his absence be in command of the troops of the State which are marching to Scotland, and deliver to him proper evidence of their illness, to be sent over by him, with addition of his information.

December 30.—The report is heard of Secretary van Slingelandt about a petition of solicitors Lely, Smits, and Mollerus, serving the Scots regiments in the service of this country, showing, in effect, that the six men per company have been dismissed, at sight of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution, and all paid to the last day of this current month, December; that many of the said dismissed men have been married, or intend to remain, in this country and have also enlisted in other regiments; so that they have [been] helped by the said payment till the last day of this month. That, as to the other dismissed men, who intend to return to Scotland, and have, for that purpose, arrived at Rotterdam, or are about to arrive there, the pay received by them terminates a week hence, so that the said men will have nothing to subsist on, much less to be conveyed to Scotland, the number of the men of the regiment of Lieut.-General Lauder who are on the way being thirty men, and of the regiment of Colonel Wood, also on the way, fifty men; the number of the men of the regiment of Lieut.-General Murray, already arrived at Rotterdam, amounts to twenty-two men, and that of Lieut.-General Colyear, also arrived there, to forty men; and requesting their Noble Mightinesses, of consideration for those poor folks,[3] graciously to grant the necessary support to as many as will be found at Rotterdam, as long as they are obliged to remain in this country, and till the ships shall again be properly able to sail; and further, also, till they are conveyed to Great Britain.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to

allow the said solicitors an ordinance of eight hundred guilders to pay an allowance for three weeks to the aforesaid soldiers; and further, to write to Jacob Senserf, merchant at Rotterdam, to make inquiry about a suitable opportunity to convey the said soldiers to Scotland, when navigation is open, and to send information to their Noble Mightinesses about it.

December 31.—Secretary van Slingelandt communicated a missive from General de Dopff, Governor of Maestricht, bearing, in effect, that the Hanoverian regiments demand to be treated like royal troops, and, as such, to have precedence before those of the State, and therefore also before the Scots, who have always been enrolled along with the other soldiers of the State, and who also now claim the rank of royal troops, not only before the other regiments of the garrison, but also before the Hanoverian; and that he requests to know what action to take in the matter.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the said general that the Hanoverian troops must be treated with reference to their rank in the same way as the Saxon and Prussian troops of Electors, who are also kings, were treated during the last war, both in the field and in the garrisons, and the Scots in the old and customary way.

1716, *February* 7.—A missive is received from J. Senserf, merchant at Rotterdam, written there on the 5th inst., regarding the execution of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of December 30th last, with reference to the conveyance of some discharged soldiers of the Scots regiments to Scotland.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write in reply that the number of men consists of seventy-six soldiers; that they must be conveyed to Edinburgh, and that the food on board, as well as the passage, must be paid at the country's expense.

February 16.—Mr. Treasurer-General Hop communicated to their Noble Mightinesses a letter from J. Senserf, merchant at Rotterdam, bearing that he had already spoken with a master of a vessel about conveying to Scotland the discharged soldiers of the Scots regiments in the service of this State, but that the said skipper demanded to be protected against the damage which might be done him by any enemies.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the said merchant Senserf to give security to the said skipper for the value of his ship, and to enter into a contract with him about it, subject to the approval of their Noble Mightinesses.

February 17.—The petition is read of William Nicolson, Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment of Lieut.-General Lauder, showing, in effect, that he, petitioner, both for transacting private business and to recover from a long illness, is gone, with permission of their Noble Mightinesses, to Scotland, where he also feels much better, but by no means able in this season to undertake the voyage hither, the doctors also being of opinion that he should first take goats' milk in the spring; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to extend petitioner's furlough till July next.

After discussion thereanent, and examining their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of December 13th last, it is resolved and decided that the petitioner must address himself to Lieut.-General van der Beeck, commanding the troops of this State in Great Britain, who hereby is authorised to grant the petitioner some extension of leave, if it can be done in the face of the said resolution, and not otherwise.

February 21.—A missive is received from J. Senserf, merchant at Rotterdam, written there on the 20th inst., bearing in effect, that he has received their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 17th inst., with the approval of what he has done in chartering a howker to convey the Scots soldiers to Leith; but that, contrary to expectation, the owner of that ship has made so many difficulties about taking in soldiers without officers, or otherwise, that he has found it advisable to dismiss him, and for this reason the more, because he, Senserf, has found another suitable ship, which belongs to Leith in Scotland, which is willing to convey the said soldiers for a smaller sum than the said howker, and which will sail on the first day that the Maas is navigable, without any security having to be given for the ship, or anything else. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved to write back to the said merchant Senserf, that their Noble Mightinesses approve of his action in dismissing the said howker, and further authorise him to con-

tract with the other shipmaster about the conveyance of the said soldiers, on as favourable terms as possible.

February 29.—A missive is received from Jacob Senserf, merchant at Rotterdam, written there this day, bearing, in effect, that he, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 21st inst., has hired for seventy-six dismissed Scots soldiers, a ship to convey them to Leith in Scotland, which with the expenses of the broker, etc., will cost nine guilders per man, and for provision money seven stivers daily per man, taking effect to-day and terminating on the day when the said soldiers will land in Scotland, whereof the shipmaster must send to him, Senserf, a certificate of the magistrate of Edinburgh or Leith, notifying the day of their disembarkation, in order then to receive the total amount of provision and passage-money together, and that he doubts not that their Noble Mightinesses will be satisfied with his action.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to approve the action of the said merchant.

1717, *March* 26.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 24th inst. was read:

'Mr. Lestevenen, presiding over the meeting, brought before the meeting and gave them to consider [the question] whether —inasmuch as the deliberations about the number of the soldiers to be retained in the service of the country have not yet succeeded in being brought to an issue, and as, nevertheless, from the resolutions and inclinations of some provinces, already expressed thereanent, it appears clearly enough that the full number of soldiers, standing on the State of War of last year, cannot be retained in service, and that among the soldiers to be discharged will be two, the youngest, regiments of Scots of Wood and Douglas—those two regiments ought not provisionally to be discharged from service. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the above two Scots regiments of Wood and Douglas be discharged from service at the end of the long month which begins to-morrow and ends on the sixth May next; that an extract of this resolution of their High Mightinesses be sent to the Council of State, in order that they may issue the necessary orders for the discharge of the said regiments in accordance therewith,

and notify the officers about it as soon as possible; that they shall then be discharged from the service of the State; that His Majesty of Great Britain shall be informed by letter that their High Mightinesses are compelled, by the state of their finances, exhausted by the excessive expenses which they incurred by former wars, and especially the last, to discharge a portion of their troops still in existence, and among them the said two Scots regiments of Wood and Douglas; that, however, they first desired to inform His Majesty about it, in case His Majesty might resolve again to take into service the said two regiments, which were sent to the State by His [late] Majesty of Great Brituin of glorious memory; that otherwise they will be discharged on May 6th next.

'And the said missive shall be sent with a copy thereof to Mr. van Borsselen, their High Mightinesses' Ambassador-Extraordinary at the Court of his most esteemed Majesty, to deliver the original where it belongs, and as far as possible to bring it about that their High Mightinesses are informed as speedily as possible, if His Majesty shall decide to take over the said regiments, as their payment will cease here on May 6th next,' etc.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the resolution in the hands of Messrs. van Wassenaar, Geldermalsen, Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Slingelandt for examination and report.

March 30.—The report is heard of Messrs. van Wassenaar, van Geldermalsen, Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Slingelandt, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightnesses' resolution of the 26th inst., have examined their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th ultimo, taken at their extraordinary meeting, to discharge the two regiments of Scots of Wood and Douglas.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided (1) to write to General de Dopff, governor of Maestricht, to have the roll of the regiment of Colonel Wood called by Muster-Commissioner Hesselt van Dinster; and to Major-General du Portail, commander of Namur, to have the roll of the regiment of Brigadier Douglas called by the military auditor, and to send the muster-rolls as soon as possible to their Noble Mighti-

nesses; (2) and, before taking any further action regarding the said resolution, to write about it to the extraordinary meeting of their High Mightinesses, to what effect can be seen in the register of letters and advices to them.

April 3.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 31st ultimo, taken at their extraordinary meeting, was read:

'A missive is received from the Council of State, written here in the Hague, on the 30th inst., bearing their considerations regarding their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 24th inst., whereby their High Mightinesses decided to fix the discharge of the two Scots regiments of Douglas and Wood. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the Council of State shall be requested, as hereby it is requested, to write the required despatches to the said two regiments in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 24th inst.; that for the rest a copy of the aforesaid missive be placed in the hands of Mr. van Welderen and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on affairs of the extraordinary meeting, for revision, examination, and report about it all to this meeting,' etc.

After discussion thereanent, it is decided and resolved to place the said resolution in the hands of Messrs. van Wassenaar, van Geldermalsen, and Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Slingelandt, in order that they may investigate what orders must be issued regarding the execution thereof, and report about it; and that, notwithstanding, their High Mightinesses be immediately written to that, in order to make their resolution properly effective, the council judges it expedient that the regiment of Wood be sent from Maastrigt to Bois-le-Duc, and that of Douglas from Namur to Heusden, in order to be discharged there; with a request that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to despatch the necessary orders for the purpose.

April 27.—The report is heard of Messrs. van Geldermalsen, Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Slingelandt, who in accordance with two epistles of their Noble Mightinesses, both of yesterday, have examined a petition from head officers and captains of the Scots regiments of Brigadier Douglas and

Colonel Wood, showing, in effect, that ordinances for themselves and the men in their command have been granted them only till the 6th of next month, May, without their knowing whether their Noble Mightinesses will discharge the said regiments and cause them to be transported to England; and requesting, for stated reasons, that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to write to the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland, their pay-masters, in order that, provisionally, another month's salary may be paid them. Also a petition of Robert Murrey and Walter Philips Colyear, lieutenant-generals, and N. Halket, colonel, in the service of this country, requesting that if the said regiments be discharged, and should not either partially or entirely be taken over or fetched by His Majesty of Great Britain, before and previous to their being discharged, they may then from the remaining men obtain the necessary recruits for the three regiments commanded by them; and that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to issue the orders for the purpose.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided (1) to decline the request for payment of the salaries after the 6th of next month, May, and (2) to order the commanding officers at Bois-le-Duc and at Heusden, respectively, where the said regiments of Brigadier Douglas and of Colonel Wood are in garrison, in accordance with, and in execution of the resolution of the 24th and 31st of last month of the extraordinary meeting of their High Mightinesses to discharge them before the 6th of next month from the allegiance and service of the country, thank them for the services rendered, and to declare to the head-officers and captains, in the name of their Noble Mightinesses: firstly, that they surrender to the said lieutenant-generals, also to Colonel Halket, or to the officers to be sent by them for the purpose, the common soldiers, whose services they will require to complete the regiments commanded by them; secondly, that they should address themselves to the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland, their paymasters, both regarding the payment of what they might have to demand [for services] till their discharge from service, and regarding the conveyance to Scotland of the officers and privates who will desire to cross over thither,

delivering for that purpose lists of them, certified by the commanding officers at Bois-le-Duc and Heusden respectively; (3) to order the oft-mentioned lieutenant-generals and Colonel Halket, as soon as possible, each to send one or more of the officers to receive and fetch the men who are required for completing the regiments commanded by them; (4) and finally, to write to the provinces of Holland and West Friesland about the payment of both the said regiments, and about the conveyance to Scotland of the officers and privates who may desire to return thither.

April 29.—The following petition from Mr. Whitworth, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain is read:

Nobles et Puissants Seigneurs,—Le soussigné, Envoyé extraordinaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, a l'honneur de vous représenter que le Colonel Blakeney et quelques autres officiers sont venus dans ce païs sur l'avis que les deux régimens Ecossois devoient être licentiez, pour prendre tels soldats d'entre eux qui voudroient s'engager volontairement au service de sa Majesté Britannique. Et à cette fin Il prie que les ordres puissent être expédiez aux gouverneurs de Heusden et Bois le duc, afin qu'ils le permettent à ces officiers et leur apportent toute la facilité et assistance nécessaire dans cette occasion; comme aussi que d'autres puissent être envoyez au gouverneur de Helvoetsluis pour recevoir les dits officiers avec leurs soldats dans la ville et leur fournir des quartiers pour leur argent à un prix raisonnable jusqu'à ce quils puissent avoir l'occasion de passer avec les paquet boats en Angleterre.

(Signed) Whitworth.

A la Haye, ce 28° d'Avril 1717.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided (1) to write to the commanding officers at Bois-le-Duc and at Heusden, respectively, not only to permit the officers, who will deliver to them this, their Noble Mightinesses' order, to take into the service of His Majesty of Great Britain the men of the Scots regiments of Brigadier Douglas and of Colonel Wood, who are to be discharged from the service of the State, whom the other Scots regiments do not require for their completion,

and who are ready to enter his most highly esteemed Majesty's service; but grant as many facilities to them as possible; and (2) to write to the province of Holland and West Friesland to send the necessary orders to Helvoetsluis to receive the said men and lodge them at their reasonable expense till there will be an opportunity for transporting them.

April 30.—On a petition of the head officers and captains of Colonel Wood, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to order the clerk of the magazines at Bois-le-Duc, at the discharge of the petitioners' regiment, to take, in return for a receipt, into his custody the war material, which will be delivered to him by the petitioner.

III

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SERVICE AND CLAIMS OF THE THREE DISBANDED REGIMENTS OF WOOD (LORD STRATHNAVER'S), DOUGLAS (LORD PORTMORE'S), AND HAMILTON.

1716-1721.

Records of Council of State.

Extract from the journal kept by Messrs. Fabricius and Huysman, commissioned by the Noble Mightinesses, the Commissioned Councillors of the [Lords] States of Holland and West Friesland to review the forces in garrison by the Maas, according to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of August 17th, 1716.

After the above gentlemen had duly taken leave of their Noble Mightinesses, they left the Hague on August 27th.

Maestricht, 11th and 12th Sept. 1716.

Again reviewed the regiment of Scots infantry of Colonel Wood, ten companies strong, all paid by the North quarter, but two of the same regiment at the last allotment placed under charge of the South quarter. The said regiment consisted of brave men, and numbered two hundred and ninety-two persons in rank and file, as fifty-eight privates are wanting, this being caused by the payment of interests, which they must pay to their solicitors, because they were not paid by the North quarter, as appears from the Register under No. 17.

Memorial. (Undated.)

In the year 1716 a regulation was established by the [Lords] States of Holland, on the representations of the Commissioned States of the Northern quarter and of the military solicitors: namely, that in the Northern quarter, for payment

of the wages-ordinances, 52,000 guilders should be granted yearly; and for satisfaction [?] of the interests [?] of the soldiers then discharged, dead, or floating [?], 24,000 guilders; 30,000 guilders to be paid yearly from the above-mentioned 52,000 guilders, which interests were then divided, in so far as each officer at that time had yet unpaid ordinances.

Since it happens that the officers of the regiment of Wood and some others, discharged only in the year 1717, were not included in the said satisfaction of interests of 24,000 guilders, nor could be included, the above-mentioned officers have several times addressed the Commissioned States of the North quarter by petition to have at least also a satisfaction ['douceur'] of interests ['intressen'] on the same conditions as the said discharged officers enjoyed; but their Noble Mightinesses had refused their request, and have as yet refused to grant them anything, and meanwhile the solicitors are ruined by paying the interests, which already they have paid, and must continue to pay for six years more, of the yet unpaid ordinances mentioned in the appended list.

List of the Ordinances of Wages, which in respect of the regiment of Colonel Wood are yet unpaid by North Holland, with indications when they ought to have been paid according to the regulation, and in accordance with it could be paid in full.

The month of	July	29,	1713,	amounting to	12341	13	on	Jan. 1,	1720
,,	,,	Sept. 9,	,,	,,	12284	17	,,	May 6,	,,
,,	,,	Oct. 21,	,,	,,	11838	12	,,	July 29,	,,
,,	,,	Dec. 2,	,,	,,	11838	12	,,	Oct. 21,	,,
,,	,,	Dec. 31,	,,	,,	9433	13	,,	Dec. 31,	,,
					57737	7			
,,	,,	Feb. 11,	1714,	,,	13064	17	,,	May 6,	1721
,,	,,	March 25,	,,	,,	13064	17	,,	July 29,	,,
,,	,,	May 6,	,,	,,	13064	17	,,	Oct. 21,	,,
					39194	11			
,,	,,	June 17,	1714,	,,	13064	17	,,	Feb. 11,	1722
,,	,,	July 29,	,,	,,	13064	17	,,	May 6,	,,
,,	,,	Sept. 9,	,,	,,	13064	17	,,	July 29,	,,
,,	,,	Oct. 21,	,,	,,	10359	1	,,	Oct. 21,	,,
,,	,,	Dec. 2,	,,	,,	9457	3	,,	Dec. 2,	,,
					59010	15			

The month of	Dec. 31, 1714,	amounting to	4605	12	on	Mar. 25,	1723
,, ,,	Feb. 11, 1715,	,,	6670	8	,,	May 6,	,,
,, ,,	March 25, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	July 29,	,,
,, ,,	May 6, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	Sept. 9,	,,
,, ,,	June 17, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	Dec. 2,	,.
,, ,,	July 29, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	Dec. 31,	,,
			37957	12			
,, ,,	Sept. 9, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	Mar. 25,	1724
,, ,,	Oct. 21, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	May 6,	,,
,, ,,	Dec. 2, ,,	,,	6670	8	,,	June 17,	,,
,, ,,	Dec. 31, ,,	,,	4605	12	,,	July 29,	,,
			24616	16			
			218517	1			

The Dutch Envoy Extraordinary, van Borssele van der Hooghe, to the Recorder of the States-General (Mr. François Fagel).

(Dated July 9, 1720. Received July 13.)

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Most noble Sir,—In accordance with their High Mightinesses' orders, contained in their resolution of June 25th last, I have presented both to Lord Sunderland and to the Secretary of State, Craggs, the reasons which their High Mightinesses think they have to complain that an attempt is being made here to set off what is still owed by the State to three Scots regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton—and which can be considered no other than a debt due to individuals—against the sum which is still owed by the Crown of Great Britain to the State. And I have further, on the grounds set forth in the above resolution, requested that the debt to the State may be fully discharged, without any set-off or deduction on account of the arrears of the aforesaid three Scots regiments. Both those gentlemen replied to me that the clause introduced into the Act for the appointment of the commissioners to examine the debts of the army did not permit this, and that the commissioners must act in accordance therewith. The said Lord Sunderland added that he could have desired that the said clause had not been inserted

in the Act, especially as it had been occasioned by, and was to be ascribed to, the attitude adopted by the State with reference to the accession to the Quadruple Alliance, about which most of the members of Parliament had complained. I, furthermore, requested that the pretensions [claims] of the State might be, once for all, completely liquidated, of which the hope was held out to me; but Lord Sunderland said to me on that occasion, as before his departure Lord Stanhope had also said to me, that although the said pretensions had already been liquidated, the completion thereof could not take place until the State should have entered the Quadruple Alliance.

I also requested the commissioners, who examine the debts of the army, that the debt might be paid in full to the State, but they replied that they were not authorised to do so, and that they had to act completely in accordance with the clause in the Act whereby they were appointed, but they also gave me reason to hope that they would complete their work of inquiring into the aforesaid debt. . . .

And inasmuch as from all this, and especially from what Lords Sunderland and Stanhope, as reported above, have said to me, it may reasonably be deduced that the commissioners will not make much haste at present to liquidate completely the oft-mentioned pretensions, and accordingly my remaining here can serve no fruitful end . . . etc.

(Signed) Van Borssele van der Hooghe.

The English Ambassador Dayrolle to the States-General.

(Feb. 1, 1721.)

Hauts et puissans Seigneurs,—Les officiers qui sont ici de la part des trois Régimens Ecossois cassez au service de Vos Hautes Puissances, pour solliciter les comptes des arriérages dûs aux dits Régimens, n'aiant jusques à présent pû les obtenir; le Soussigné, Résident de sa Majesté Britannique a ordre de faire des instances à V. H. P. à ce qu'il leur plaise d'ordoner que les dits comptes leur soient incessamment fournis, ou au moins une réponse par laquelle il puisse apparoître que les dits officiers ont fait leur possible pour les avoir avant le 10e du présent mois, qui est le terme marqué par la Chambre

des Communes dans leur dernière session pour produire les dits comptes. Et comme il pourroit y avoir quelque mal-entendu à l'égard des prétensions réciproques, les dits officiers désireroient qu'il leur fût communiqué dez cette heure, une copie des dits comptes, tels qu'ils sont réglez par le Conseil d'Etat, afin d'avoir le tems de pouvoir lever les difficultez, s'il se'n trouve. (Signed) JA. DAYROLLE.

A la Haye ce 1er Février 1721.

Extract from the Register of Resolutions of the High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands.

Resolutions of Council of State.

Sabbath [*Saturday*] *February* 1, 1721.—There is read to the meeting the memorial of Mr. D'Ayrolle, Resident of His Majesty of Great Britain, regarding the accounts of the three Scots regiments last discharged from service, as follows:

HAUTS ET PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS, ETC.,—Les Officiers qui sont icy de la part des trois régiments Ecossois cassés au service de vos Hautes Puissances, pour solliciter les comptes des arriérages dûs aux dits régiments, n'ayant jusques à présent pu les obtenir; le Soussigné Résident de Sa Majesté Britannique, a ordre de faire des instances à vos hautes Puissances, à ce qu'il leur plaise d'ordonner que les dits comptes leur soient incessamment fournis, ou au moins une réponse par laquelle il puisse apparoître que les dits Officiers ont fait leur possible pour les avoir avant le 10e du présent mois, qui est le terme marqué par la Chambre des Communes dans leur dernière Session, pour produire les dits comptes. Et comme il pourroit y avoir quelque mal entendu à l'égard des prétensions réciproques, les dits Officiers désireroient qu'il leur fut communiqué dès cette heure une copie des dits comptes, tels qu'ils sont regalés par le Conseil d'Etat, afin d'avoir le tems de pouvoir lever les difficultés, s'il s'en trouve.

(Signed) JA. D'AYROLLE.

A la Haye, ce premr Février 1721.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said memorial shall be sent to the Council of State, with the request to settle the accounts and discharge the claims of the said three regiments as soon as possible.

[This extract] agrees with the said register.

(Signed) F. FAGEL.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands.

1721, *Sabbath* [*Saturday*], *February* 15.—There is read to the meeting the memorial of Mr. d'Ayrolle, Resident of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, concerning the accounts of the three Scots regiments last discharged from service, as follows:

Hauts et puissants Seigneurs, etc.,—Le soussigné Résident du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, eut l'honneur de présenter un mémoire à vos Hautes Puiss[s] le premier de ce mois, les suppliant par ordre de sa Majesté de vouloir faire donner les comptes qui regardent les trois Régimens Ecossois, ci-devant au service de vos Hautes Puissances, aux Officiers qui sont ici de la part des dits régiments, proposez pour les recevoir. Il paroît par la résolution de vos Hautes Puissances du même jour qu'Elles ont renvoié le dit Mémoire au Conseil d'Etat auquel les susdits Officiers se sont addressez plusieurs fois pour tâcher d'obtenir les dits comptes; mais jusques ici fort inutilement, ce qui oblige le d. Résident, attendu que le tems marqué par la Chambre des Communes pour la production des dits comptes, est sur le point d'expirer, de recourir encore à Vos Hautes Puissances, pour qu'il leur plaisse faire, en sorte que, sans plus de retardement, cette liquidation soit faite, et les dits comptes fournis, ou du moins une réponse telle que le dit résident l'a demandée dans son mémoire précédent.

Fait à la Haye le 15[e] Février 1721.

(Signed) Ja. Dayrolle.

1721, *Wednesday*, *February* 19.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses, taken on the 15th inst., regarding a petition of Mr. d'Ayrolles, Resident of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, whereby the Council is requested to settle the accounts of the three Scots regiments last discharged from service, as soon as possible.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the resolution for that purpose in the hands of Treasurer-General Hop and Secretary van Slingelandt.

1721, *February* 25.—To the Noble Mightinesses, the Councillors of States of the United Netherlands, Joan Daniels, Military Solicitor at Middelburg showeth with due respect: That he, the petitioner, for maintenance given to six companies of the regiment of General Hamilton, at the time when the province of Zeeland gave no ordinances, much less payment, also for delivery done of uniforms and other things, has to claim the sum of f.55,892:15, with the interest to next March, 1721; and as he, the petitioner, can demand no payment except from the claims which the said regiment can make, and which are about to be regulated by your Noble Mightinesses, he, the petitioner, turns to your Noble Mightinesses, humbly praying that suitable measures may be taken by your Noble Mightinesses (if the payment of the money claimed by the said regiment here should be made by your Noble Mightinesses) or that in case measures may be taken by the Crown of England, the Ambassador Extraordinary, Mr. van Borselem, be requested that the petitioner be paid in full before all others the money kindly advanced by him, with the interest on it (according to the annexed memorandum), for the six companies served by him. Which doing, etc.

(Signed) Joh. Daniels.

Short Memorandum of what Joan Daniels claims, both as solicitor and for uniforms aad arms of the companies, served by him, with the interest due, namely:

General George Hamilton, . .	f.9100 18
Lieutenant-Colonel Joan Douglas, .	10149 16
Captain Nicolas Balfour, . . .	8429 10
Captain James Stewart, . . .	9314 17
Captain James Crommond, . . .	6857 1
Captain James Hamilton, . . .	8622 13
	f.52,514 15

And as after the discharge [of the soldiers] the delivery is still too little for three and a half long and one short month's uniform money; so for the other six companies, although an ordinance has been issued by the province, no payment has yet

been made, and Daniels has not yet asked for it for the above-mentioned companies; the amount of which, with the interest for the above-mentioned six companies, comes to f.3378.

Envoy Extraordinary van Borssele to the Recorder of the States-General. (1721, March 4.)

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Most Noble Sir,— . . . Meanwhile it would, in my opinion, be very beneficial if the account of what is due to the three Scots regiments could be here and delivered as soon as possible, in order that before the 16th of March the remaining half [wederhelft] of the debt due to the State might be disposed of, which according to the Act of Parliament ought to be left to the Treasurer-General; for he,[1] being thereafter subject to the orders and provisions of Parliament, might meet with new difficulties and obstacles, in the present state of affairs.—Wherewith, etc.,

(Signed) P. van Borssele van der Hooghe.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands.

Veneris, March 7th, 1721.

Records of the Council of State.

The petition is read to the meeting of Willem van Klinkenberg, military solicitor here in the Hague, in his capacity as agent of the united officers who have served in the regiment of Scots of General-Major Hamilton, according to a commission signed by all the head officers and captains (a copy of which is annexed to the said petition); [the petition being] to the effect that he, petitioner, had ascertained that their High Mightinesses by a resolution of January 21st last had indeed decided that the arrears of the three discharged regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton would be paid from the claims which this State has on Great Britain, and at the same time declared that, the said arrears being discharged [some] of the claims of the State would be kept back and paid to the said regiments, as is set forth more fully in the said

[1] Or 'it.' 'Die,' as far as the form is concerned, may refer to 'wederhelft,' or to 'betaelmeester' (treasurer).

resolution; but with this restriction: that this payment should not be made except in return for the ordinances, issued for the purpose and in their or their creditors' possession, which they must give up receipted for the payment of their arrears, and pay the debts contracted by their regiments in this country, that, inasmuch as it appears from the said resolution of their High Mightinesses that it is their High Mightinesses' intention to bring the aforesaid business to a conclusion as soon as possible, he, petitioner, could not neglect to show their High Mightinesses that the arrears of the regiment of Hamilton could not possibly be paid in return for receipted ordinances, as some of those ordinances had been converted to acquittances or assignations [orders for payment to the bearer] of the Receiver-General of the Union, on the account of the Province of Zeeland, which acquittances or assignations, however, are not paid by the said province.

That also some of the said arrears consisted of accounts drawn up and signed by the commissioners of the finance of the Union, although no ordinances for them had been despatched.

That also a large proportion of the ordinances, accounts and converted acquittances had been loaned to different people, pawned and scattered; and that they cannot all be found or obtained possession of.

That also the loaned or pawned ordinances had not been put out at their full value, but that more or less above the debt remained for the officers; that every creditor also was not entitled to receipt or receive the ordinances in his possession; besides, that much trouble, confusion, disorder, and many disputes could arise therefrom. That, although he, petitioner, had been specially and generally empowered and authorised by the said commission to receipt and receive all the regiment's ordinances and to transact all other business of the said regiment, yet he, for the reasons aforesaid, was of opinion that he also needed their High Mightinesses' resolution, whereby it should be decreed that the word 'ordinances,' used in the said resolution of January 21st last, would also include unpaid acquittances of the Receiver-General of the Union, in return for which the ordinances had been revoked by the said

Receiver-General; further, also, the accounts signed by a commissioner of the Union finances, and for which no ordinances have yet been issued, and whereby he, petitioner, would also be empowered to collect as soon as possible, by advertisement in the newspapers, all the ordinances which are not at hand, whether loaned, pawned, or otherwise, to exchange them for his receipts, without prejudicing the rights of the creditors and holders of the ordinances for the money, for which he, petitioner, according to the receipts to be given by him, would remain accountable to the said creditor or holder requesting that their High Mightinesses would decree this by resolution.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said petition shall be forwarded to the Council of State, to give their advice about it to their High Mightinesses.

To the Noble Mightinesses, Councillors of State of the United Netherlands. (March 14, 1721.)

Angus Macleod, captain, and George Anderson, deputed on behalf of the three discharged Scots regiments and their respective solicitors, with all due respect show:

That, inasmuch as your Noble Mightinesses have not been able to see fit to hand over a copy of such accounts as have already been drawn up for them, or some of them, before and until the regiment of Wood should authorise and send powers of attorney to some one to adjust and close the account, on that account the petitioners take the liberty humbly to bring to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses that the said regiments, both before and after the discharge, employed their solicitors for drawing up the accounts and receiving the money, without ever having withdrawn such powers of attorney, so that the said solicitors cannot be regarded and considered otherwise than their lawful agents, and the only qualified persons to deal and settle [accounts] with your Noble Mightinesses, and as such they are acknowledged by the Noble Mightinesses, the Commissioned Councillors of South and North Holland, as also it is decreed in the Act of the

Parliament of Great Britain of which a copy has been presented to your Noble Mightinesses, saying that the accounts of the foresaid regiments will have to be signed by the proper officer of the State and by the solicitors of the three regiments.

As, however, it is evident that neither the said solicitors nor any other agents can sign or close such drawn up accounts, unless they have time beforehand to revise such accounts as are drawn up by your Noble Mightinesses for the said regiments, and compare them with those presented by the petitioners to your Noble Mightinesses, so the petitioners very humble request is that the copies of such accounts as have already been drawn up may be placed in their hands as soon as possible, in order that meanwhile they may be revised, and that so far time may be saved; and the more for this reason, because the time fixed, for the settlement of the said accounts, by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, is running to a close,—Which doing, etc.,

(Signed.) Mackleod.
„ Geo. Anderson.

(Received March 25, 1721.)

Noble Mightinesses,—Last evening I had the honour of receiving your Noble Mightinesses' despatch and resolution of the 14th inst. with the appended accounts of the three Scots regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, signed by two of the clerks of the finance department of the Union. I shall make all the possible use of it, although I doubt if I shall have an opportunity to do so, as the commission of the commissioners for the revision of the debts of the army has to-day expired.

Meanwhile, I hope that Captain Macleod will obtain the necessary powers to sign the accounts at the Hague, and has done so, for those authorised by the said regiments who might be here are not known to me, and may perhaps, on some pretext or another, make difficulties about signing them.

In case your Noble Mightinesses should decide to let me have a list of the ordinances issued on behalf of the said three regiments, and which are in the possession of the officers or their

solicitors, it might be of service, since, when proceedings may on occasion be instituted here for the payment of the arrears of the said three regiments, I would be able to inform the paymaster of the facts of the case, and request that no other payment, except in return for such ordinances, may be made. —I remain, with the utmost respect, etc.,

VAN BORSSELE VAN DER HOOGHE.

London, March 21st, 1721 (new style).

Dayrolle to the States-General.

(March 21, 1721.)

Diplomatic Correspondence.

HAUTS ET PUISSANS SEIGNEURS,—Le Soussigné Résident de sa Majesté Britannique se donne l'honeur de représenter à Vos Hautes Puissances que les Officiers des Régimens de Douglas, Wood, et Hamilton envoiez pour agir conjointement avec leurs solliciteurs et Agents afin de regler les comptes des arriérages dûs par V. H. P. aux dits Régimens, n'ont jusqu'à présent pû obtenir du Conseil d'Etat ni l'approbation des Comptes qu'ils ont eux-mêmes produit, ni Copie des objections qu'on voudroit y faire, non plus qu'aucun autre compte de la part du d^t^ conseil d'Etat, quoi qu'ils aient constamment sollicité l'un ou l'autre jusques à ce jour qui est le dernier fixé par la Chambre des Communes pour la production des dits comptes. Et comme les dits officiers sont dans la nécessité de s'en retourner à Londres pour se conformer aux résolutions de la dite chambre des communes. Le dit résident se trouve obligé de supplier V. H. P. de leur faire fournir, s'il leur plaît, sans plus de delay leurs dits comptes approuvez, ou les objections que le Conseil d'Etat auroit à y faire, ou bien une réponse positive sur la cause de ce refus ou retardement; ce que le Soussigné espère de la justice de V. H. P.

J. DAYROLLE.

A la Haye, le 21^e^ Mars 1721.

(April 8, 1721.)

Lord Cadogan informed me the day before yesterday that he had on the preceding day spoken to Mr. Walpole about

the counter-claim which the commissioners for revision of the debts of the army wished to deduct; that the accounts presented by the Victualling and Ordinance Office would for the present remain unpaid, in order that it might be possible to deduct [the same] from the remaining half ['wederhelft'] of the pretensions [claims] of the State, after the arrears due to the three Scots regiments should have been paid therefrom, and when the aforesaid accounts should have been examined by their High Mightinesses.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands.

Martis, April 22, 1721.

Records of the Council of State.

A missive is received from the Council of State, written here in the Hague on this date, to the effect that the said Council of State, after the account of the three Scots regiments discharged from the country's service in the year 1717 had long been withheld by tergiversations, unfounded claims, and want of procuration, seeing that the time fixed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the payment of the said regiments from the money that the Crown owes to their High Mightinesses was drawing near, had caused the said account to be closed at the financial department of the Union, and thereupon sent it to Mr. van Borsselen, their High Mightinesses' Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with the necessary instructions; but that, according to the reply that they had received from the said Mr. van Borsselen by the last post, and according to the conduct which the officers of the said regiments keep up, it was not contrary to appearances that they might have further recourse to Parliament, in order by means of it to obtain what is not their due, and therefore could not be admitted in the accounts. That this amounted to a very considerable sum, which, contrary to right and reason, would be deducted from the claims of their High Mightinesses. They requested, accordingly, a conference to deliberate what ought to be done in this matter.

After discussion thereanent, and the report having been

heard of Messrs. van Welderen and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses' Foreign Affairs, who had held a conference with some commissioners from the Council of State about the aforesaid subject,

It is resolved and decided that Mr. van Borssele, their High Mightinesses' Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of His Majesty of Great Britain, shall be informed that their High Mightinesses have ascertained from the said report that since Captain Macleod, who is here for promoting [the settlement] of the account of the said three regiments, had no power of attorney to sign it, although it had already some time lain ready for signature, the Council of State sent the said account, signed by two clerks of the financial department of the Union, on the 14th of last month to him, Mr. van Borssele, with the addition of the necessary instructions, with the expectation that those authorised by the said regiments, if they were at London, would sign them, or still send over the necessary power of attorney. That also a power seems to have been sent, but that one of the persons therein named, according to information from the said Captain Macleod, has left for England, and that the said captain, besides, says that he has received orders not to proceed further till further notice. That meanwhile it does not appear improbable that the officers of the said regiments might have further recourse to Parliament, in order by means of it to obtain payment of claims which have been left out of the said account. That their High Mightinesses think that it must be left to the discretion of those to whom the administration of the finances of their High Mightinesses has been entrusted to decide what claims arising from the services rendered by the said regiments to this country are sound or not; and that the final disposition of them cannot reasonably be claimed by the Parliament of Great Britain, as the indulgence of their High Mightinesses has already gone further than could be expected, by consenting that the claims of the said regiments, in so far as they are acknowledged by or on behalf of their High Mightinesses, should be deducted from the loan made by this State to Great Britain in the last war; that meanwhile thirteen regiments in vain continue to solicit from this State the payment

of what they earned in the preceding war in the service of Great Britain. That he, Mr. van Borssele, shall make use of the above, that it may have the result that the said three regiments, by reason of their account, are sent back hither, and that nothing prejudicial may be decided by the Parliament or commissioners about the said account. That he, if he finds it necessary for that end, shall present a petition to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, discreetly informing him that their High Mightinesses could not accept for payment any claims which are not acknowledged by them, and requesting that His Majesty may be pleased to provide against it in the most proper manner.

[This] agrees with the said register.

Envoy Extraordinary van Borssele to the States-General.

(May 2, 1721.)

Diplomatic Correspondence.

From the 'votes' of the House of Commons, published this evening, I notice that yesterday in the said House a petition was read from Colonel Francis Farquhar, in the name and on behalf of the officers of the three regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who served their High Mightinesses in the last war, praying that it may please the Commons to take such measures as they shall deem proper, to bring it about that the accounts of the said regiments may be settled and acknowledged, in order that they may receive payment of what is justly due to them. And the said House has appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report about it, with powers to summon such persons before them, and examine such papers and registers as they shall find necessary.

To the Recorder. (May 6, 1721.)

To-day I had the honour of receiving their High Mightinesses' missive and resolution of the 29th ultimo, regarding the accounts of the three Scots regiments which were discharged from the service of the State in the year 1717. I shall carry out their High Mightinesses' commands, contained in the said resolution, with the utmost diligence and application. Your Honour will meanwhile have seen from my despatch of last Friday to their High Mightinesses, that

Colonel Francis Farquhar presented a petition on behalf of the officers of the said three regiments to the House of Commons last Thursday already. In order to be rightly informed of what the said officers requested in that petition, I have tried to obtain a copy of the same, which I did get, and which I take the liberty of sending herewith. Your honour will see from it that it is principally to this effect, that the accounts of the said regiments may be concluded and settled; but one will not be far wrong in presuming that the object of the aforesaid officers is, further, to see if by that means they might not bring it about that some of their claims should be admitted, which were rejected by the Council of State. The committee appointed to examine the above petition did indeed meet yesterday morning, but, as far as can be ascertained, came to no decision, but adjourned till to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, before receiving their High Mightinesses' resolution above-mentioned, I had already requested both Lord Townshend and Lord Cadogan that precautions should be taken that the committee should not arrive at any decision about those famous accounts, and informed them that the accounts from the Council of State had long lain ready, and that I had had them exhibited, signed by two Clerks of the Treasury, to the secretary of the commission for the revision of the debts of the army on March 11th last; and finally that I expected to hear by every post that the aforesaid accounts of the officers of the oft-mentioned regiments have been signed. The said lords have promised me to speak to some members of the said committee about it. To-morrow, then, I shall bring all the influence I can to bear on the aforesaid lords, in order that no resolution may be taken by Parliament prejudicial to the said accounts, and shall, in case it be then still in good time, and if it may still be of service, present a memorial about it to His Majesty, etc.

Copy.

To the Honourable the Comons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble petition of Collonel Francis Farquhar, in name and behalfe of the officers of the three regiments of

Wood, Douglass, and Hamilton, who served the States Gen[l] during the late war,

Sheweth: That whereas by a clause of an Act of last sessions of Parliament, entituled an Act to examine, state and determine the debts due to the army, etc., it is provided that the Comm[rs] thereby appointed should not proceed to issue certificates to the States Gen[l] for more than one moiety of what should appear to be due to them, untill such time as the accompts of the said regiments should be settled and allowed by the said States, and a certificate thereof under the hand of the proper officer of the said States and under the hand of the Agents or factors of the said three regiments respectively, that such accompt is so settled and allowd, produced them.

And it is further provided, that in case no such account, settled and allowed as aforesaid, should be produced to the said Comm[rs] on or before the 10th of Febr. 1720, or to the Paymasters of His Matiēs guards, garrisons and landforces, before the 10th of March 1720, that then the said one moiety should be subject to the order and disposition of Parliament.

That the Agents of the above-named three regiments have by repeated remonstrances desired that the said accompts might be duely settled and allowed, according to the tenour and intent of the said act of Parliament.

That your Petitioner having procured a letter from the Earl of Stanhope, then Secretary of State, by the King's order to His Matīes Resident at the Hague, for insisting thereupon, did send a Captain of one of the said Regiments express with the said letter. Yet nevertheless the said States have neither settled nor allowed the said accounts.

Your Petit[r] therefore prays that Your Hon[rs] will take such measures as you in your great wisdom shall think fit, for procuring the s[d] accounts, to be settled and allowed by the said States and for getting payment to the officers of the said Regiments of w[t] is justly owing to them.—And your Petit[r] shall pray, etc. (Signed) Franc. Farquhar.

Van Borssele to the Recorder of the States-General.

(Dated May 9, 1721. Received May 14.)

Most Noble Sir,—In the morning of the day before yesterday I found an opportunity to interview the Secretary of State, Lord Townshend, about the reasons contained in their High Mightinesses' resolution of April 29th last, and to request that with regard to the accounts of the three Scots regiments discharged from the service of the State in the year 1717, no prejudicial decision might be taken by Parliament, and that everything relating to those accounts be referred to the State. The said lord was pleased to certify to me, thereupon, that he thought that reasonable, and would willingly contribute to it as far as he could, and he approved of my intention to present a memorial to His Majesty about it, which, accordingly, I did, having presented it yesterday morning to the above-mentioned Lord Townshend. I have thought it necessary to send a copy of the above memorial to your Honour, hoping that it is in accordance with their High Mightinesses' intentions. Meanwhile, the commission appointed to examine the petition presented in the name of the officers of the said three regiments did, indeed, meet yesterday and the day before, but have as yet arrived at no decision; which I must ascribe to the provision which Lord Townshend as well as Lord Cadogan consented to make on my representations; and the said commission have now adjourned till next Monday; but yesterday, on the motion of one of the members of the said commission, the House of Commons resolved to present an address to His Majesty, to request that a copy of the memorial or other proceedings of their High Mightinesses since 9th March $\frac{1719}{1720}$, with respect to the arrears due to the regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, be laid before the House. As I have been privately informed, those who are interesting themselves on behalf of the officers of the said regiments, are trying to show that proceedings have been protracted from the side of the State, and that the latter has not been willing to draw up their accounts; that this must be regarded as a silent consent that the claims as made on behalf

of the said three regiments are well-founded, and accordingly must be settled from what it has been certified here is owing to the State. Lord Townshend, meanwhile, has been pleased to assure me this morning that he was willing to do all in his power to bring it about that no resolution shall be taken by the House of Commons regarding the above-mentioned accounts, and that he was actually considering how best to prevent it. I shall further, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' orders, put forth all possible efforts, in order that the said regiments may be referred back to the Hague for settlement of their accounts.—Wherewith, etc., . . .

(Signed) Van Borssele van der Hooghe.

London, 9th May 1721.

Copie.

Sire,—Le Soussigné, Envoié Extraord^re^ de L. H. P^ces^ les Seigneurs Estats Généraux des Provinces Unies, représente très humblement et très humblement et très respectueusement à V^re^ Maj^té^, que le décompte de ce qui reste encore dû aux trois Régimens Ecossois, qui furent congédiés du service de L. H. P^ces^ en l'année 1717, a esté reglé depuis quelque tems, de la part du Conseil d'Estat des Provinces Unies, afin d'estre envoié à tems en Angleterre; mais le Capitaine Maclood, qui estoit à La Haye pour presser le dit décompte, ne se trouvant point pourvû d'une procuration suffisante pour le signer, le Conseil d'Etat l'a fait signer par deux Commis des finances, de la part des Estats, et l'a envoié ensuite le $\frac{3}{14}$ de Mars dernier au Soussigné, qui en a fait donner connoissance le $\frac{11}{12}$ du même mois, au secrétaire des Commissaires établis pour examiner les debtes de l'armée, la commission de ces Commissaires aiant cessé le jour d'auparavant. Il semble bien que du depuis on a envoié à la Haye une procuration de la part de ces trois Régiments mais il s'est trouvé à présent qu'une des personnes nommées dans cette procuration étoit retourné en Angleterre, selon le dire du Cap^ne^ Maclood; que de plus le dit Capitaine a déclaré avoir receu des ordres de ne point passer outre, par raport au décompte, sans nouvel ordre. Et comme la semaine passée on a presenté une Petition au nom des

officiers des dits trois Régiments à la Chambre des Communes, peut-estre en vue d'obtenir par ce moyen le payement de certaines prétentions, qui n'ont esté, ni n'ont pû estre accordées dans le décompte mentionné ci-dessus. Sire, L. H. P. croient qu'il n'appartient qu'à ceux qui ont l'Administration de leurs Finances d'examiner, si les prétentions de ceux qui ont esté dans leur service, se trouvent fondées ou non ; et le Parlement de la Grande Bretagne ne sauroit avec aucune raison prétendre quelque disposition à cet égard. La condescendance de L. H. P. a esté au delà de ce qui se pouvoit attendre d'Elles, en accordant que les prétensions de ces Régiments pour autant qu'elles seroient reconnues par L. H. P., soient retenues des deboursemens que les Estats out fait pour la Grande Bretagne, pendant la dernière guerre ; tandis que treize de leurs Régimens sollicitent tousjours inutilement ce qui leur est dû, pour avoir esté au service de la Grande Bretagne dans la précédente guerre. Le soussigné, en suite de ses ordres, prie Votre Majesté avec tout le respect dont il est capable, qu'il plaise à V. M^té^ de vouloir bien procurer que la demande des officiers des susdits Régiments, par rapport au dit décompte, soit renvoiée en Hollande, et qu'à cet égard le Parlement ne détermine rien qui puisse estre préjudiciable à L. H. Puissances, qui ne sauroient recevoir en payement l'aquit des prétentions qui n'ont point esté reconnues ou avouées par Elles mesmes.

Fait à Londres, ce 26^e^ d'Avril 1721.

Van Borssele to the States-General.

(May 13, 1721.)

. . . Yesterday, in accordance with the address presented by the House of Commons to His Majesty, there was laid before it copies of the memorials and other proceedings since March 9th, $17\frac{19}{20}$ with reference to the payments of the arrears due to the regiments of Wood, Douglass, and Hamilton by your High Mightinesses, which papers were referred to the commission appointed to examine the petition presented on behalf of the officers of the said three regiments. Meanwhile, the said commission have not met since my last letter. I

continue to use all my possible influence with the Ministers in order that no prejudicial resolution may be arrived at by the House of Commons in this matter. The said Ministers assure me that, as far as they can, they shall arrange for that, etc.

To the Recorder. (May 16, 1721.)

Since last I wrote to your Honour, speaking to the Secretary of State, Lord Townshend, I asked him if it would also please him that I should place in his hands the accounts of the three Scots regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, signed by two clerks of the Treasury of the Union, just as they were sent to me by resolution of their Noble Mightinesses, the Council of State, dated March 14th last, in order to show that the aforesaid accounts have been drawn up and lain ready since that time. The said lord replied that it would not be inadvisable to let him have a copy of the said accounts, and that some of the members of the House of Commons would make use of it. I have, accordingly, sent to the said Lord Townshend such copies with a circular.

Meanwhile the commission appointed to examine the petition of the officers of the aforesaid three regiments have again met, namely the day before yesterday and to-day, in order to draw up the report to be presented to the House, which report will be made to-morrow. Inasmuch as the House sat till seven o'clock to-night, I have not been able to ascertain what shall be the contents of the above-mentioned report. . . .

Van Borssele to the Recorder [Secretary.]

May 27, 1721.

Most Noble Sir,—Last Saturday morning I heard that on the previous day Mr. Loudon had brought in a report on behalf of the commission which examined the petition of Colonel Farquhar, on behalf of the officers of the three regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who were in their High Mightinesses' service during the last war. Where-

upon it was proposed to appoint a commission to examine the pretensions with reference to the arrears of the foresaid regiments. Mr. Walpole, the Secretary of War, Treby and others showed that this could not properly be done, and that it should only be seen to that the arrears due to the said regiments be regulated and properly settled as soon as possible. This occasioned that the House arrived at no decision about it then, and it only resolved to take the said report into further consideration next Thursday. Meanwhile I continue to use all my influence with Lord Townshend and other ministers, in order that Parliament may arrive at no prejudicial resolution, but that everything may be referred back to Holland with reference to the said accounts. The said Lord Townshend and other ministers assured me that they thought such a course reasonable, and declare that they will try to persuade the members of Parliament to approve of it; but at the same time I was informed that the officers of the said regiments receive so much support in the House of Commons, that there seems to be much eagerness to have their pretensions examined by a commission and to have them satisfied; so that it cannot be easily foreseen what resolution the House of Commons will arrive at regarding this matter. Having written this, I received a copy of the report presented by the above-mentioned commission to the House, which I take the liberty of sending to your Honour in English, as time does not permit me to have it translated first.—Wherewith, etc.

Copy.

Annexa to May 27, 1721.

At the Comm^e^ to whom the Petition of Coll. Francis Farquhar, in the name and behalf of the Officers of the three Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who served the States-Generall during the late Warr, is referred.

That the Comm^ee^, pursuant to the order of the House, have examined the matter of the said Petition and find:

That by an Act of the last session of Parliam^t^ for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the Army (amongst other things) it is thereby provided

that the said commrs shall not proceed to issue certificate to the States-Generall for more than one moyety of what shall appear due to them for services in the late warr untill the accots of the said three regiments who were in the service of the said States be settled and allowed by the said States under the hands of the proper officer of the States, and of the Agents or Factors of the three Regimts; and that upon producing such stated accots the commrs were to issue their certificates for the remainder to the said States-Generall, and that in case no such settled and stated accot should be produced to the said Commrs on or before the 10th of February 1720, or to the Paymaster of his Matyes Land forces on or before the 10th of March 1720, then the remaining moyety should be subject to the disposition of Parliament.

That by a certificate from the said Commrs of accots, it appeared to the Commee that the whole demands of the States-Generall amounted to £161,739, 5s. $6\frac{7}{8}$d., and that the Commrs had issued their certificate to the sd State for one moyety thereof, being £80,869, 12s. $9\frac{7}{16}$d.; pursuant to the said act, the like moyety remaining due to them, and that no settled or stated accots of the said three regimts had been produced to the Commrs. It further appeared to the Commee that by virtue of letters of Attorney from the officers of the Regiments of Douglas and Hamilton, granted to Capt Mackloed and Geo. Anderson, Clerck, that they had full powers to solicite the States-Generall for settling and adjusting all accots of arrears due to the said Regiments. That in pursuance thereof the said Geo. Anderson in Augt last presented to the States-Generall a petition praying that, in consideration of the long services of the said Regimts, the said States would, with all convenient expedition, appoint Commissaryes for examining and settling the said arrear, and to fix a certain time for that purpose, that some person deputed by the officers of the said Regiments might be present to act joyntly with the Agents of those Regimts in stating and settling the accounts with the said Commissaryes. And Geo. Anderson said that the said petition was referred by the States-Generall to the Councill of State, and by them referred to the Heer Hop Treasurer Generll and the Heer Van Slingelant, secretary to

the said Councill of State, for them to examine and report the same.

That the said Anderson and the Agents or Solicitors for the said Regiments often attended the Heer Hop to put him in mind of the said reference, but he still delayed that matter, saying he would first speak with the Earl of Sunderland upon his returne from Hanover. And soon after his Lordship's departure from the Hague, the said Agents and Anderson were ordered to attend the Council of State, and the Agents were separately called in by the Councill and spoke with touching their accounts, but the said Anderson was not admitted.

That Cap^{t} Mackloed and the said Anderson, by order of the Heer Hop, attended one of his clerks, and finding it impossible to settle the acco^{ts} verbally, only desired to have in writing such objections as were or might be made against the said Regiments accounts, but could not obtain the same.

And it appeared to the Comm^{ee} that Mr. Dayrolle, his Majestyes Resident at the Hague, had (in pursuance of his Ma^{tyes} orders to assist the officers employed by the three Regim^{ts} of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton in procuring a state of their demands) presented three severall Memorialls, all of them pressing the States-Gen^{ll} to cause to be delivered to the said officers the acco^{ts} as made up by the Councill of State, or their own acco^{ts} approved, or the objections the Councill of State may have made agst them, or a positive answer upon the occasion of the refusall or delay. And complaining in his last memoriall of the $\frac{10}{21}$th of March 1720 that, notwithstanding his instances and the frequent application of the officers and agents of the said three regim^{ts}, yet they had not been able to procure the same nor any answer thereunto.

Geo. Anderson said that the Heer Hop objected that he and the said Cap^{t} Mackloed wanted full powers from Wood's Regim^{t}. But it was represented by Petition to the Councill of State that such power was needless, because the officers of that Regim^{t} adhered to their Agents in Holland as their legall attorneys, whom the officers while in the service of the States always employed to settle their acco^{ts}, discharge them, and to receive the money, and were and are now acknowledged as

legall attorneys by the States of the respective Provinces. But to obviate all objections, Capt. Mackloed produced full powers from the officers of Wood's regim^{t}, and delivered it to the Heer Hop on the sixth of March last old stile, which he returned without any objection.

And the said Geo. Anderson produced a copy of a resolucon of the States-Generall, dated the 21 of Jan^{ry} last new stile, importing that the Heer Van Borsell, the States Envoy at the Court of Great Britain, shall be wrote to, that by the States Resolucon of the 21th of June last they have made it appear that they have reason to complaine of the clause which last session of Parliam^{t} was inserted in the Bill or act for appointing comm^{rs} for stating and determining the debts of the army, etc., in so far as by the said clause the said Comm^{rs} are enjoyned that so long as the arrears due from the States to the Regim^{ts} of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton are not stated and allowed, they shall certify no more than one half of the amount of the pretencons of their High Mightinesses; that their High Mightinesses their reasons in the said resolucon might have had that effect that the pretencons of the States not in half but in whole should have been satisfyed—without ballancing acco^{ts} or retaining anything for the arrears due to the said three Scotch Regim^{ts}, as is highly reasonable, and that the Heer van Borsell shall still use his endeavours for that purpose.

It further appeared to the Comm^{ee} by the translacon of a memoriall presented to his Mātye by the said Heer van Borsell, dated the 25th of April 1721, that the discount for what still remains due to the three Scotch Regim^{ts} which were dismist the service of the States-Generall in the year 1717, was settled some time since by order of the Councill of State of the United Netherlands, that it might be sent timely to England. But Captain Mackloed, who was then at the Hague to hasten the said discount, not being provided with a sufficient letter of attorney to sign the same, the Councill of State caused it to be signed by two clerks of the Finances and sent it afterwards on the $\frac{3}{14}$th of March last past to the Heer van Borsell, who on the $\frac{11}{22}$th of the same month gave notice of it to the secretary of the Comm^{rs} for stating the

Debts of the army, whose commission ceased the day before. It seems that a letter of attorney was since sent in the name of the said three regim^{ts}, but now it is found that one of the persons mentioned in the said letter of attorney was returned to England as Cap^{t} Mackloed said, and that he had received orders not to proceed further in the said discount untill he had fresh orders, and a peticōn in the name of the officers of the said three regim^{ts} having been presented last week to the House of Commons, perhaps with a design of obtaining the payment of certain pretencōns, which were not nor could be granted in the aforesaid discount, their High Mightinesses think it belongs to such as have the administracōn of their Finances to examine whether the pretencōns of those who have been in their service be well or ill grounded, and the Parliament of Great Britain cannot with any reason pretend to any disposition relating thereto. The States have condescended, in what might be expected from them, to grant that the pretencōns of the said three regiments, so farr as they were acknowledged on their part, might be taken out of the disbursments made by the States for Great Britain during the last warr, while thirteen of their regim^{ts} are still solliciting in vain what is due to them for having been in the service of Great Britain in the former warr, that in pursuance of his orders he humbly prays his Majesty would be pleased to cause the demand of the officers of the said three regiments relating to this discount to be referred to Holland, and that the Parliament may determine nothing thereupon that may be prejudicial to the said States who cannot receive in payment the acquittance of any pretencons which have not been acknowledged or owned by themselves.

And upon further examination, Mr. Anderson said that he took leave of the Pensionary of Holland the 24th of Aprill last new stile, which was more than a month after the expiration of the time limitted by the said recited act of Parliament.

Van Borssele to the Recorder.

May 30th, 1721.

Most Noble Sir,—When the House of Commons yesterday

took into further consideration the report of the commission, which has examined the petition of Colonel Farquhar on behalf of the officers of the three regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, it was proposed by some members to refer the above report back to a commission. This was opposed by other members, but in vain, and, accordingly, the said report has been referred back to the committee which drew it up, in order to examine the accounts of those regiments and arrange them, and report to the House with their opinion or advice about the matter. Further, also, the papers relating to the said regiments, which have been laid before the House, were referred to the consideration of the commission; and among them I am confident the copies of the accounts of the Council of State, which I have placed in the hands of Lord Townshend, are included. This makes me expect, and I have also been informed, that the House of Commons will doubtless come to a resolution to have the pretensions and arrears of the three regiments satisfied. I have tried much to-day to interview Lord Townshend again about the above subject, and to receive a reply to the memorial which I have had the honour of presenting to His Majesty; but I have not succeeded in meeting the said lord.—I remain, etc.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High Mightinesses Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

(Receptum 9 June.)

Veneris, June 1721.

Records of the Council of State.

The report is heard of Messrs. van Welderen and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses for foreign affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of, their commissorial-resolution of the 3rd instant, have, along and in conjunction with some commissioners of the Council of State, examined the missive of Mr. van Borsselen, their High Mightinesses' Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of His Majesty of Great Britain, written in London on the 30th ultimo, and addressed to Clerk [secretary] Fagel, to the effect that when the House of Commons, on the previous day, had taken into further consideration the report of the committee which examined the petition of Colonel Farquhar, on behalf of the

officers of the three regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, it was proposed by some members to send the said report back to the committee. That this was opposed by other members, but in vain, and accordingly the said report was again remitted to the same committee that had drawn it up, to examine and regulate the accounts of the regiments, and to report to the House with their opinion or advice about it.

That, further, also the papers laid before the House, with reference to the said regiments, had been referred to the consideration of the committee, among which [papers] he, Mr. van Borsselen, considered certain that the copies of the accounts of the Council of State were included, which he had put in the hands of Lord Townshend. That this caused it to be provided—as he was also informed—that the House of Commons would undoubtedly come to a resolution to have the claims and arrears of said three regiments settled there.

And, further, in accordance with, and in execution of, the said resolution-commissorial of the 5th instant, having examined the petition of the creditors of the aforesaid three Scots regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton, to the effect that they had been informed that the said three regiments would be paid in England, and requesting that, if this be the case, their High Mightinesses should take such precautions and issue such orders as they might find suitable, in order that the petitioners might not be deprived of their rightful claims, or be compelled to proceed to collect in England the moneys loaned by them or owing to them, with difficulty, expense, and, possibly, uncertain actions-at-law.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write in reply to the said Mr. van Borsselen, that their High Mightinesses could by no means acquiesce in a liquidation or settlement of the claims of the said regiments which would be made by the Lower House, or by any one else than those authorised for it by, or on behalf of, their High Mightinesses, as the contrary would be a matter of very far-reaching consequences, not only as regards Great Britain, but generally as regards all kingdoms and states, of which their High Mightinesses in former times had taken troops into their service and pay, or might hereafter take. That their High Mightinesses think that,

in regard to this matter, as well as generally regarding the treatment of their claims against the Crown of Great Britain, arising from loans duly made in various years since the last war, but specially in the unfortunate year 1712, no action should be taken in such a manner as they imagined they might expect in consideration of the important services which they rendered by their loan to the kingdom of Great Britain, and that, too, at a time when they themselves were in extreme want of money, and when, in order to supply the wants of Great Britain, they had to borrow the necessary money at an exorbitant rate of interest, which still weighs heavily on their exhausted finances. That he, Mr. van Borsselen, accordingly, shall in a further memorial represent to His Majesty the King of Great Britain that their High Mightinesses are not a little surprised to learn that not only has no answer been given to his previous memorial of April 26th last, regarding liquidation or settlement of [the claims of] the said three regiments, but also that the solid reasons why they ought to be sent back hither, contained in that memorial, have not prevented the Lower House from proceeding further. That their High Mightinesses, having been informed about it, have immediately instructed him to represent to His Majesty again that their High Mightinesses can by no means acquiesce therein, as it was a matter of very far-reaching consequences, in respect of all princes and states from which their High Mightinesses have heretofore taken over, or hereafter may take over troops; and that their High Mightinesses would like to put it to the most wise and sage judgment of His Majesty whether the determination of the claims of troops, which have served His Majesty or some other prince or states, belongs to some one else than to His Majesty or the prince or state, in whose service such troops have been; whether it gives any greater rights in this matter to His Majesty or to his Parliament than to other princes and states, that Great Britain owes a considerable sum of money to their High Mightinesses, and in that way finds itself able, by the withholding of it, to deprive their High Mightinesses of the right, which indisputably belongs to them, to regulate here the debt of the said regiments in a proper manner. And, finally, whether the one neighbour may pre-

scribe to the other neighbour the time and method which he must observe in determining the claims of such troops.

Although the payment of the said regiments was ready [to take place], as far as it depended on their High Mightinesses, before the expiration of the period fixed by the Lower House, and would have been ready much earlier, if the officers of the said regiments, or those authorised by them, had not behaved in such a manner to obtain the payment, that there is reason to suspect that they have put forth efforts to let the said period expire, with the expectation of obtaining afterwards, by means of commissioners of the Lower House, who can have no knowledge of several actual circumstances which are involved in the aforesaid liquidation, the payment of claims which they well knew they could not otherwise obtain. That he will not detain His Majesty with the details of the claims, but will, however, remark that the most important thing indeed about it is that the officers of the regiment that belonged to Wood claim the repayment of the interest which they allege to have paid more than other regiments to their solicitor, during the time when the regiment was in the service of their High Mightinesses, without wishing to insinuate[1] that the north quarter of Holland, by which the regiment was paid, and which was not so prompt in paying as the south quarter, on the contrary allowed the captains to keep some fewer men than those who were paid by the south quarter, and that they found the money for the high interest, arising from the tardier payment, in the pay of the men who were wanting. That the regiment of Wood in this respect has been treated on the same footing as all others, whether national or foreign regiments, which were paid by the north quarter during the time when they were in their service; that as these are circumstances of which neither His Majesty nor the Parliament can have any knowledge, it is the same with several other claims of the said and of the other regiments; that their High Mightinesses think they have the greater reason to object that some one should without them, or one authorised by them, assume to himself the determination of the claims of regiments which

[1] *i.e.* without indicating or considering.

have been in the service of their High Mightinesses; and that the money owed, as is well known, by Great Britain to their High Mightinesses should be withheld for claims not acknowledged by their High Mightinesses, because at the same time from the money owed are kept back: firstly, a sum of 51,637:4:0 in the coinage of this country, duly lent by their High Mightinesses, according to delivered certificate, without any reason being communicated to him, Mr. van Borssele, for difficulties about paying that sum on behalf of His Majesty. Secondly, a sum of 17,157:12:9½ sterling, arising from artillery or munitions of war. And, thirdly, one of 26,449:15:0⅛d., sterling, arising from provisions which are alleged to have been delivered for the service of their High Mightinesses, at first in Flanders, and last at Gibraltar, without there being rendered at the same time the least proof, although their High Mightinesses have had it declared that both these claims together, amounting to no less than £43,607 sterling, are totally unknown to them, and that, as far as they know, no notice about them has ever been given in all the many years that have elapsed since the delivery of the ammunition and provisions is supposed to have taken place. Not to insist on the two and a half per cent., which have been deducted from a loan made by their High Mightinesses to Great Britain, chiefly at a time when their High Mightinesses were themselves in extreme want of money, and had to borrow money at high interest, and which two and a half per cent., however, in all justice and reasonableness ought to be refunded, as it was unjustly deducted; nor yet to insist on the loss which is suffered by their High Mightinesses by accepting debentures, which are far below the capital, in payment of a so privileged debt.

That their High Mightinesses are of opinion that by making the said loans they have rendered such an important service to the kingdom of Great Britain, to the Protestant succession, and to the general community, that they had expected and hoped for more complete satisfaction at the present time, in respect to their reimbursement after so many years' solicitude; indeed they could not foresee any treatment so prejudicial to them as has just been mentioned. That their High Mightinesses request that His Majesty may be pleased further and maturely

to consider all this, and whatever is further contained in his former memorial of April 26th, and thereafter to make the necessary provision that nothing may be undertaken about the payment of the said three regiments, in which it would be impossible for their High Mightinesses to acquiesce without the greatest consequences, and that also the necessary redress may be made about the remaining items [of the account] mentioned above; in fact, and at all events, that regarding it the necessary explanation and proof may be communicated without further delay to Mr. van Borssele, if they should still further persist in the disowning of the first of the above-mentioned items, and in placing the second and third to the account of their High Mightinesses; with the addition, as a conclusion of his memorial, that their High Mightinesses are again obliged to declare through him that, if contrary to all expectations, notwithstanding his reiterated representations, proceedings may be taken to regulate the claims in some other way, or [fix them] at a higher sum than was done in the account closed at the department of finance of the State, and sent to him, Mr. van Borssele, by the Council of State on March 14th last, or to pay it from the money owed by Great Britain to their High Mightinesses, they will not be able to regard that arrangement or payment otherwise than as invalid and of no value, not only in so far as it may exceed the sum at which the said account was closed at the financial department of the Union, but even in so far as any payment should be made to the regiments within or below that sum, without withdrawal of the unpaid ordinances of pay and otherwise, which ordinances the officers or their solicitors or creditors have in hand, and which ordinances amount to a very considerable sum, and without the creditors of the said regiments in this country, who could not expect anything else but that the arrears of the said regiments would be paid at the public offices in this country to which the ordinances issued were made chargeable, and who having learned that the said arrears might be paid in London, have addressed themselves by petition to their High Mightinesses, in order that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to take measures to prevent their being deprived of the payment of their just claims, or being

compelled to proceed to collect their money outside the country with trouble and expense, and perhaps with lawsuits of uncertain issue, having had their just claims satisfied, and being notified publicly beforehand, in order to provide for their indemnification, which is the least, but at the same time an indispensable precaution, which their High Mightinesses at this time are bound to take, both for the sake of their loyal subjects, and in order not themselves to remain burdened with ordinances, the sums mentioned in which would be paid at their expense, or from money due to them, without the withdrawal of the ordinances duly receipted.

[The above] agrees with the said register.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Van Borssele to the Recorder. (June 17, 1721.)

Most Noble Sir,—I hereby take the liberty to send your Honour a copy of the memorial presented by me to His Majesty last Friday, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' orders, contained in their resolution of the 6th inst. I hope it will for once be in accordance with their High Mightinesses' intentions.

This evening at ten o'clock Lord Townshend sent me the accompanying missive in answer to the memorial presented by me, which it being too late to have copied I send to your Honour in the original.—Wherewith, etc.

Copie.

Annexa to June 17, 1721.

Sire,—Le Soussigné, Envoyé Extr^re^ des Seigneurs Estats Généraux des Provinces Unies, représente à Vostre Majesté avec tout le respect possible, que n'ayant encore receu aucune réponse sur le mémoire qu'il a eu l'honneur de présenter à V. M^té^ le 26 d'Avril dernier, touchant la liquidation ou décompte des trois Régimens Ecossois, qui ont esté à leur service L. H. P^ces^ ont appris avec bien de la surprise que nonobstant les raisons solides alléguées dans le dit mémoire, pour que cette liquidation dût estre renvoiée en Hollande, la Chambre des Communes ne laisse pas que de passer outre dans cette affaire. Le soussigné a receu des ordres précis de représenter de nouveau à V. M. que L. H. P. ne sauroient en aucune manière aquiescer

à ce que la Chambre des Communes pourroit déterminer à cet égard, l'affaire estant d'une trop grande suite pour Elles, par raport à tous les Princes et Estats dont L. H. P. ont eu cidevant des troupes à leur service, ou en pourroient prendre dans la suite. L. H. P. laissent au jugement très-sage et très équitable de V. M. si le réglement des prétentions des troupes qui ont servi V. M. ou quelqu'autre Prince ou Etat, appartient à qui que ce soit qu'à V. M. ou au Prince ou Etat que ces troupes auroient servi. Si dans le cas dont il s'agit, V. M. ou son Parlement ont plus de droit que d'autres Princes ou Etats, uniquement parce que la Grande Bretagne doit une somme considérable à L. H. P. et se trouve, en la retenant, en estat d'oter à L. H. P. le droit qui leur appartient incontestablement de faire régler et déterminer, d'une manière equitable et régulière, ce qui est dû aux dits Regimens. Et finalement, si un Estat voisin peut prescrire à l'autre le tems et la manière qu'il aura à observer pour déterminer les prétentions des trouppes qui l'ont servi, cependant la liquidation des dits Régimens a esté preste, autant que cela dépendoit de L. H. P. avant que le terme, fixé par la Chambre des Communes, fut expiré, et l'auroit esté encore plustost, si les officiers des dits régimens, ou leurs Agents, n'avoient tenu une conduite, par raport à la dite liquidation, qui a donné lieu de soubçonner qu'ils ont eu pour but de faire écouler le dit terme, dans l'espérance d'obtenir ensuite par moien du Committé de la Chambre des Communes, lequel ne sauroit avoir aucune connoissance de diverses circonstances essentielles, qui ont raport à cette liquidation, le payment des prétentions qu'ils savoient bien ne pouvoir obtenir autrement. Le soussigné n'arrestera pas V. M. par un détail de ces prétentions. Il aura seulement l'honneur de faire remarquer à V. M. comme un des principaux articles, que les officiers du Régiment de Wood prétendent êstre dédomagez des intérets qu'ils ont payez à leurs Solliciteurs au delà de ce que les autres Régimens paioient, sans considérer que le quartier de la Nort-Hollande, par lequel ce Régiment a este payé, ne payant pas si prontement que la Sud-Hollande, a permis que les Capitaines du dit Régiment eussent par compagnie quelques hommes de moins, que n'avoient ceux qui étoient repartis sur la Sud-Hollande, afin qu'ils trouvassent,

par la paye de ces hommes, ce qu'ils estoient obliges de payer de plus que les autres, en intérêts, faute d'un plus pront payement. Le Régiment de Wood a esté traité à cet égard sur le même pié que tous les autres Régimens, tant nationaux qu'étrangers, qui ont esté payez pendant la dernière guerre, par la Nort-Hollande, et les Capitaines de ces Régimens ont trouvé ou pû trouver leur dédomagement de la manière mentionnée ci-dessus, comme tous les autres qui ont esté payez par la Nort-Hollande. Aussi n'en ont-ils jamais fait aucune plainte à L. H. P^ces^ pendant le tems qu'ils out esté à leur service. Comme ce sont des circonstances qui sont inconnues à V. M. et au Parlement, il en est de même par raport à d'autres prétentions du dit Régiment et des autres.

L. H. P. croient avoir d'autant plus lieu de se plaindre, qu'on veuille déterminer les prétentions des Régimens, qui ont esté à leur service; ce qui n'appartient qu'à Elles seules ou à ceux qu'Elles ont authorisez, et retenir les deniers qui leur sont manifestement dûs, par la Grande Bretagne, pour des prétentions qu'Elles n'ont pas reconnues, puisqu'en même tems on leur retient des sommes qui leur sont dues; premièrement f. 51,637 4 sols monoye d'Hollande, réellement déboursés par L H. P^es^ suivant la déclaration qui en a esté delivrée, sans que l'on ait encore communiqué au soussigné aucune raison, pour laquelle on a fait difficulté de passer cette somme.

En second lieu on retient une somme de £17157 : 12 : 9½ sterlin pour de l'artillerie ou des munitions de guerre, fournies en Flandre; et en troisième lieu £26449 : 15 : 0 sterlin pour des vivres délivrés à Gibraltar, l'un et l'autre pour le service de L. H. P^ces^ sans en avoir fourni jusques ici aucune preuve, nonobstant que le soussigné a déclaré que L. H. P^ces^ n'avoient aucunne connoissance de ces deux prétentions, qui montent à £43607 sterlin, et qu'Elles ne savent pas que depuis tant d'années que ces munitions et ces vivres ont esté livrés, on en ait jamais fait aucune demande. Sans insister sur les deux et demi pour cent qui ont esté retenus des déboursemens faits par L. H. P^ces^ pour la Grande Brétagne, la pluspart dans un tems qu'elles estoient dans un extrême embarras pour trouver de l'argent, et qu'Elles ont esté obligeés de lever ces deniers à de très-gros interêts, et qu'ainsi ces 2½ p. ct., suivant toute

raison et équité, doivent encore estre remboursés, comme aiant esté déduits sans aucun fondément. Sans parler encore de la perte que L. H. P^ces^ souffrent en acceptant des débentures qui se trouvent si fort au dessous de leur capital, en payement d'une dette si privilégée.

L. H. P. croient avoir rendu par ces déboursemens un service si important au Royaume de la Grande Bretagne, à la Succession Protestante, et à la cause commune, qu'après tant d'années de sollicitation, Elles avoient espéré et s'estoient attendues de recevoir une satisfaction plus complète, par raport à ce remboursement; au moins Elles n'avoient pas prévu qu'on en auroit agi d'une manière qui leur peut estre si préjudiciable, comme l'on vient de mentionner.

L. H. P. prient V. M. de vouloir bien encore considérer ce que le soussigné a eu l'honneur de luy représenter en leur nom, tant dans ce mémoire que dans celuy du 26^e^ d'Avril dernier, et qu'il plaise à V. M. de faire en sorte que rien ne soit entrepris ou arresté, par raport aux décomptes des susdits trois Régimens, à quoy L. H. P. sans que cela ne fût de la dernière conséquence pour elles, ne sauroient aquiescer, et que les articles mentionnez ci-dessus, puissent estre redressez, ou qu'au moins on veuille communiquer au plustost au soussigné les éclaircissemens et les preuves nécessaires, en cas que l'on persiste à refuser de passer le premier de ces articles, et de porter à la charge de L. H. P. le deuxième et le troisième.

L. H. P. ont ordonné au Soussigné de déclarer encore que si contre toute attente et nonobstant les représentations réitérées de leur part, on procède à régler les prétentions de Régim^t^ d'une autre manière ou à une somme plus haute qu' elles ne l'ont esté par le décompte arrêté aux Finances de L. H. P., qui a este communiqué par le Soussigné, et de payer ces prétentions des deniers dûs par la Grande Bretagne à L. H. P., Elles ne sauroient regarder cette disposition ou payement que comme sans effet et de nulle valeur, non seulement pour-autant que cela pourroit excéder la somme portée par le décompte arresté aux Finances de la Généralité, mais même pour tout payement qui pourroit se faire au dessous de cette somme, aux dits Régimens, sans retirer les ordonnances de solde, ou autres non payées, dont les officiers, leurs solliciteurs

ou leurs créanciers sont en possession, et lesquelles montent à une somme assez considérable, et sans que les créanciers de ces officiers en Hollande, qui n'ont pas pû prévoir que le payement des arrérages qui leur sont dûs, se feroit ailleurs que dans les comptoires des Provinces Unies, sur lesquels les dites ordonnances sont assignées, ne soient satisfaits de leurs légitimes prétentions et avertis préalablement d'une manière publique, afin de pouvoir veiller à leur remboursement. Ces créanciers aiant appris que les dits arrérages pourroient se payer en Angleterre, se sont addressez par requête à L. H. P^ces^, pour qu'Elles veuillent avoir soin qu'ils ne soient point frustrez du paiement de leurs justes prétentions ni obligez de les aller poursuivre et solliciter hors du Païs, avec bien des peines et des frais, et peut-estre par des procès d'une issue incertaine. Cette précaution est la moindre, mais en même tems indispensable, que L. H. P^ces^ sont obligées de prendre en cette occasion, tant pour l'intérest de leurs bons sujets, que pour ne pas demeurer Elles-mêmes chargées d'ordonnances, qui auront esté paiées pour leur compte, et des deniers qui leur sont dûs, sans avoir retiré ces mêmes ordonnances, après qu'elles ont esté duement aquitées.

Fait à Londres ce $\frac{2}{13}$ de Juin 1721.

ORIGINAL.

Annexa B. to June 17, 1721.

A Whitehall, ce 6^o^ Juin 1721.

MONSIEUR,—Le Roy ayant vu vôtre Mémoire du 2^e^ de ce Mois, aussi bien que celui du 26^e^ du mois d'Avril passé, et vôtre lettre du 4^e^ du mois de May, avec les copies des décomptes des trois Régiments Ecossois de Wood, de Douglas et de Hamilton, qui ont été congédiez du service des Estats Généraux vos Maîtres, Sa Majesté m'a commandé de vous dire qu'Elle souhaitteroit pouvoir en cette occasion, ainsi qu'Elle a tousjours fait et continuera tousjours de faire quand le cas le permettra, donner des preuves de son empressement à consentir à tout ce qui peut être agréable à Leurs Hautes Puissances, mais comme la disquisition de cette affaire aussi bien que des autres Chefs dont vous faites mention, est à présent sous la délibération du Parlement, il faut nécessairement en attendre

l'issue, et on ne peut douter qu'ils ne prennent des résolutions conformes à la justice, et dont Leurs Hautes Puissances auront lieu d'être satisfaites.—Je suis très parfaitement, Monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

(Signed) TOWNSHEND.

Van Borssele to the States-General.
(June 26, 1721.)

. . . . .

The commission appointed to examine the pretensions of the three Scots regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, met last Thursday and Friday, and commenced with investigating the pretensions made by the officers of the regiment of Douglas, and afterwards those of the regiment of Wood; but I have not yet been able definitely to ascertain whether the said commission have arrived at any decision; but they were to meet again to-day or to-morrow. . . .

Van Borssele to the States-General.
(July 8, 1721.)

. . . . .

To-day the commission appointed to examine the pretensions of the regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton [presented their report]. I have not yet been able to ascertain what are the actual terms of their report; but the House resolved regarding it that the committee in charge of the Bill to again appoint commissioners for examining the accounts of the army, shall introduce a clause into it to have the claims of the aforesaid regiments satisfied.

Van Borssele to the Recorder.
(July 11, 1721.)

MOST NOBLE SIR,—Having this morning obtained a copy of the second report made last Tuesday by the commission for the examination of the pretensions of the three Scots regiments lately in the service of their High Mightinesses, I have deemed it necessary to send it to your Honour. Time has not permitted to have it translated. Your Honour will see from the said report what sum the commission judges to be

due to each of the aforesaid regiments. The copy of the particular accounts to which reference is made in the above report, I have not yet been able to obtain; but I have reason to hope that I shall obtain it also, although apparently not before the post leaves.—Wherewith, etc.

Copy.

Annexa to van Borssele's Letter of July 11.

At the Committee, to whom the Report formerly made to this House upon the Petition of Coll. Francis Farquhar, in the name and behalfe of the officers of the three Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who served the States-General during the late warr, was committed.

That the Committee did not find any reason to alter the said former Report, but in pursuance of the order of this house, have examined and stated the acc^{ts} of the said Regiments, and considered the severall papers referred to them, and examined severall witnesses thereupon and find the same to be as follows, viz.

The said Coll. Farquhar, Major Patterson and William van Klinckenbergh, sworn military sollicitor in the Hague, declared to the Committee that the Officers of the said three Regiments are obliged by the Councell of State, upon their being made Captains, to subsist themselves and companys as long as they have power or credit.

That the officers in consequence of this obligation are necessitated to employ their own money, or to borrow money for the service of the States at any rate they can, which money the officers generally borrow from their sollicitors or agents, who are sworn to do justice to the States and to the officers.

It appeared also to the Committee by a resolution of the States of Holland and Westfriesland, dated the 4th of March 1712, that South Holland allowed their Agents or Sollicitors to take from the Captains whom they serve thirteen stivers as monthly interest for 100 guilders, which at nine long months in the year is five guilders, 17 stivers per annum.

And it further appears by the s^{d} resolution that the States of North Holland allowed their military sollicitors to take

from the Captains whom they serve 16 stivers as monthly interest for 100 guilders, which at the afores[d] rate of nine months in the year is f 6 : 6 : 0 per annum.

And it further appeared to the s[d] Committee by the testimony of the said William van Klinckenbergh, that the Agents, both in South and North Holland, charge the Officers for interest by monthly accumulation, which upon any dispute betwixt the officers and sollicitors is always allowed by the bookkeeper and first clerck of the Finances of the Province of Holland, to whom those disputes are commonly referred, and which further appeared by accounts so made up and sign'd by the Agents and produced to the Committee.

It also appeared to the Committee by contracts, made betwixt the Officers and sollicitors of Hamilton's Regiment, confirmed by the States of the Province of Zeland, that the sollicitors take six guilders as the yearly interest of 100 guilders, without accumulation.

It appeared to the Committee, that the Officers of the Regiment of Wood, who were upon the Repartition of North Holland, made an agreement with their sollicitors to pay fourteen stivers as monthly interest for 100 guilders, which is two stivers less than the States allowed the sollicitor to take, as in the said resolution of the 4th of March 1712.

It appeared to the Committee that the Officers of the Regiment of Douglas, who were upon the repartition of South Holland, made an agreem[t] with their sollicitors, to pay 11 stivers as monthly interest for 100 guilders, which is 2 stivers cheaper than the States allow'd the sollicitors to take, as in the said resolution of the 4th March 1712.

It also appeared to the Committee by the Originall Capitulation sign'd at London the 7th of March 1701 by Adrian van Borssele, Heer of Geldermalsen, Minister of the States-General, that the said three Regiments were to be as to number of Companys, men, and pay treated on the same foot with other three Scotch Regiments, then actually in the service of the States-Generall, and the general establishment printed at the Hague by the States Printer was produced to the Committee, and the Accounts of the Regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton are stated accordingly.

That upon the whole matter of the evidence aforesaid the Committee came to the following resolution, viz^{t}.

Resolved

That it is the opinion of this Committee that the States-General ought to have paid the regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton, as they did the other Scotch Regiments in their service. And that the said regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton ought now to be accounted with according to the Capitulation, sign'd at London the 7 of March 1701, by Adrian van Borssele, Heer of Geldermalsen, Ministers of the States-Generall

Resolved

That it is the opinion of this Committee that the same interest be allowed the officers of the severall Regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton, who served the States-Generall in the late warr, as the said officers are obliged to pay the military sollicitors approved of by the said States for money advanced by the sollicitors to the said officers and their comp^{s}, and for the service of the States-Generall, not exceeding 13 stivers monthly for 100 guilders for South Holland, 16 stivers monthly for 100 guilders for North Holland, and 6 guilders p. ann. for 100 guilders for the Province of Zealand.

After which the Committee proceeded to examine the severall accounts from the States-Generall, referred to the said Committee, and the accounts of the officers and agents produced to the said Committee, article by article, whereby it appeared:

	gilders	stivers.
That there is due to the Regim^{t} of Douglas from the States	60,413	4
To the Regiment of Wood	492,393	16
And to the Regiment of Hamilton . . .	156,839	12½

As may particularly appear by the said accounts hereunto annexed.

Which being reduced into pounds sterling or English money at eleven gilders per pound amounts to:

	£	*sh.*	*d.*
For the Regiment of Douglas	05,492	2	1
For the Regiment of Wood	44,753	18	11
For the Regiment of Hamilton . . .	14,258	2	0
The whole amounting to .	64,504	3	0

Van Borssele to the Recorder.
(July 15, 1721.)

Most Noble Sir,—In my last I had the honour of sending your honour a copy of the second report presented by the committee which examined the petition of Colonel Farquhar on behalf of the regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton. After having also obtained copies of the accounts of each regiment respectively, to which reference is made in the said report, I have thought it necessary to send it also to your honour, as it can distinctly be seen therefrom in what manner the interest on each item has been calculated by the said commission.

Now, last Friday, by the Commons, in committee, the clause to be inserted in the Bill for the appointment of the commissioners to examine the accounts of the army was agreed to; by which clause it is ordained that the said commissioners shall make provision that the said three regiments shall be paid from the £80,869, 12s. $9\frac{7}{16}$d. sterling, being the half of what is certified as owing to the State, on condition that all ordinances [=promissory notes] which have been given by the State to the officers of the said regiments must first be delivered to the said commissioners, and that no debentures to the said officers shall be rectified till after October 20th next, in order that all lawful pretensions against the aforesaid officers may be brought before the said commissioners and decided by them, as your honour will be pleased to see from the accompanying copy of the said clause, which I obtained to-day, and to which I further refer.

On the day before yesterday I was informed that in the Bill for appointing or continuing the commissioners for examining the debts of the army there was a passage whereby the commissioners were only ordered to examine the pretensions which the national troops of Great Britain might still have, and that the said commissioners, accordingly, would be unable to determine anything about such items in the pretensions of the State as the last commissioners, without reason, reduced or refused to pass, or about the payment about which I was ordered by their High Mightinesses' secret resolution of April 22nd last to make further representations. Whereupon,

accordingly, I used every possible effort and very urgently requested Lords Townshend and Sunderland, as well as Mr. Walpole and other ministers, that the said commissioners might be authorised further to examine and decide about the points about which their High Mightinesses had difficulties; that such was the more necessary, inasmuch as they, the above gentlemen, had even been pleased to declare to me that the reduction of two and a half per cent., which was deducted from what is owing to the State, was quite unjustifiable. The said gentlemen have promised me to find out in what terms the Bill was couched, and that they will, as far as possible, make provision that the said commissioners shall be authorised again to examine the pretensions which have already been brought before them; but that the reappointment of that commission met with much opposition, and was only consented to in order that they might determine the arrears which were still due to the national regiments; and they could, accordingly, not assure me that the House of Commons would consent to grant any further powers to the aforesaid commission. I shall now have to wait to see what effect the efforts put forth by me have had, etc.

Copy.

Annexa to July 15.

And whereas the officers of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who were in the service of the States-General in the late warr, have not been able to obtain payment of the money owing to them from the said States for their said services, or to have the accounts of the said Regiments settled and allowed in such manner as was provided and intended in and by the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled an Act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army, and to examine and state the demands of severall foreign princes and states for subsidies during the late warr.

And whereas one moyety of the demand made by the said States-General for the money due to them for services in the late warr has in pursuance of the said Act been certified by the commissioners therein named to the late pay Mr. of His Matiës

forces, to amount to the sum of £80,869, 12s. $9\frac{7}{16}$d., which said certificate is by the said recited act reserved to be subject to the order and disposition of Parliament, and not otherwise.

And whereas it is just and reasonable that the said States-General should pay the said Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, as they did the other Scots Regiments in their services; and that the same interest should be allowed the officers of the said Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, as the said Officers are obliged to pay the military sollicitors, approved of by the States, for money advanced by the sollicitors to the said officers and their companys in the service of the said States-General.

And whereas there is due from the States-General to the Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton for services performed during the late war the respective sums following, that is to say:

To the Regiment of Wood the sum of (£44,753, 18s. 11d.)
And to the said Regiment of Douglas the sum of (£5,492,2s. 1d.)
And to the said Regiment of Hamilton the sum of
(£14,168, 2s. 0d.)

Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the commissioners appointed by this Act, or any four or more of them shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to proceed to take, examine, state, and determine what part or proportion of the sums aforesaid is due to the officers of the said regiments or to their executors, administrators, or assigns of such officers respectively during the time the said Regiments were in the service of the said States-General, and to certifie the same to the paymaster or paymasters of His Maj^{ties} forces for the time being, in order to the said paymaster or paymasters making out debentures to the persons to whom the moneys so certified to be due shall respectively belong. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Paymaster or Paymasters, or other person or persons so appointed shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to make forth debentures for the sums, which shall be certified to be due to the officers of the said Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton respectively, as aforesaid, which

debenture or debentures shall carry an annuity after the rate of four pounds per cent. p^{r} annum, commencing from the 24th day of June 1717, and the commissioners of His Matȳs Treasury for the time being, upon producing to him or them any such debentures so made forth, shall issue standing orders for payment, or such annuities to the said Agents or Factors accordingly, and the same annuities respectively shall be charged upon the Fund commonly called the General Fund, and be payable at the Exchequer, in like manner, and be attended with the same powers, priviledges, advantages, and exemptions as other annuities by the said recited act are charged payable and attended, and shall be subject to the like power of redemption by Parliament: Provided always that the officers of the said Regiments or their executors, administrators, or assigns, or the Agent or Factor of the said Regiments shall produce and deliver, or cause to be produced and deliver'd, to the said commissioners or any four or more of them (before they shall certifie the debts aforesaid to the said paymaster or paymasters) all such ordinances or warrants which they or their Agents respectively have receiv'd from the said States-General, for money due for their said service, and that the said commissioners shall not deliver out any certificate for any debenture or debentures for money so due to any of the officers of the said three Regiments untill after the 20th day of October 1721. In order that all just claims upon the said officers may appear to the said commissioners and be determined by the said commissioners or any four or more of them.

Memorial.

September 9, 1721.

Records of the Council of State.

In the year 1704 the Scots infantry regiment of the Earl of Argyle was in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, and was reviewed there on the 11th ditto by Messrs. van Kerchem, Bors van Waveren and Hulshout; also that of Dalrimple.

May 1, 1705.

In the year 1705 the regiment was in garrison at Luyck, and was there reviewed by Messrs. Groeninx, van Hoey, and van der Putten; but the recruits, not yet arrived, have four

men less per company, in order to find the interests [?] therefrom, as they are very much in arrear.

May 9, 1706.

In the year 1706 the regiment was in garrison in the citadel of Luyck, and was reviewed there by Messrs. de Glarges, van Bleyswijck, and Egmond van der Nieuburgh; one hundred and forty-four men being wanting in the said regiment, including thirty men who had been sent to Bois-le-Duc to fetch the remaining new uniforms. The recruits had not yet arrived.

May 3, 1707.

In the year 1707 the regiment lay in garrison at Cortrijck, and was reviewed there by Messrs. de Glarges and van Bleyswijck. The men present [were] very good; there being wanting, with the officers who had been sent to Scotland to recruit, one hundred and sixty-five men.

April 26, 1708.

In the year 1708 the regiment of Tullibardine was in garrison within Luyck; was inspected there by Messrs. Resselaer and van Bleyswijck; there being then wanting in the said regiment eighty-one men, among whom were included the officers who had been sent on leave to Scotland to recruit.

May 18, 1709.

In the year 1709 the regiment of Tullibardine was in garrison in Rijssel; was inspected by Messrs. Resselaer and Pesser, in which regiment there were then wanting . . . men. The recruits were expected every day with the colonel from Scotland.

April 24, 1710.

In the year 1710 the regiment of Colonel Wood lay in garrison at Rijssel; was reviewed there by Messrs. the Hon. van Sterrenberg and van der Goes, Lord of Natres. The said regiment consisted of efficient men, at least those who were present; the strength being five hundred and ninety-five men, there being one hundred and ninety-seven wanting, but the recruits had not yet arrived.

May 12, 1711.

In the year 1711 the regiment of Colonel Wood were in garrison in Douay; was reviewed there by Messrs. van Dorp and Woel; which regiment consisted of efficient men; the strength, including the officers, being five hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and seventeen men being wanting.

May 23, 1712.

In the year 1712 the regiment of Colonel Wood was in garrison within the town of Menin; was reviewed there by Mr. van der Burgh. It consisted of efficient men, as far as regards those who were present; the strength, including the officers, being five hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-nine men being wanting.

September 11, 1716.

In the year 1716 the regiment of Colonel Wood was in garrison at Maestricht; was there reviewed by Messrs. Fabricius and Huysman, being ten companies strong; it consisted of efficient men, the strength of rank and file being two hundred and ninety-two; there being wanting, to complete the regiment, fifty-eight private soldiers, this being caused by the non-payment of the North-quarter.

Memorandum of items [of accounts] which are maintained by the respective officers of the three Scots regiments, still owing to them, except and besides what has been paid [*lit.* what is past].

The interest of the salary-ordinances was paid, as appears from List A.

The Regiment of Douglas.

Nothing but the interest at four per cent., according to Act of Parliament, from January 1st, 1717, to March 1st, 1721, on all ordinances [=promissory notes], both ordinary and extraordinary, unpaid; also for the arms.

The Regiment of Wood.

The unpaid pensions of some officers, charged to North Holland, to the amount of 1730:14.

The interest at four per cent. of the ordinances for dead and wounded soldiers of the campaign of 1712, to the amount of f.8567:15, from February 1714 to September 1720, being 2218. Also the interest of a sum of f.40,006:17, being the amount of their extraordinary unpaid ordinances for salaries and for the arms, all for the time of three years, amounting to . . . f.4800.

It is resolved [to place ?] the interests of the money advanced by the Solicitors Lelie and Smits, also the Banker Webber, on the ordinances of pay, which were all still unpaid on June 17th, 1717 as appears from List B.

The interests, according to the list drawn up by them, which the officers of the said regiment had to bear above those borne by the other Scots officers, having been placed to the charge of South Holland, amounting to a sum of f.190,266:12.

The Regiment of Hamilton.

And it can be read that these ordinances are all absorbed, according to a list in the hands of Solicitor Daniels.

The ordinances of pay issued for behoof of the companies of Major-General Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, and of the Captains Stuart, Balfour, Cramont, and J. Hamilton, [which] all expired on November 11th, 1714, amounting to f.34,357:1, which sum is included in those charged to Middelburg.

It is resolved [to do] as was done in the case of the regiments of Douglas and Wood.

Also, besides, the Mars or transport-month to the amount of f.12,745:16, for three and a half long and one short month, for the uniform, from November 11th, 1714, to May 6th, 1715, to the amount of f.5327:10.

The [items of the] interests of the unpaid salary-ordinances and of the Mars-month are passed. The State is not obliged to recompense the money drawn by the officers above the amount guaranteed by the ordinance as to the other regiments.

The interests of the money advanced by Solicitor Daniels, from September 10th, 1713, till May , to the amount of f.14,188:2; the arms, amounting to f.11,678:8; the office or commission money for seven companies, at 500 for each, f.3500; and lastly, yet, for loss of the equipage at Marchiene of twelve captains, two lieutenants, and twelve ensigns, amounting to f.8400.

	Claims.	Passed.
Wood, . .	515,274 10	346,945 3
Douglas, .	172,947 1	92,372 6
	688,221 11	439,317 9
	439,317 9	
Difference, .	248,904 2	

IV

RESOLUTIONS, REQUESTS, AND REPORTS

1726-1741

Resolutions of Council of State.

1726, *November* 6.—The report was read of Secretary Ten Hove, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 14th ultimo, had examined the information of Colonel Halket with reference to the petition of Alexander Bruce, oldest captain in the regiment of the said colonel, notifying in effect that, on account of his advanced age and severe indisposition, he was unable to discharge his duties in the said regiment, and requesting that it might please their Noble Mightinesses graciously to allow that in the interests of the regiment and the service a substitute [?] might be appointed in his place and paid, in order that the service of the other captains might not suffer by reason of his infirmities.

After discussion thereanent, and taking into consideration that on the State of War there is yearly placed and apportioned to the several provinces an item, from which not only all maimed soldiers, but all officers who are unfortunately unable to serve the army any longer, must be pensioned by the paymaster, it is resolved and decided to refuse the above request.

1728, *September* 27.—A missive is received from the commanding officer in Willemstad, written there on the 19th inst., with an addition notifying that last week an affair happened, as their Noble Mightinesses can see from the accompaying piece of information, which will certainly require a court-martial to be called; that the small garrison there has not enough officers to hold a court-martial, and accordingly [he] requests that it may

please their Noble Mightinesses to order the necessary number from another garrison to come and hold a court-martial in Willemstad; that as those in custody are Scots, to whom they could not say a word, he begs their Noble Mightinesses to consider if it would not be necessary to have the said prisoners conveyed to Breda, in order that a court-martial may be held there with their regiment.

After discussion thereanent, it is decided and resolved to send the above information to the governor, or, in his absence, to the commander of Breda, with orders to call a court-martial in connection with the affair mentioned therein, and to proceed against the accused as is required by law and custom; and an extract hereof shall be sent to the commanding officer of Willemstad for his information, with instructions to have the aforesaid persons safely conveyed to Breda, to be placed in the hands of the provost there.

Resolutions of States-General.

1735, *October* 22.—A missive is received from the Council of State, written here at the Hague on the 19th of this current month, containing in accordance with, and in satisfaction of, their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 30th ultimo, their advice regarding the petition of George Gordon, captain-lieutenant in the Scots regiment of Brigadier Halket, lying in garrison in the town of Bergen-op-Zoom, notifying that he, petitioner, by sentence of the court-martial at Bergen-op-Zoom of the 10th ultimo, had been deposed from his office of captain-lieutenant in the said regiment, and condemned to pay three-fourths of the costs and expenses of justice, requesting, for reasons set forth in the aforesaid petition, that their High Mightinesses, by their sovereign power and authority, may be pleased to forgive and absolve him, petitioner, whatever fault or misdeed he may have committed; and, furthermore, to quash the sentence of the said court-martial, in so far as the discharge or deposition from his office is concerned, and, at least in any case, that their High Mightinesses by their sovereign power, may be pleased to annul the said discharge from his office, and allow him, petitioner, to continue discharging his said office as captain-lieutenant in the service of the country, and that their High Mightinesses may be

pleased to grant him, petitioner, letters *in forma* of the aforesaid grace and absolution.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the request made in the petition cannot be considered, and is accordingly refused.

1735. *Letter from W. P. Colyear.*

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio 26

Monsieur,—Bien que fort à la haste ie crois avoir éclarcis Monsieur par ma dernière lettre le rang que tienent en qualité de généraux, Mons[r] de Pallandt, moy et le prince Guillaume de Hesse, trouvant que ce dernier a passé de collonel à la charge de major général, l'an 1704, et cela à l'occasion du feu prince d'Auvergne qui entra alors au service de l'estat revestus du mesme carractère ; car le susdit prince de Hesse qui n'eust son régiment comme vous le remarqués Monsieur que l'année 1700, ne pouvoit, estant encor tres-jeune, estre nommé Brigadier en 1701 dans la promotion qui se fist au camp d'Oosterhout. Ce furent de la cavalerie, le prince de Hesse Homburg, le comte d'Erpach et le comte d'Athlone, pour lors Mylord Agrim, et de l'infanterie, ie le repète, le comte de Dohna, Mess[rs] de Pallandt, Beinkem, Scratenbach et Tscharner Suisse, et quoyque tous moins anciens collonels que Mess[rs] Lauder, Murray, Colyear Wilke qui est mort Gén. d'infanterie au service du défunct Roy Auguste Electeur de Saxe, et Zoutelande, nous eumes pourtans le malheur d'estre postposés par le décès du Roy Guillaume de Glorieuse mémoire. Ie ne me souvien pas d'avoir jamais sollicité plus vivement aucun employ que pour parer ce coup en connoissant parfaitement toutes les conséquences à l'égard du Prince de Holstein qui fust fait seul L[t] Général en 1705, ce qui se pouvoit se trouvant à la teste des majors généraux ; c'est pourquoy il me paroissoit vraysemblable qu'il avoit esté déclaré Brigadier avans l'année 1701, à cause de son ancienneté de collonel qui estoit devans tous ceux que je vien de nommer, cependant il est apparent Monsieur que l'extrait que vous avez fait tirer de la secretairerie de feu sa Majesté, est celuy suivant lequel l'on doit se régler, ie souhaite, monsieur, que ce détail serve encor à contenter votre curiosité, personne au monde n'estant plus porté à vous donner des

preuves de son entier devouement et de la passion respectueuse avec laquelle j'ay l'honneur d'estre.—Monsieur, Vostre très humble et très obéissant serviteur, (S.) W. P. Colyear.

A Namur, le 9 de Novembre 1735.

Permetté moy, Monsieur, d'ajouter icy qu'il est d'autans plus seur que l'on doit fournir le corps de troupes sous le commandement du Gén. Seckendorff, de fourages hors des magasins de Luxembourg, que l'on a donné ordre aux entrepreneurs d'icy, qui avoient fait des grands amas d'avoines en cette ville, de les faire transporter incessament au dit Luxembourg, ce qui me fait croire aussi qu'il ne sera plus question de nous demander des endroits propres à placer des foins et des pailles.

Ayant receu en plus d'une rencontre des marques essentielles de vostre protection et de vostre estime, ne désaprouveray vous pas, Monsieur, que ie me donne la satisfaction de vous envoyer en tems et lieu un compte exact de mes différents employs et des années de mes services, à propos de l'ancienneté et des rangs que tiennent les officiers généraux qui ont, et d'une partie de ceux qui ont cy-devant eu l'honneur de servir l'estat.[1]

Letter from W. P. Colyear.

Après avoir finis ma lettre, ie reçois, Monsieur, l'honneur de la vostre d'avant-hier, sur le contenus de laquelle j'auray celuy de vous dire que le prince de Holstein fust fait seul L^t^ Général après la Battaille de Hoogstet ou il avoit receu un grand nombre de blessures; ie pense qu'il a esté fait Brigadier avans le Général Pallandt à cause de son ancieneté de collonel qui fust l'année 1692, après la Battaille de Steenkercke, où son Collonel nommé Goos fust tué; quant à Mr. de Pallandt, il fust fait brigadier en mesme tems que le comte de Dohna et les défunts m^rs^ de Beinhem et de Scratenbach l'an 1701, au camp d'Oosterhout par le Roy Guillaume de glorieuse mémoire, aux préjudice de six autres collonels plus anciens qu'eux, dont j'étois du nombre; ce qui auroit esté redressé si ce grand

[1] See state of services of W. P. Colyear, pp. 129, 130. He died a Field-Marshal.

prince n'estoit venus à mourir le mois de mars en suite, l'ayant pratiqué ainsi en plusieurs autres rencontres de mesme nature, la raison en estoit monsieur que cet employ n'alloit point encor de pair avec les autres charges à tenir un certain rang, les Régiments des Brigadiers ne marchant jamais devans ceux des collonels plus anciens, mais après le décès de sa Majesté L. H. P. trouvèrent à propos d'ériger le carratere (*sic*) de Brigadier en charge, et depuis ce tems leurs Régiments ont aussi eu le pas, pour nous consoler de cette disgrace et quant il s'est agis de faire des généraux majors, nous avons tousjours esté avancés ensemble et aussi de L[t] généraux, ces premiers ayant pourtans conservés la primauté à l'égard du prince Guillaume de Hesse, les dragons estant reputés parmis la cavalerie, ie ne me souvien pas qu'il fust déclaré Brigadier au camp d'Oosterhout, mais bien le défunt Comte d'Erpach, je me réserve Monsieur d'avoir l'honneur de vous donner de plus amples éclaircissements sur ce qui pouroit manquer icy faute de loisir la poste repartant le Dimanche de fort bonne heure.

Permetté moy monsieur d'ajouter encor icy que le prince Guillaume est et a tousjours été plus jeune que moy dans toutes les promotions de généraux et m[r] de Pallandt plus ancien par la raison cy-dessus mentionée.

Resolutions of States-General.

1736, *January* 7.—To the meeting is read the petition of Alexander Halket, brigadier and colonel of an infantry regiment in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, notifying that he, petitioner, had in past years remained the proper time with the regiment, and left it two months ago on leave; [and] requesting that, as the said furlough has expired, their High Mightinesses may prolong it by six months.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said petition shall be sent to the Council of State, for their advice to be given regarding it to their High Mightinesses.

March 23.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of Namur, written there on the 21st inst., notifying that desertion from the troops in garrison there became again very common some time ago, and especially in the regiment of Schaumburg-Lippe, stationed at the castle of Namur. That it

was caused by the facility with which they could escape to an abbey called Malone, situated on Liége territory, and only a good half-an-hour from the aforesaid castle, to which [abbey] several soldiers had betaken themselves, yea, they had even left their sentry-posts and deserted fully equipped. That it had never been of any use or advantage to demand them back; but that they had always refused to give them up. That he, having recently been informed that in the said territory of Malone there were again two deserters, could not neglect, in order to put an end to such a pernicious and ruinous practice, on the previous Saturday, in the evening after the gates were closed, to send out a detachment [commando] to seize, if possible, the said deserters and take them prisoners, which was only partially accomplished, inasmuch as one of the two had escaped; that it was not done by forcing a church or monastery, but by surprising and forcing their way into an inn situated near the said abbey, where it was the custom, not only to receive soldiers as into an asylum, but also to encourage that evil practice for profit. That he, General Colyear, with respect to an affair of such great importance, in order to preserve the good order of the troops of the State, had summoned a court-martial to try the said deserter, which had condemned him to be shot, which was also done, because there was no executioner in the town; that he had considered it necessary to inform their High Mightinesses about it, in case any complaints may be made to their High Mightinesses about it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the above letter shall be deposited as antidotal in the Record Office of their High Mightinesses, to be used at the proper time for its right purpose.

June 15.—To the meeting is read the petition of Walter Philip Colyear, General of the Infantry and governor of the town and the castle of Namur, notifying that he, petitioner, would fain, during the summer season, betake himself, from time to time, beyond the bounds of his government, but never more than one day's journey, and requesting that their High Mightinesses may grant him leave to do so for three months.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to permit the petitioner, as hereby permission is granted him, to

absent himself for three months from [the district under] his government, as aforesaid.

1736. *Letter from W. P. Colyear.*

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio 26.

Monsieur,—J'ay eu l'honneur de recevoir vostre lettre du 22 de ce mois, et il est très véritable, Monsieur, que vos remarques et votre procédé au suiet des recrues de mon Régiment, l'année que vous fustes à Ypres avec Monsieur d'Aylva, ont esté tels que vous avez eu la bonté de les retracer, et ie ne pouvois par conséquent rien désirer de plus favorable, aussi, Monsieur, ce que j'ay pris la liberté de vous en faire connoistre par ma dernière lettre, peut-estre un peu trop en détail, ne tendoit proprement qu'à nous procurer, s'il estoit possible, quelques semaines de delay par raport au passage de la mer à cause des désastres qui nous estoient arrivés. Convenant pourtans avec vous, Monsieur, qu'il n'y a rien de si déraisonnable et de plus délicat que d'introduire sans grande nécessité une nouveauté, ie me suis informé des deux soldats suisses congédiez, qui vous ont porté des plaintes contre leurs capitaines, el il se peut qu'ils ont esté dans les compagnies de Chambrier et de Watteville, dont les officiers se disculpent par un mémoire que leur solliciteur a ordre de vous présenter; et pour ce qui me regarde, Monsieur, ie ne renvoy jamais personne et entend tousjours les parties avant de rien décider; bien loin de commencer par les menacer du provost, et ie n'en ay mesme veu aucun à l'exception d'un sergeant duquel l'on n'estoit point content, et qui ne s'est pas soucié de rester au service et à qui l'on a donné tous ce qu'il avoit à prétendre.

Il y a désia du tems, Monsieur, que vous avez un détail bien exact de tous les postes qui sont requis pour la garde de cette ville, par où il vous sera aisé de juger que la réforme que l'on vient de faire dans nos troupes nous mest fort à l'étroit, cependant il faut que le service se fasse et que la garnison estant plus foible, l'on occupe pour la seureté de la place qui m'est confiée, certains petits postes extérieurs qui ne l'estoient pas auparavant, ce que j'ay ordonné en assignant entre autres à la compagnie de l'artillerie qui est présentement désœuvrée, la garde de l'arsenal, par ce moyens et quelques autres expédients que ie tacheray de trouver sur le détail en général la

garnison poura pendant l'esté tellement quellement soustenir cette fatigue, en hyver la chose seroit entièrement impratiquable, ie compte de pouvoir régler le service sur le mesme pied au chatteau, quoyque le Régiment du comte de la Lippe a désia commencé à reformer 6 hommes par compagnie sur un avis du prince d'Orange leur Stadthouder, et 3 autres se congiéderont aussi bien tost, la province de Frise ne voulant pas à ce que l'on dit réformer un tambour, dont nous sentons désia icy le manque dans le Régiment de Croonprins Pruyssen, ie ne cesse d'estre avec un parfait dévouement et toute vénération possible.

P.S.—Sur la représentation que l'officier qui commande la compagnie d'artillerie vient de me faire et de dire à quoy s'occupent leurs gens pour estre bien au fait et exercés dans tout ce qui regarde leur métier, j'ay changé de sentiment et ne leurs assigneray point de poste,—Monsieur, Vostre tres-humble et tres-obéissant serviteur. W. P. Colyear.

A Namur, le 27 de Juin 1736.

Resolutions of States-General.

1736, *August* 1.—To the meeting is read the petition of Walter Philip Colyear, general of the infantry, and governor of the town and the castle of Namur, notifying that he, petitioner, having for some time not been in good health, at the advice of the doctors would like to go to Spa to use the waters [and] requesting for that purpose their High Mightinesses' leave for three months.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to permit the petitioner, as hereby permission is granted him, to absent himself for three months from his government abovementioned.

August 17.—A letter is received from Evert Jan de Vassy, commander of Ijsendijcke, written there on the 14th inst., notifying that the Place-Major of Ijsendijcke, D. A. Balfour, having in May last received a commission from the Lords States of Zeeland as Major of the Infantry, and having been absent from the garrison by permission of the Council of State, after the expiration thereof had returned thither; that Captain de Stevelin of the Regiment of Colonel Soute, which is under the charge of the Province of Zeeland and is

in garrison there, had disputed the rank of Major Balfour, claiming the command in the absence of him, the commander, because the appointment of major could not be respected, although they were serving in one and the same province as captains; and (Commander de Vassy) requesting to be informed to whom, in case of his compulsory absence, he should entrust the command of the said place: whether to Major Balfour or to Captain Stevelin.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to reply to the said Commander de Vassy, that in case the said Balfour has a commission from the Council of State as major of a regiment, he shall acknowledge him as of that rank, but not otherwise; as no provincial appointments can be acknowledged as commissions among the soldiery by the United States; and that, accordingly, at his departure he shall hand over the command during his absence to the oldest officer in rank.

November 2.—A letter is received from the Resident van Assendelft, written at Brussels on the first inst., containing information, and having appended a memorial sent him by Mr. Secretary Nemy, on behalf of the Arch-Duchess, with complaints about General Colyear, governor of Namur, because a girl named Johanna Maria de Lille had refused to place herself in the hands of the magistrate of Namur on the pretext that she had had herself instructed in the Reformed religion by the Minister.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place a copy of the said latter in the hands of Mr. Slicher and the other members of their High Mightinesses' commission on affairs of the Barrier, in order along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be appointed by their Honours themselves, to examine and inquire into everything, and make a report here to the meeting.

November 6.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of Namur, written there on the 4th inst., containing his information regarding a memorial from the Arch-Duchess, Governess [of the Austrian Netherlands], sent to the Resident van Assendelft regarding the affair of a woman who wished to have herself instructed in the reformed religion, and the difficulties arising therefrom.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place a copy of the above letter in the hands of Mr. Slicher and the other members of their High Mightinesses' commission, on affairs of the Barrier, in order along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be appointed by their Honours themselves, to examine and inquire into every thing, and make a report here to the meeting.

1737, *May* 8.—A letter is received from Major Stewart, written at Dendermonde on the first instant, thereby informing their High Mightinesses that he had led the regiment of Brigadier Halket from Bergen-op-Zoom to Dendermonde, and had relieved the regiment of Colonel de la Rocques there.

Whereupon no resolution is taken.

Resolutions of the Council of State.

November 6.—The report is read of the Treasurer-General Ten Hove, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 4th inst., has examined the missives of General Colyear, governor of Namur, requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be so kind to have three poor orphan children of soldiers who have served in his regiment, placed in the diaconal orphanage here at the Hague; and who had spoken about it to the directors of a certain society founded for the benefit of the indigent and respectable poor here at the Hague. A petition is also read from the directors of the said society, requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to authorise Receiver-General van Hogendorp to take from them at interest the sum of six thousand guilders, and grant a receipt for it in the petitioners' favour.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the aforesaid General and Governor Colyear that their Noble Mightinesses would be pleased this time to take upon themselves the maintenance of the said three orphans, and to do so up to a certain suitable age, but without making it a precedent for the future, especially as far as concerned the children of soldiers fighting in the Scots regiments, which having their own arrangements [economy] ought also to look after their poor. That he, accordingly, may have them sent here at the expense of the regiment in which their parents have served, and direct them to the directors of the above

mentioned society here at the Hague; to whom, taking into consideration that they have consented to undertake the maintenance of the three children, there shall annually be disbursed and paid the sum of one hundred guilders, as long as the said society shall continue to be charged with the maintenance of them.

(April 6, 1738.)

Petitions, etc. to the Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In most obedient execution of your Noble Mightinesses' resolutions of January 22nd and June 4th, 1728, I hereby assume the honour to place in the hands of your Noble Mightinesses the quarterly lists of the strength of this garrison, restraining myself to the contents thereof. But I find myself obliged again to bring to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses that [of those] on the former list of the regiments of Scots of Colonel Lamy, of January 1st last, Captain Cunninghame, Ensign Turnbul, and Ensign Lamy left, with my permission, the first two on July 4th, and the last on August 22nd, 1737, for Holland, for [a stay of] three months, and were then described as having been ordered to Scotland for the purpose of enlisting recruits, without showing any token of permission from your Noble Mightinesses; and are now again, on the present list, once more similarly described. That, in addition, the ensigns Robertson and Erskine left, the former on October 28th last, with my permission, for Holland, for [a stay of] three months, and the latter on December 3rd, for Amsterdam, for six weeks; and are now also put down on this list as ordered to Scotland to enlist recruits, also without showing any permission from your Noble Mightinesses therefor; and accordingly all the above-mentioned officers remain absent without leave from this garrison, the commanding officer of the said regiment alleging that such has always been the custom in the regiment, without being able to show me any other evidence for it. And inasmuch as such practice is unknown to me, and is directly contrary to all your Noble Mightinesses' resolutions on the subject of the leave of officers, I hereby again take the liberty to ask for your Noble Mightinesses' orders about it; how I am to act in the matter; and if now, and in future, officers who go to Holland for three months, may afterwards, without permission of your Noble

Mightinesses, and without a definitely stated period, be put down as gone to Scotland for purposes of enlisting, or if they must be regarded as absent without leave.—I have the honour, etc., MONTERE.

Doornijk, April 6th, 1738.

April 8.—A missive is received from the Lieutenant-General and Governor of Doornijk, Montese (*sic*), written there on the 6th inst., and accompanied by the quarterly lists of the strength of the garrison there, and notifying that on the former lists of the Scots regiment of Colonel Lamy, etc. [See the letter itself.]

After discussion thereanent, and having heard the report of Secretary van der Hoop, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution-commissorial of January 15th last, has examined a missive of the above governor concerning the same subject, it is resolved and decided (1) that the said lists shall provisionally be deposited at the secretary's office; (2) furthermore, to write to the aforesaid governor that their Noble Mightinesses recognise the justice of the reflections made by him about the absence of the above-mentioned Scots officers, but that, like all other officers, they must have permission from their Noble Mightinesses to leave the country; but also that officers having obtained leave from the governors and commanders for two or three months, and after the expiration of that period desiring to be absent longer, must obtain extension of leave from their Noble Mightinesses in order to do so, according to an express decree of their Noble Mightinesses of March 3rd 1714 and reënacted by their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of January 22nd, 1728; (3) that furthermore, proceedings should be taken against the above Scottish officers as against absent officers, but that their Noble Mightinesses, disregarding the past, for this time shall be satisfied with taking precautions for the future; and accordingly order him, the governor, to be vigilant against this abuse, and take proceedings against those who shall absent themselves from their garrison beyond the time of their furlough, although sent to Scotland to recruit, without first obtaining extension of leave from their Noble Mightinesses, as against those who are absent without leave. And an extract

of this resolution shall be sent to the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scots regiments in the service of this State, for their guidance and the information of their officers.

April 16, 1738.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour to inform your Noble Mightinesses that since the signing of the list on April 1st, last, Ensign Fotheringhame has arrived here in the garrison from Scotland, with eleven recruits for the regiment of Brigadier Halket, whereby the defect in our list (to your Noble Mightinesses) has been purged. I have deemed it my duty to inform your Noble Mightinesses about it.—Wherewith I have the honour, etc., C. W. Stewart.

List and names of the Recruits arrived here from Scotland for completing the regiment of Brigadier Halket, since the quarterly list of April 1st last was sent; and in what companies they are enrolled:

Companies	How many	Names	When arrived.
Major Stewart's,	3	David Christie,	April 10, 1738.
		Peter M'Gregor,	,,
		Andrew Knight,	,,
Capt. Nisbitt,	3	Andrew Robertson,	,,
		James Rintons,	,,
		Edward Hall,	,,
Capt. Grahame,	2	Alexander Hay,	,,
		Alexander Grant,	,,
Capt. Forbes,	1	William Valentine,	,,
Capt. Campbell,	1	James Gownie,	,,
Capt. Kinnaird,	1	Robert Jackson,	,,
Total,	11		

We, the undersigned Major and Captains in the regiment of Brigadier Halket, declare on oath [made] to the country that the above men are actually serving in the said companies.

C. W. Stewart. Laville.[1] W. Graham.
G. Mackay. Colin Campbell.
Geo. Kinnaird. Tho. Nisbitt.

[1] *Sic.* Possibly a misreading for 'Lieut.-C.'

(May 7, 1738.)

Noble Mightinesses,—Owing to the resolution of your Noble Mightinesses, dated April 8th of this year, sent to the three Scottish regiments with respect to the furloughs, I find myself obliged humbly to make known to your Noble Mightinesses that since I have had the honour of serving the State, and especially by a regulation of July 9th, 1687, article 22, relating to the national troops, the colonels thereof were always permitted to send over to Scotland a certain number of officers to enlist men for the existing vacancies, which was known so well to all the governors or commanders of the towns where garrisons were kept, that there was never the least difficulty made about it, except only now by Lieutenant-General Montere, Governor of Doornick (who certainly has not been informed about it), to give the officers appointed to enlist permission to do so, whether they be present in the garrison, or in whatsoever place within the country they might then be with leave. Further, requesting that your Noble Mightinesses may graciously take into consideration the large costs and expenses which the said officers are compelled to bear to prosecute the enlistment according to their duty, and that inasmuch as they are bound to take the furloughs for the purpose according to the general and ordinary manner, it would cost each of the subalterns, who always form the largest proportion, twenty guilders, therein being included the *attaché* which they are obliged to ask for from the commissioned councillors of Holland; and as, further, all such officers have always been regarded, as in very truth is the case, as being requisitioned for the service of the country, and it has during the last war more than once happened that our lords and masters have caused howkers to be provided for the Scottish recruiting officers for their transport, for which and other pressing reasons we hope and humbly request that your Noble Mightinesses may graciously be so kind at the time when the enlisting will again commence as to accept a list, signed by the commanding officers of the regiment, with the names and characters of the respective officers appointed for enlisting recruits, whereby I expect, Noble Mightinesses, that all the

abuses or irregularities respecting the furloughs will be removed. Furthermore, it has never been the practice among the Scottish regiments that at any other time than that of enlistment an officer has left the country for Scotland or elsewhere without a special permit from your Noble Mightinesses. —I remain, with great esteem and very deep respect, etc.,

W. P. Colyear.

Namen,[1] May 7th, 1738.

(May 18, 1738.)

Noble Mightinesses,—We have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that we, in accordance with your resolution, have been fourteen days with the regiment, and found the men, clothing and arms, as well as the drill and the regimental chest in a satisfactory condition, according to the orders and regulations of your Noble Mightinesses; and further take the liberty to sign ourselves, with the deepest respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' obedient, submissive, and faithful servants,

A. Halkett. Geo. de Villegas.
C. W. Stewart.

Dendermonde, May 18th, 1738.

(May 30, 1738.)

Noble Mightinesses, My Lords,—In obedience to your Noble Mightinesses' note, granted at the request of Lieutenant Douglas and Ensign Patullo, I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that (open to correction) I think that the requested furlough may be granted to the petitioners, in accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of January 22nd, 1728, as all the other officers except one are present with the regiment.—Herewith, etc., C. W. Stewart, Major.

Dendermonde, May 30th, 1738.

Resolutions of States-General.

1740, *April* 12.—A letter is received from Mr. Hop, their High Mightinesses' Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Britain, written at London on

[1] Namur.

the 8th inst., addressed to Recorder (or Secretary) Fagel, and having appended a copy of a letter from James Lockhorst, captain of the Scots regiment of General Colyear, notifying the difficulties which meet the Scots officers of the regiments in the service of the State in Scotland with respect to the recruits enlisted by them, whom they were forbidden on several pretexts and by authority of the magistrates to bring over hither, announcing also the efforts put forth by Mr. Hop to remove those difficulties, [and] requesting that the necessary information and proofs may be sent him with reference to the conditions on which the three Scots regiments are in the service of the State, and some instructions on that subject.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above letter and enclosure shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Torck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State to be appointed by their Honours themselves, to examine and inquire into every thing, and bring in a report here to this meeting.

May 13.—To the meeting is read the petition of Alexander Halket, brigadier and colonel of a regiment of infantry, notifying that Lieutenant-General de Savornin having died his place would apparently be filled up by their High Mightinesses, whereby then the place of a major-general will become vacant, [and] requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to favour him with that office of major-general about to become vacant.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to appoint the petitioner as major-general of the infantry, for which purpose a commission in his favour shall be despatched, he having to take the proper oath thereupon.

1741, *August* 28.—To the meeting is read a petition of Cole Macdonald and Margaret Ogelbie, his wife, residing at Thiel, father and mother of Alexander Macdonald, twenty-two years old, and having served the country about five years in the regiment of Colonel Tilly, in the company of Captain de Win, in garrison at Deventer, and promoted to the rank of sergeant in the said company, notifying that their, petitioners', son had

always been very obedient and conducted himself well, but that it had unfortunately happened that he, after having been sergeant for five weeks, had, on the 9th or 10th of this month August, fallen in with four soldiers, likewise serving in the same regiment, who had formerly deserted and had again joined the regiment at the last general pardon; that they had gone together to a tavern to drink, and having become drunk, had gone to another house, where, some difficulties having arisen, they had engaged in a general fight, wherein some of them were injured; that their, petitioners', son had thus, owing to his youth, allowed himself to be misled, and being drunk had, through inconsiderate rashness, thereupon absented himself with one of the said four soldiers, and betaken himself to Amsterdam. That he, their son, having seen his fault, would again have rejoined his regiment in his company, but that, meanwhile, the regiment, having heard of his abode, had caused him and the aforesaid soldier to be fetched, on the 21st inst., by a detachment, and brought to the garrison to be punished according to their deserts; [and] requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased graciously to pardon him, and grant letters thereanent *in communi forma*, and that, while this petition is being considered, their High Mightinesses may be pleased to write to the court-martial of the said garrison at Deventer that, if any proceedings have been instituted against their, petitioners', said son, they may be suspended until such time as their High Mightinesses shall have finally disposed of that request.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said petition shall be sent to the Council of State, in order that they may give their advice about it to their High Mightinesses.

September 8.—A letter is received from the Council of State, written here at the Hague on the 6th inst., containing, in accordance with, and in execution of, their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 28th ultimo, their advice regarding the petition of Cole Macdonald and Margaret Ogelbie, his wife, residing at Thiel, father and mother of Alexander Macdonald, sergeant in the company of Captain de Win, in the regiment of Colonel Tilly, in garrison at Deventer, wherein they ask for

pardon for their said son, who deserted from the garrison at Deventer, was apprehended at Amsterdam, brought from there to Deventer, and lodged with the provost.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the sentence of death, passed by the court-martial on the 28th of last month, August, on the petitioner, shall be alleviated and modified, and that instead the petitioner shall be condemned, as hereby he is condemned, to be degraded from sergeant to private, on condition that as such he shall at least for one year serve the country, after which time only he shall be eligible to be promoted again to the rank of sergeant, if by conducting himself well during that period he may be found to have merited that favour.

1742, *January* 25.—To the meeting is read the petition of Cole Macdonald and Margaret Ogelbie, his wife, both residing at Thiel, notifying that their High Mightinesses, by their resolution of September 8th of last year, had been pleased to resolve and decide that the sentence of death passed by the court-martial of the garrison of Deventer, on the 28th of August of that year, on the petitioners' son, Alexander Macdonald, who had been sergeant in the company of Captain de Win, in the regiment of Colonel Tilly, because of his desertion, should so far be relaxed and commuted, that the said Alexander Macdonald should instead be condemned to be degraded from the rank of sergeant to that of private, on condition that he must serve the country in that capacity for at least a year, after the expiry of which year he should again be eligible to be promoted to sergeant, if by conducting himself well during that period he should be found to have deserved that favour; the petitioners requesting, for reasons set forth in the petition above mentioned, that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to order Colonel Tilly to postpone giving away the still vacant post of sergeant, which used to be filled by the said Alexander Macdonald, until, after the expiry of the year, fixed by the said resolution of their High Mightinesses on the 8th September of last year, during which he has to serve as private soldier, it shall first have appeared if the aforesaid Alexander Macdonald, after that time, shall be eligible to have merited the favour of being again promoted to sergeant.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the foregoing request cannot be considered, and it is accordingly refused.

February 21.—A letter is received from General Colyear, Governor of Namur, written there on the 18th inst., intimating that, owing to the frequent desertions of the soldiers of that garrison, he had reasons for believing that some of them were debauched by persons in other services, and that recently he had had clear proofs thereof from a certain le Mede, residing in the town of Namur, who had received a commission to raise a company in the regiment of the Count of Arbergh, and who had completely debauched a corporal of the regiment of Reede in that place, and engaged him in his company. That he, General Colyear, had accordingly thought it necessary, after consultation with all the present chief officers of the infantry of the said garrison, not to do anything in matters of such importance, and of so much consequence, before receiving their High Mightinesses' orders as to what line of conduct he is to pursue ; and he sends for that purpose, with the aforesaid missive, the information and proofs relating thereto.

That he, the general, trusted that their High Mightinesses would be graciously pleased to consider how hurtful and of what evil consequences such matters were to the captains, who do not complete their companies except with much trouble and the power of bounty-money. That he hoped that their High Mightinesses would approve of authentic copies having been sent also to their High Mightinesses' Resident at Brussels, in order to inform the Count of Harrach and Duke of Arembergh about it, who would then see that it was far from being the case that the orders given to those who had to bring together new companies, that they should not enlist any deserters from the State, were obeyed, and whereof recently their High Mightinesses' Resident had made mention in a letter to Recorder Fagel.

That he, the general, would provisionally again, and as was done about two years ago, have it proclaimed with beat of the drum, and at the request of the captains of the garrison of Namur, promise a premium of eighty rix-dollars to such as

should manage to bring up a deserter or unauthorised enroller, who should fall into the hands of justice and be convicted.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to send a copy of the foregoing letter and enclosures to the Council of State, in order that they may give their advice to their High Mightinesses about it.

DIVISION III

THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION

1742-1749

INTRODUCTORY

The Emperor Charles VI. died in October 1740. The Pragmatic Sanction promulgated by him which secured the succession to his wide dominions to his daughter, the Arch-Duchess Maria Theresa, and it was hoped the reversion of the Imperial Crown to her husband, the Duke of Tuscany, had been guaranteed by the great States of Europe, including Britain, France, Prussia, and Holland. But in the weakness of the Austrian Monarchy, suddenly confided in times of external and internal difficulty to the hands of a woman, France and Prussia saw their opportunity, the Elector of Bavaria laid claim to the Austrian throne, and Frederick of Prussia proceeded to seize Silesia, and initiate a war which ultimately involved the other Powers. In April 1741, the British King called on Parliament for aid in maintaining the Pragmatic Sanction, and the English House of Commons voted a subsidy to the Queen of Hungary, but it was only by degrees that Britain and Holland became formal principals in the war with France.

In March 1742, the States proceeded to enlarge their military forces (the new addition being a third augmentation since 1739), and among their measures was the increase of the existing Scots companies to a strength of ninety men, and the raising of six new companies, two being added to each regiment. The quarters of the regiments at the time are probably indicated by the rendezvous assigned to the various companies. Those for the regiment of Villegas (formerly Halkett's and Lauder's) were sent to Dendermonde, those for Colyear's to Namur, and those for Lamy of Dunkennie's (formerly Cunningham's and Murray's) to Menin. In the spring of the following year the Dutch sent a contingent to the army under the Earl of Stair, which wrung a victory from impending disaster on

the Maine at Dettingen; and in 1744 they resolved upon a fourth augmentation of their troops, by which twenty-four additional Scots companies were levied, eight being added to each regiment, and the regiments being reorganised, each in two ten-company battalions. Early in 1745 two companies were detached from Colyear's regiment, then at Namur and Charleroi, to Bois-le-Duc, two from Mackay's (D. Mackay having succeeded Colonel Lamy) at Tournay to Bergen-op-Zoom, and two from Villegas's at Sluys to Breda, these fortresses having been selected as the places at which the respective second battalions were to be mustered and organised. Serious difficulties were for some time experienced with the recruiting—in which it was a rule that no Irishmen were to be taken, although in one case six, not being Roman Catholics, were allowed to pass[1]—owing, in the first instance, to the desire of the British Government to have some undertaking as to the position of the officers, and provision for the return of the men to Scotland in the event of reduction, and to the suspicions aroused in connection with Prince Charles Edward's rising of 1745, and the determination of the king that those who had taken part in the rebellion should not be enlisted in the Scots Brigade.[2] Thus complaints were made as to two Scots soldiers who had got passes from Bois-le-Duc to Namur for six weeks, but who came over with the Dutch auxiliaries and were seized at Boston by the Mayor, who allowed them to go on to Newcastle as interpreters to the Dutchmen,[3] while it was reported that a number had arrived who were expected to join the Jacobites, in consequence of which orders were issued in Holland to stop all officers and soldiers going to Scotland, and some officers sent over to recruit were arrested in Britain. The detention at Sluys of a Mr. Hay, supposed to be a Jacobite agent, proved useless, for the British Envoy on reading his papers found they contained nothing of interest to the king's service;[4] but that there was some cause for alarm is proved by Murray of Broughton's account of his communications at Dendermonde with Captain Clephane, to whose 'more than ordinary caution' and 'shyness' he bears witness, and

[1] See pp. 299, 300. [2] See pp. 274, 277, 280. [3] See pp. 314-319.
[4] See pp. 319-321.

with Captain Anderson of Villegas's regiment, by his sending in Scotland, though 'with little encouragement,' for Mr. Allan Cameron of the Dutch Brigade, to whom he proposed to employ some of his recruits to rescue Sir Hector MacLean, and by his scheme for 'postponing the departure of the Dutch recruits, there being then about two thousand men ready to sail from the Firth of Forth, many of them Highlanders,' and 'many of the officers well affected to the cause.'[1] It remained, however, the boast of the Scots Brigade that none of their officers in fact proved unfaithful to their oaths and to their salt.

In March and April 1744, France declared war against England and Austria, and promptly directed her efforts against the Austrian Netherlands. In two months Ypres, Courtrai, Menin, and Furnes were taken by the numerous and well-appointed army under Marshal Saxe, but a further advance was stayed by the Austrian successes in Alsace. In 1745, however, the French again launched an army of eighty thousand men upon the Netherlands. In April Marshal Saxe invested Tournay, among the garrison of which was a battalion of the Scots Brigade. 'It preserved,' says the 'Historical Account,' 'its superiority over the other troops employed in the same service, but suffered greatly. Colonel Donald Mackay,[2] who commanded one of the regiments, was killed in the defence of an outwork stormed by the French.' On 11th May Marshal Saxe defeated the allied army at Fontenoy, in spite of the steady valour of the British infantry, and in a few days Tournay surrendered, its fall being followed by those of Ghent, Bruges, Oudenarde, Dendermonde, Ostend, Nieuport, and

[1] Murray also states: 'He likewise advised that a person should be sent over to Holland, not only to sound some of the Dutch officers of the Scots Brigade, but in case they are found inclinable to serve the Chevalier, to have proper authority to make such agreement with them as should be thought necessary. And as there was then one of these Regiments in garrison at Sleuse it would have been no difficult matter had any number of officers been gained to have made themselves masters of the ships in the harbour and transported themselves to Aberdeen or any other convenient part in the north.'—*Murray of Broughton's Memorials*, p. 163.

[2] Son of Colonel Æneas Mackay, who succeeded General Hugh Mackay in command of the regiment, and father of Colonel Æneas Mackay, one of the field-officers who, in 1782, refused to serve under foreign colours.—'Historical Account.'

Ath. On 21st July Major Balfour, in command at Yssendyke, reported the presence of a French colonel with two hundred cavalry at Watervliet; and in October a miserable account was sent of the sickness prevailing in Villegas's regiment, which had the misfortune to be in garrison at Sluys for the third time, and had suffered so much on a previous occasion that the name of Sluys deterred recruiting in Scotland. The regiment of Marjoribanks, who had succeeded Mackay, was at Bergen-op-Zoom, and in December 1745 General Colyear, who had been seventy years in the service of the States and fifty in command of his regiment, tendered his resignation, receiving permission in the following March to leave on the arrival of his successor, Lieutenant-General Crommelin.

The campaign of 1746 was disastrous. Brussels, with all its garrison, Mechlin, Louvain, Antwerp, Mons, Charleroi, and Namur all fell, the capitulation of Charleroi being signed by Brigadier Halkett after three days of open trenches;[1] and Namur having made a feeble defence, which seems to have been largely due to the command having been left so long in once capable but aged hands, and to its transfer too late to others unprepared to cope with the situation.[2] About the time when Namur fell the Prince of Waldeck reported an engagement in which the Scots Brigade took part, in which one hundred and fifty French were taken prisoners and the same number killed, with a loss to the allies of eighty men, among whom was Captain Murray of Colyear's regiment wounded.[3]

On 11th October the Brigade once more stood side by side with British troops in the unfortunate but honourable battle of Roucoux. The villages of Roucoux, Lier, and Warem were occupied by eight battalions of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, and next to Roucoux were drawn up on the left the Scots Greys, and on the right 'five battalions of the Scots Brigade forming the extremity of the left wing of infantry.' 'The enemy,' says the account in the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, 'in three columns was by this time advanced so near that the three batteries which we had erected began

[1] See Capitulation, p. 334.
[2] See account, pp. 337-339. Report by General Colyear as to the keys, p. 299.
[3] See p. 339.

to play upon them. They immediately attacked Prince Waldeck's left with great fury, but were repulsed several times with extraordinary bravery by that Prince and the troops under his command. The Scotch Brigade particularly behaved extremely well.' The troops posted in the three villages were ultimately forced to retire. 'The five battalions of the Scotch Brigade,' says the 'Historical Account,' 'were employed in covering their retreat, and were ordered not to advance against the enemy, but to remain in the same position. An officer who was present relates that General Colyear's regiment, in which he then served as an ensign, was drawn up on a rising ground, the slope of which was to the rear, so that by retiring a few paces the cannon-balls must have passed over their heads; but it was thought requisite that they should appear in full view of the French, who kept up an incessant fire of their artillery upon them for more than two hours, without ever advancing near enough to engage with small arms. The ardour of British soldiers to charge an enemy by whose fire they saw their comrades fall on every side may easily be conceived, but was so much restrained by the authority of their officers that the whole Brigade seemed immovable, except when the frequent breaches which the cannon made in the ranks required to be closed up. The intrepidity and perfect order which these battalions then showed were greatly extolled ever after by the Prince of Waldeck, and likewise by Baron d'Aylva, a Dutch general of distinguished reputation, who happened to have the command of that part of the army. He had before shown a violent prejudice against the Scotch: whether because of the distinctions they enjoyed above the other troops in the pay of the Republic, or because the officers differed considerably in their character and manners from those of the German, Dutch, and Swiss regiments; but ever after the battle of Roucoux, when any of the Scotch regiments happened to be in garrison at Maestricht, of which he was governor, he always treated them with the most distinguished favour, so much as sometimes to disoblige not only the Germans and Swiss, but his own countrymen.'[1]

[1] 'Many of the officers of the Scotch Brigade now in Britain have heard General Aylva, who lived till after the year 1770, relate the particulars of the

In the spring of 1747 Marshal Saxe kept his position between Antwerp, Louvain, and Brussels, while Count Lowendahl with twenty thousand men entered the Dutch territory and proceeded to reduce the fortresses on the left bank of the Scheldt, capturing in succession Sluys, Fort Perle, Sas-van-Ghent, Philipine, and Hulst. In July the King of France joined the main army, which had moved towards Maestricht, and on the 2nd attacked the allied army under the Duke of Cumberland at Laffeldt. 'Two battalions of the Scotch Brigade shared in the bad success of that action,' and shortly afterwards Count Lowendahl opened his trenches before Bergen-op-Zoom. 'The outworks of Bergen-op-Zoom,' says the 'Historical Account,' 'were vigorously defended during the space of two months, and the means by which the French got into the town, whether by mounting an almost impracticable but undefended breach, or by a sallyport being opened for them from within, or by both together, remains a matter of doubt; but it is known to many acquaintances now living that after the governor, General Cronström,[1] and almost the whole

behaviour of the regiments upon that occasion, and always with great encomiums. A certain prince having observed that the Scotch soldiers were not of such a size as those of some German regiments, the General replied, "I saw the day that they looked taller than any of your grenadiers.'"—'Historical Account.'

A similar anecdote is told in the *Strictures*. 'One day during the war that was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749, one of the finest German regiments of grenadiers was passing through a town where Colyer's regiment of Scots lay, when one of the lowest Scotchmen in it, but a man of approved bravery, was among the crowd admiring the looks of the German grenadiers, and had got in among the foremost of the spectators, when some one said to him, "What do you here, thou little diminutive creature; get out of the way." The little Scotchman, thinking himself at liberty to look on, said in a civil manner, "Sir, no offence, I hope; I 'm little, it 's true, but I have seen the day, not long ago, when these men and I fought in the same place, and I was then the head and shoulders taller than they."' For an anecdote relating to Scottish soldiers and German punishments, see *Strictures on Military Discipline*, p. 17. For list of wounded of the Scots Brigade made prisoners at Roucoux and sent to the Hospital of St. Tron, see p. 344. It includes two officers, Lieutenants Baird and Henderson, and eight sergeants and privates of both Colyear's battalions and Stewart's 2nd battalion.

[1] Cronström was eighty years of age, and another relic of Marlborough's campaigns. He had a fortnight before sent away the two Highland regiments of Murray (the Black Watch) and Loudon to the corps of General Swartzenberg, and taken in Waldeck's and Brackel's in their place. See p. 362.

garrison had abandoned the defence as no longer possible, and had evacuated the place, two battalions of the Scotch Brigade, supported by one Dutch battalion, attempted to drive out the French army, and maintained their ground in the streets between three and four hours. So sudden and unexpected was the appearance of the French within the town that the first intelligence the Commander of the Scots received was that the enemy filled the great square. Upon this the two battalions were in a moment in arms, and first secured the gate which communicated with the camp of the Allies before the enemy had yet been able to penetrate so far. The French appearing very soon after, and filling the rampart all the way from the breach where they mounted, and the sally-port at which they were pouring in to the Steeneberg Gate, the Scots drove them back as far as the Governor's palace. Another column of the enemy attempting to penetrate by the Fish-market to the same gate were likewise driven back by a separate division of the Brigade to the place where they had entered the town; but rushing in again in great force they filled all the streets and lanes, in defence of which the Scots, forming several separate divisions, kept up a regular and constant fire by platoons in advancing (commonly called the street fire), and attempted to drive the French from the great square; but after a contest of several hours, finding that all the efforts of two battalions against a whole army could only end in their total destruction, their commanding officers having got all the colours of the garrison out of the governor's house, executed a regular retreat through the Steeneberg Gate, under a hot fire from the works which commanded the bridge, and the few that remained alive marched with colours flying to the camp. Of the battalion of Colyear's regiment present on that occasion, which was six hundred and sixty strong, only one hundred and fifty-six remained. The battalion of Marjoribanks' regiment lost fifteen officers, but the number of private men has not come to our knowledge. So many captains and lieutenants were killed that immediately after the siege companies were disposed of to ensigns, as the promotion in each regiment went on within itself, buying and selling of commissions not being admitted in the Scotch Brigade, the officers

of which were much upon the same footing as to advancement with those of the British Navy.'

It is stated in the *Strictures* that the two battalions were on this occasion commanded by Colonel John Houston and by Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan MacLean, and according to Dr. Porteous's account the two battalions consisted of one thousand five hundred and ten men. One thousand one hundred and twenty-four were killed, only three hundred and eighty-six remained, and 'this handful of men, many of whom were wounded, cut their way through the grenadiers of France, under a hot fire from the works which commanded the bridge, and marched with colours flying to the camp of the allies.' Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant F. M'Lean, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Balneaves, Ensign William Mackenzie, and fifty non-commissioned officers and men of Colyear's, and Sub-Lieutenants Corser and MacLeane, and Ensign MacLeane, and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men of Marjoribanks' regiment were taken prisoners.[1] 'Overpowered by numbers,' says another writer, 'deserted, and alone, the Scotch assembled in the market-place and attacked the French with such vigour that they drove them from street to street, till fresh reinforcements pouring in compelled them to retreat in their turn, disputing every inch as they retired, and fighting till two-thirds of their number fell on the spot.'

'Two battalions of the Scotch Brigade,' wrote the *Hague Gazette*, 'have, as usual, done honour to their country, which is all we have to comfort us for the loss of such brave men, who from one thousand four hundred and fifty are now reduced to three hundred and thirty men, aud these have valiantly brought their colours with them, which the grenadiers twice recovered from the midst of the French at the point of the bayonet. The Swiss have also suffered, while others took a more speedy way to escape danger.' 'It appears,' says another account, 'that more than three hundred of the Scotch Brigade fought their way through the enemy, and that they have had nineteen officers killed and eighteen wounded. Lieutenants Francis and Allan MacLean of the Brigade were taken

[1] See List, p. 369.

prisoners, and carried before General Lowendahl, who thus addressed them, "Gentlemen, consider yourselves on parole. If all had conducted themselves as you and your brave corps have done, I should not now be master of Bergen-op-Zoom."'[1]

Bergen-op-Zoom fell on the night of 14th September, but the reports[2] from Fort Lillo and its vicinity show that some of the fortresses under at least one Scottish officer continued to hold out. The capture of Bergen-op-Zoom was, however, the last important event of the war in the Netherlands. In the spring of 1748 Marshal Saxe invested Maestricht, but conferences were going on at Aix-la-Chapelle. Peace was signed on 30th April, and Maestricht was surrendered as a matter of form, immediately to be restored again. The terms were more favourable both to the Dutch and to the Imperial House than the fortune of war in the Netherlands would have justified, for the ruling principle proceeded upon was that of mutual restitution. Holland, which had again in her hour of need turned instinctively to the House of Orange, and restored the hereditary Stadtholdership in the person of Prince William Henry, recovered possession of her territories and frontier fortresses, and once more occupied the barrier towns.

Among the efforts which had been made to cope with the emergency was the taking into service of a fourth Scottish regiment, raised and brought over by the Earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Duke of Queensberry. The agreement was made in June 1747, and the regiment consisted of twenty companies in two battalions. In 1749, after the conclusion of peace, one battalion was reduced, and the best of the men drafted to the other, which was retained in service till 1752.[3]

---

[1] History of the Siege. Lieutenant Allan MacLean was son of MacLean of Torloisk. He left the Dutch and entered the British service. He was a captain in Montgomery's Highlanders in 1757, raised the 114th Highland Regiment in 1759, and in 1775 raised a battalion of the 84th, a Highland Emigrant Regiment, and by his unwearied zeal and abilities was the principal cause of the defeat of the Americans at the attack on Quebec in 1775-6.—General Stewart of Garth's *Sketches of the Highlanders*.

According to one account, the Scots not only saved their colours: 'the remains brought off the old governor and joined the troops in the lines.'

[2] See pp. 363-367.

[3] There is in the possession of Mr. Ferguson of Kinmundy an order-book of

The close of the war saw the three old regiments commanded by Alexander Marjoribanks, who had succeeded Colonel Donald Mackay, killed at Tournay, Charles William Stewart, who had succeeded Villegas in 1746, and Charles Halkett, who in 1747 succeeded Walter Philip Colyear, who died at Maestricht at the age of ninety.

Lord Drumlanrig's regiment from February 8th, 1748, to August 14th, 1749. At Gorcum, on March 24th, 1748, the officers off duty were ordered 'to be at the Great Coffeehouse tomorrow morning half an hour before nine, in order to go and wait upon the States.' On November 30th the parole was, 'St. Andrew and Scotland,' and the order ran: 'The men to be particularly careful to make no disturbance on the streets this night.' On August 14th, 1749, the general order ran: 'A captain, 3 subs., 6 sergts., and 150 grenadiers to be on the Parade at the Barricks at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in order to whip away a corporal of Lord Drumlanrig's regiment. The three Scots battalions furnishes the above detachment.' The regimental order was in more eloquent language. 'Fifty grenadiers to be under arms at 5 this afternoon on the parade of Genl. Stuart's regt., to whip out Charles Douglas, Corpl. of Granadiers, who forgetting the tyes of Gratitude he owes to my Lord, and attempting to seduce the men to desert, has thereby rendered himself unworthy of being among honest people for the above defaults. Officers for that duty, Capt. Colquhoun and Lieut. Sutherland.' On May 4th, 1749, there appeared in orders, 'Coll. Stuart begs that if any of the officers has the 4th vol. of *Tom Jones* they will be so good as return it.' On July 4th it is pointed out 'as tomorrow's quarters is in the Austrian territorys, it 's expected that the men will be particularly careful of their behaviour'; and on the 5th the warning is given, 'As the Regt. is to march through the Prussian territorys the men must be extreamly Regular in keeping their divisions, and not to straggle.' On the 6th, at Venlo, 'My Lord acquaints the battalion that he is very well satisfied wt them for yr. behaviour upon the March today.'

I

STATES OF WAR

1742-1749

A. *States of War and List of Commissions* 1742-1749.

The following officers became Captains between 1742 and 1746.

27 March 1742. George Gordon [1] (Halket's, now Villegas's).
,, ,, ,, George Cunningham [2] (Lamy's).

Of the Six New Companies raised 1742.

10 April 1742. John Hollingworth [3] } Colyear's.
,, ,, ,, John Houston [4] }
,, ,, ,, William Lyon [5] } Lamy's.
,, ,, ,, Arent Graham [6] }
,, ,, ,, Archibald Scott [7] } Villegas's.
,, ,, ,, Ralph Dundas [8] }

9 July 1742. Silvester Lamy [9] (Lamy's).
25 March 1743. Jeremias Arnolt Mahony [10] (Villegas's).
,, ,, ,, Peter Orrock [11] (Colyear's)

---

[1] George Gordon, deceased by March 25th, 1743.
[2] Geo. Cunninghame. See p. 407. (1750.)
[3] John Hollingworth. See p. 404. (1750.)
[4] John Houstoun. See p. 404.
[5] William Lyon, deceased by October 9th, 1747.
[6] Arent Graham, deceased by October 17th, 1714.
[7] Archibald Scott. See p. 409. (1750.)
[8] Ralph Dundas. Does not appear in State of 1746. Lieut.-Colonel of Stuart's regiment 1751. See p. 411.
[9] Silvester Lamy. See p. 231.
[10] J. A. Mahony. See p. 231.
[11] Peter Orrock. See p. 231.

Of the Twenty-four New Companies raised 1745.
(Commissions dated Feb. 10th.)

Colyear's Reg^t	*de Villegas's Reg^t*	*Mackay's Reg^t*
Charles Halkett.[1]	John Burn.[9]	David Arnott.[17]
William Home.[2]	W^m Heriot.[10]	George Bruce.[18]
David Graeme.[3]	Arthur Makgill.[11]	Robert Turnbuli.[19]
James Mac Guffog.[4]	Donald Mackay.[12]	James Dundas.[20]
James Dundas.[5]	Robert Steedman.[13]	Thos. Mackenzie.[21]
Robert Buchanan.[6]	Andrew Munro.[14]	James Thomson.[22]
Robert Gordon.[7]	George Sutherland.[15]	Charles Lyon.[23]
Patrick Graeme.[8]	James Anderson.[16]	Robert Johnstone.[24]

26 July 1745. George Gordon[25] (Mackay's).
,, ,, ,, Robert Mackalister[26] (,,).
,, ,, ,, William Gun[27] (,,).
21 March 1746. Alexander Chalmers[28] (Stewart's formerly Villegas's).
28 Sept. ,, W^m Lodewgh Turnbull[29] (,, ,,).

[1] Charles Halkett. See p. 404. (1750.)
[2] William Home, deceased by December 19th, 1746.
[3] David Graham. See p. 405. (1750.)
[4] James M'Guffog, deceased by 8th April 1750.
[5] James Dundas. See p. 403. (1750.)
[6] Robert Buchanan. See p. 403. (1750.) [7] Robert Gordon.
[8] Patrick Graham. Retired by May 8th, 1749.
[9] John Burn. See p. 411. (1750.) [10] W^m Heriot. See p. 411. (1750.)
[11] Arthur Makgill. See p. 411. (1750.)
[12] Donald Mackay. Ensign 1706; lieut. 1716; capt. 1745. Not in later lists.
[13] Robert Steedman. See p. 410. (1750.)
[14] Andrew Munro. See p. 410. (1750.)
[15] George Sutherland. See p. 410. (1750.)
[16] James Anderson. See p. 411. (1750.)
[17] David Arnott, adjt. April 20th, 1744; deceased 1746.
[18] George Bruce. See p. 408. (1750.)
[19] Robert Turnbull. See p. 408. (1750.)
[20] James Dundas. Retired by May 2nd, 1747.

James Dundas of that Ilk (twenty-fourth in family pedigree), born June 18th, 1721, M.P. for Linlithgowshire 1770-1774, and colonel of the 94th regiment (an older 94th than the Scots Brigade), who died on the voyage to Jamaica on 29th July 1780, may previously have served in the Scots Brigade in Holland. In the *Strictures* a Dundas of Dundas is mentioned as among the distinguished officers trained in the Brigade.

[21] Thomas Mackenzie, deceased 1749. [22] James Thomson. See p. 406. (1750.)
[23] Charles Lyon. See p. 407. (1750.)
[24] Robert Johnstone. See p. 408. (1750.)
[25] George Gordon. See p. 408. (1750.)
[26] Robert Macalister. See p. 407. (1750.)
[27] William Gun. See p. 407. (1750.)
[28] Alexander Chalmers. See p. 410. (1750.)
[29] W. L. Turnbull. See p. 411. (1750.)

19 Dec. 1746 James Alexander[1] (Colyear's).
,, ,, ,, Alexander Mackenzie[2] (Marjoribank's).

State of War 1746.

Holland.

Schotse Compagnien.[3]

	men	monthly pay
Walther Philip Colyear, Collonel, SonderCompagnie [without a company], .	55	f 919 9 6
Charles Halket, Lt-Coll., . . .	,,	,,
Jacob Gordon, St-Major, . . .	,,	,,
George Nicolson,	,,	,,
William Murray, .	,,	,,
Thomas Irons, .	,,	,,
William Grame, .	,,	,,
John Watson, .	,,	,,
John Macquenzie,	,,	,,
James Lochart, .	,,	,,
Pieter Orrock,[4] .	,,	,,
George de Villegas, Collonel, . .	,,	,,
Charles Willem Stuart, Lt-Coll.,	,,	,,
Gabriel Macquay, St-Major, . .	,,	,,
Thomas Nisbeth, .	,,	,,
George Kinnaird, .	55	f 919 9 6
William Grahame,	,,	,,
Artur Forbes, .	,,	,,
Jeremias Arnold, Mahony,[5] . .	,,	,,
Alexander Majoribanks, Collonel,	,,	,,
Hugo Macquay, Lt-Coll., . .	,,	,,
Donald Macquay, St-Major, . .	,,	,,
James Grahame, .	,,	,,
John Cunninghame,	,,	,,
Lachman Macleane,[6]	,,	,,
Silvester Lamy,[7]	,,	,,
Willem Gun,[8] .	,,	,,
Georg Gordon,[9] .	,,	,,
Robert Macalister,[10]	,,	,,

Zealand.

David Balfour, .	55	882 5 0
Patrik Balfour, .	,,	,,

Friesland.

Gabriel Petrus Murray, . . .	,,	,,

[1] James Alexander. See p. 405. (1750.)
[2] Alex. Mackenzie. See p. 408. (1750.)
[3] This State does not include the new companies raised in 1745.
[4] Peter Orrock. Captain March 25th, 1743, in succession to Dodsworth. Deceased 1748.
[5] Jeremias Arnold Mahony. Captain 25th March 1743, in succession to Gordon. Major, second battalion Stuart's, May 11th, 1757. Received in exchange the company of Fusiliers of Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, October 12th, 1763. Deceased 1781.
[6] Lachlan MacLeane. Captain September 18th, 1741, in succession to Patrick MacLeane; second Br. Major March 27th, 1747; second lieut.-colonel December 11th, 1747. Major def. June 12th, 1752. Deceased 1753.
[7] Silvester Lamy. Captain July 9th, 1742, in succession to Colonel Lamy of Dunkennie.
[8] William Gun. Captain July 26th, 1745. Serving in 1750. See p. 407.
[9] George Gordon. Captain July 26th, 1745. Serving in 1750. See p. 408.
[10] Robert Macalister. Captain July 26th, 1745. Serving in 1750. See p. 407.

Extraordinary State of War for 1746.

Holland. Infantry.

Recrutes van 12 Companien Guardes à 45 man per Compagnie, daaronder een sergeant, een corporael, en 2 Landspassaten, en 261 comp^en^ à 35 man per comp^ie^, daaronder een sergeant ey een tambour.

Schotse Compagnien.

	men	monthly pay
Walther Philip Colyear, Collonel sonder Compagnie.		
Charles Halkett, L^t^-Coll., . .	35	f467 3
Jacob Gordon, S^t^-Major, . .	,,	,,
George Nicolson, .	,,	,,
William Murray, .	,,	,,
Thomas Irons, .	,,	,,
William Grame, .	,,	,,
John Watson, .	,,	,,
John Macquenzie,	,,	,,
James Lochart, .	,,	,,
Pieter Orrock, .	,,	,,
George de Villegas, Collonel, . .	,,	,,
Charles Willem Stuart, L^t^-Coll.,	,,	,,
Gabriel Macquay, S^t^-Major, . .	,,	,,
Thomas Nisbeth, .	35	f467 3
George Kinnaird, .	,,	,,
William Grahame,	,,	,,
Arthur Forbes, .	,,	,,
James Clephane,[1] .	,,	,,
Arthur Forbes,[2] .	,,	,,
Jeremias Arnold Mahony, . .	,,	,,
Alexander Majoribanks, Collonel,	,,	,,
Hugo Macquay, L^t^-Coll., . .	,,	,,
David Macquay, .	,,	,,
James Grahame, .	,,	,,
John Cunninghame,	,,	,,
Lochman Macleane,	,,	,,
Silvester Lamy, .	,,	,,
Willem Gun, .	,,	,,
Georg Gordon, .	,,	,,
Robbert Macalister,	,,	,,

Zealand.

David Balfour, .	35	440 5
Patrik Balfour, .	,,	,,

Friesland.

Gabriel Petrus Murray, . . .	,,	,,

The following officers became captains between 1747 and 1749. Of the three old Regiments.

27 March 1747. John Halkett[3] (Stuart's).
2 May ,, Charles Leslie[4] (Marjoribanks's).
9 Oct. ,, John Macpherson[5] (First Battalion, Marjoribanks).

---

[1] James Clephane. Captain July 19th, 1740. Exchanged as major and captain April 29th, 1757, with Andrew Munro of Stewart's Regiment. Retired as major before June 2nd 1757.

[2] Arthur Forbes (2). Captain July 25th, 1741, in succession to Dougal Stuart. Major March 24th, 1747. Lieut.-Colonel in lists of 1759 and 1767. Deceased 1770.

[3] John Halkett. See p. 410. (1750.)

[4] Charles Leslie. See p. 407.

[5] John Macpherson. See p. 408. (1750.)

9 Oct.	1747.	Iye Mackay [1]	(First Battalion Marjoribanks).
17	,,	John Cunninghame [2]	(,,).
6 Dec.	,,	John Newmans [3] (Colyear's).	
23 Jan.	1748.	Thos. Dundas [4] (Stuart's).	
31 ,,	,,	James Cunninghame [5] (Halkett's).	
30 May	,,	John George Paplay [6]	(,,).
25 Nov.	,,	George Cunninghame [7] (Marjoribanks).	
27 Dec.	,,	James Cunninghame [8] (Halkett's).	
8 May	1749.	Alex. Robertson [9]	(,,).
29 ,,	,,	James Johnston [10] (Marjoribanks).	
26 Sept.	,,	Geo. Middleton [11] (Second Battalion, Stuart's).	
10 Oct.	,,	John MacLeod [12] (Halkett's).	
12 Nov.	,,	Robert Thomson [13] (Marjoribanks).	
18 ,,	,,	John Balneavis [14] (First Battalion, Halkett).	

Regiment of Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig.

9 June	1747.	Henry Douglas,[15] Earl of Drumlanrig, Colonel.	
,,	,,	John Young, Major and Captain.	
,,	,,	Charles Leslie, Br. Major and Captain.	
3 July	,,	John Stuart, Lt.-Colonel and Captain.	
5 Ap.	1748.	George Chalmers, Capt. (on appt by H. H. 2 June 1747).	
,,	,,	Alex. Dundas,[16]	,, ,,
,,	,,	John Johnston,	,, ,,
10 ,,	,,	Alex. Cunningham,	,, ,,
,,	,,	Joseph Pringle,	,, ,,
,,	,,	Alex. Stuart,	,, ,,
,,	,,	James Mackie,	,, ,,
,,	,,	Robert Douglas,	,, ,,

---

[1] Iye Mackay. See p. 407. (1750.)
[2] John Cunninghame. See p. 407. (1750.)
[3] John Newmans. Succeeded by October 10th, 1749.
[4] Thomas Dundas. Succeeded by September 26th, 1749.
[5] James Cunninghame. See p. 405. (1750.)
[6] John George Paplay. See p. 405. (1750.)
[7] George Cunninghame. See p. 407. (1750.)
[8] James Cunninghame. Not in list of 1750.
[9] Alex. Robertson. See p. 405. (1750.)
[10] James Johnston. See p. 407. (1750.)
[11] Geo. Middleton. See p. 411. (1750.)
[12] John MacLeod. See p. 404. (1750.)
[13] Robert Thomson. See p. 409. (1750.)
[14] John Balneavis. See p. 404. (1750.)
[15] For notes on the personnel of this regiment after reduction to one battalion before 1750, see p. 389.
[16] Alexander Dundas. Fifth son of George Dundas of that Ilk and Alison, daughter of General Bruce of Kennet.—*Dundas of Dundas Family Papers*, p. 40.

10 April 1748.	George Colquhoun (on app^{t} by H.H. 2 June 1747).		
26 ,, ,,	Robert Murray Keith,	,,	,,
,, ,,	Thos. Oswald,	,,	,,
13 June ,,	John Sinclair,	,,	,,
,, ,,	Donald Macdonald,	,,	,,
,, ,,	Allan MacLean,	,,	,,
,, ,,	John MacLeod,	,,	,,
,, ,,	Daniel Barbour,	,,	,,
21 ,, ,,	Aeneas Shaw, Adjutant,		,,
,, ,,	Francis Pringle, Q^{r} Master,		,,
,, ,,	Alex. Vere, M^{r} Surgeon,		,,

B *Statistics re Scots Regiments.*

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio 26.

Lijste der Regimenten in dienst van den Staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden en van de *Colonels* deselve gecommandeert hebbende, 20 veel na gegaan heeft kunnen worden.

[List of the Regiments in the Service of the Government of the United Netherlands, and of the Colonels in command of them, as far as can be ascertained.]

Holland.

Schotse Compagnien.

Alexander Colyear,	1 Jan. 1674.
Walther Philips Colyear,	1 Jan. 1698.
James Douglas,	8 Feb. 1680.
Charles Halket,	22 Feb. 1748.
George Lauder,	1 Jan. 1698.
Alexander Halket,	17 July 1716.
George Villegas,	23 Maert 1742.
Charles William Stuart,	18 Maert 1746.
Robbert Murray,	1 Jan. 1698.
John Cunninghame,	17 Maert 1719.
James Cunninghame,	. . .
John Lamey van Dunkenay,	13 Maert 1733.
Daniel Maquay,	6 July 1742.
Alexander Marjoribanks,	23 July 1745.
Grave van Drumlanrig,	. . .

Lijste van alle de Generaels en Collonels in dienst van den Staat, met de datums hunner Commissien.

Lieut. Generaels van de Infanterie.

. . . Halket,	30 Dec. 1747.
Villegas,	,, ,,
Mahony,	2 Nov. 1748.

Generael Majors van de Infanterie.

Grahame,	30 Dec. 1747.
Majoribanks,	30 Dec. 1747.
Stuart,	2 Jan. 1748.

Collonels van de Infanterie.

H. Mackay,	25 Sept. 1747.
T. Gordon,	1 Jan. 1748.
G. Mackay,	,, ,,
Ch. Halket,	22 Jan. 1748.

Naemlyst van de Gouverneurs, Commandeurs, groot-majors, ondermajors, auditeurs-militair, commisen van's lands magasynen in de steden en forten van de barrière, Generaliteyt en Seven Provintien.

[List of the names of the Governors, Commanders, Grand-Majors, Sub-Majors, Auditors-Military, Clerks of the country's magazines in the towns and forts of the barrière, Union, and Seven Provinces.]

Doornick [Tournay].

Groot-Major [Grand-Major], Gen. Major Will. Greeme, 6 Feb. 1749.
Onder-Major [Sub-Major] John Mackloud, . . 16 Feb. 1749.

Bergen op den Zoom.

Majoor Commandant Gen. Major Stuart, . . . 5 Dec. 1748.

Yssendyck.

Groot Major David Balfour, ... 6 Jan. 1749.

Extract uit seker register, gehouden ter Griffie van de Raaden der Domeinen van Zijne Maj^{r} W^{m} de 3de en na desselfs overlijden overgebragt ter secretarije van de Raad van Staate der Vereenigde Nederlanden.

[Extract from a certain register, kept by the Secretary of the Councillors of the Dominions of His Maj. William III., and after his death brought over to the Secretary of the Council of State of the United Netherlands.]

Fol. 55. Walter Colyear; datum ván commissie, . 6 Aug. 1693.

II

PAPERS RELATING TO THE INCREASE OF THE BRIGADE, 1742-1745, AND TO THE DIFFICULTIES CONNECTED WITH RECRUITING AT THE TIME OF THE JACOBITE RISING 1745-1746.

Resolutions of the Council of State.

1742, *March* 28.—The following Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 23rd inst. is read:

'To the Assembly is again brought up the petition of the Council of State, drawn up and presented to this Assembly on Dec. 22nd last, for the increase of the soldiers in the service of the State by nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-eight more men, etc. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to decree, as hereby it is decreed, that the soldiers at present in the service of the State shall be increased by nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-eight more men; that, to that end, the cavalry shall be increased . . . .; that, as regards the infantry, it shall be increased by five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two men, by recruiting and enlisting, namely, by increasing five hundred and fifty-eight national companies . . .—and thirty Scots companies each by nine men, thus raising the number of each company from eighty-one to ninety; by adding six new Scots companies, each also of ninety men; by bringing the number of companies in each of the three Scots regiments up to twelve, and by obtaining the new recruits in foreign lands.'

March 29.—The following Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 27th inst. is read:

'The Report is heard of Mr. van Heeckeren tot Brantsenborgh and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who in accordance with, and in

execution of, their resolution commissorial of the 23rd inst., along and in conjuncion with some commissioners from the Council of State, have considered in what manner the increase of the army by nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-eight men, decided on in the said resolution, can best and most speedily be effected. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided, that the recruiting of nine men for each company of infantry, both national and Scottish, . . . must be effected and completed by May 16th next; . . . that . . . the six new companies of Scots . . . must be levied and completed by July 1st next.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the above in the hands of Messrs. van der Duyn, Bodel, van Haren, Treasurer-General de la Bassecourt, and Secretary van der Hop for examination, and report.

(April 4, 1742.)

Petitions to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses, My Lords,—In accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 26th, 1738, I have the honour of sending your Noble Mightinesses the list of the officers who have been appointed to enlist [men] for the third augmentation of the regiment of General Colyear. I trust that I have hereby executed your Noble Mightinesses' orders. Wherewith commending your Noble Mightinesses to the protection of the Most High, I remain, with deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, My Lords, your Noble Mightinesses' most obedient servant, C. Halkett.

Namen,[1] April 4th, 1742.

List of the officers of the regiment of General Colyear, who are appointed to enlist [soldiers] for the third augmentation.

Namur, April 4th, 1672.

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Captain Irons, Ensign D. Graeme, besides several efficient subalterns.

(Signed) C. Halkett.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with, and in execution of, your Noble Mightinesses' highly-honoured resolution, I

[1] Namur.

have the honour of sending your Noble Mightinesses the list of officers whom I have deemed necessary for the raising of the augmentation. I have the honour to be, with the very deepest respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) Daniel Mackay,
Lieut.-Colonel of Lamy.

Menin, April 4th, 1742.

List of the officers, with names and ranks, of the regiment under command of Colonel Lamy of Dunkinnie, who have been appointed to raise the third augmentation.

Menin, April 4th, 1742.

Captain Hugo Mackay.
Captain George Cunningham.
Lieutenant Arnott.
Ensign Gordon.
Ensign T. Mackenzie.
Ensign Irons.
Ensign Thomson,

(Signed) Dan. Mackay, Lieut.-Col. of Lamy.

Resolutions of the Council of State.

1742, 10 *April.*—The report is heard of Messrs. van der Duyn, etc., who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th ultimo (March), have drawn up the draft agreements for the new companies of cavalry, dragoons, and Scots, etc., which are to be levied.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to approve of the above draft (concept) agreements, being such as are appended to the end of this, which, accordingly, must be signed by the officers of the new companies when they take the oath on their commissions . . .

Capitulation made with several Scottish Captains for New Companies.

Act-Books of Council of State.

April 1742.—Capitulation and Conditions on which Archibald Scott shall provide a company of Scots infantry for the service of the State of the United Netherlands.

Art. 1. The company shall consist of ninety men, namely, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, each with a boy, three sergeants, two drummers, one purser, and seventy-eight privates, among them being reckoned one captain d'armes, and three corporals.

Art. 2. The said captain shall do all in his power to obtain men who have served before.

Art. 3. The lieutenant and ensign shall, both for the first time now and afterwards, be appointed by the paymasters or those authorised by the latter to do so.

Art. 4. The company shall be clothed and armed like the other companies of the regiment of de Villegas, among which it shall be ranged.

Art. 5. The wages of the company shall be fixed and paid at the same rate as the other Scots companies at present in the service of the State.

Art. 6. The salary of the officers, subalterns, and privates of the said company shall, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 23rd of last month, March, commence from the 25th of the same month, if the said company shall be presented complete, equipped, and armed, on July 1st, at the muster to be appointed therefor by the Council of State.

Art. 7. For bounty and transport-money, uniforms and arms, of the company, there shall be paid by the country to the said captain a sum of twenty-five rix-dollars for every private, eighty-two being reckoned to the company, on condition that sufficient security be given.

Art. 8. The company shall have its rendezvous at Dendermonde.

Art. 9. The captain shall, in terms of the above, give sufficient security for the bounty-money.

The above contract entered into, and the above capitulation accepted by me, the undersigned.

(Signed) Archibald Scott.

Dated April 1742.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I stand as surety and principal, and accordingly with renunciation of benefits justly due to sureties, having fully informed myself thereof, for bounty-money which the said captain will receive, in virtue of the above capitulation, to the amount of five thousand one hundred and twenty-five guilders.

In witness whereof, signed this April 1742.

(S.) C. N. Mollerus.

April 1742. — Capitulation and conditions whereon *Ralph*

Dundas shall provide a company of Scots infantry for the service of the State of the United Netherlands. [Terms the same as the preceding; also the same surety (C. N. Mollerus). Rendezvous at Dendermonde.]

Capitulation and conditions whereon *John Houston*, etc. [*ut supra*]. Surety Willem Smits. Regiment of Colyear. Rendezvous at Namur.

Item for *William Lyon* [*ut supra*]. Surety W. Smits. Regiment Lamy of Dunkenie. Rendezvous at Menin.

Item for *John Hollingworth* [*ut supra*]. Surety W. Smits. Regiment of Colyear. Rendezvous at Namur.

Item for *Arent Graham* [*ut supra*]. Surety W. Smits. Regiment of Lamy of Dunkenie. Rendezvous at Menin.

Resolutions of Council of State.

April 18.—The petition is read of William Lyon and Arent Graham, showing that they, petitioners, having recently been appointed captains of the new Scots companies in the regiment of Colonel Lamy van Dunkenzie, thereupon betook themselves to the said regiment to ask some subalterns for their assistance in recruiting, etc., but that the commanding officer of the said regiment has some difficulty about granting their request without their Noble Mightinesses' orders; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to order the colonel or commanding-officer of the said regiment to allow two sergeants to accompany each of them, the petitioners, to Scotland, to assist in the recruiting, and to permit them to choose from the said regiment three men fit to be sergeants, to take them also to Scotland; also that their subalterns may each take with him a man of the regiment to assist them; but all this without any loss or expense to the said regiment. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided, in accordance with the order of the country, to permit each of the petitioners to select from the said regiment three suitable men to be appointed by them as sergeants of the companies to be levied by them, on condition of their giving another man or twenty-five rix-dollars to the captain from whose companies the said persons shall be chosen; also that their subalterns shall be permitted each to take one man of

the regiment with him to Scotland, for assisting them in recruiting; Colonel van Dunkenie, and in his absence the commander of the regiment, being authorised to allow two other sergeants to accompany each captain to assist in the recruiting, unless he, colonel or commanding officer, or even the captains of the companies, whose sergeants should be taken, had reasons to the contrary; of which, in that case, they must give notice, within eight days of the receipt of this, to their Noble Mightinesses.

(Oct. 6, 1743.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that for recruiting the regiment of Colonel de Villegas have been appointed Captain Clephane, Lieutenant Mackay, and Ensigns Sutherland, Macghie and Mackay.—I remain with deepest respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) G. Mackay.

Dendermonde, October 6th, 1743.

(Nov. 6, 1743.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I assume the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses, as far as it is known to me, that in the Scots Brigade nobody in a regiment, as regards recruiting, is exempt, except only the acting colonel, although it is true indeed that after the last peace, when the companies contained only thirty-four men each, a commanding officer was seldom or never commissioned for that purpose, as the regiments at that time wanted but few recruits, and these were enlisted by the officers who were on leave in Scotland, and sometimes also a captain or even two or three subalterns were commissioned for that purpose. But now as the companies have been increased to seventy-seven privates, and the number of officers has not been increased, and consequently far more recruits are required than heretofore, it appears natural to me, that in order to relieve the officers at this time as much as possible of great trouble and heavy expenses, that the commanding officers, who have companies in the various regiments, be also employed for that purpose, as has been done by me in the

regiment under my command, since now about fifty years ago, in which the said commanding officers, with reference to the recruiting, have always taken their turn with the captains, and in their turn were commissioned for that purpose.—I remain, with deepest respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Namur, November 6th, 1743.

November 8.—A missive is received from General Colyear, written at Namur on the 6th inst., in order to give information regarding the petition of James Grahame, captain in the regiment of Colonel Mackay, notifying that he, petitioner, on the 12th of last month, October, on an order of the said colonel, was commanded by the adjutant of the regiment to go to Scotland to recruit; that he, finding himself treated unjustly, in his turn addressed himself to the said colonel about it, and represented to him that it was not his turn, but that of Lieut.-Colonel Marjoribanx to go. That the said colonel replied that it was well known to him that it was customary in the two other Scots regiments for the chief officers commanding companies to take their turn with the captains in recruiting, but that since the peace no instance had occurred of a chief officer of his regiment being ordered to undertake that duty except in case of augmentation or if he happened to be in the country. That he, petitioner, finally, maintains that in former times, when oftentimes chief officers, interested in Scotland, requested leave and extended it owing to recruitings, either voluntarily or by order, the captains obtained relief thereby; that now, on the contrary, there is no likelihood of any of the chief officers of the said regiment undertaking the journey to Scotland as interested, and, consequently, the duties of twelve captains would devolve on nine; and that, notwithstanding all the petitioner's remonstrances, the said custom remains in force as a law, and cannot be altered except by their Noble Mightinesses; and requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to take into consideration the heavy expenses, calamities and misfortunes which come upon those journeys, and to decree that the chief

officers, in cases of recruiting, as well as the captains, shall help to bear the said burden.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to declare that the chief officers, who have companies in the Scots regiments, shall also be obliged to have themselves employed for recruiting. And an extract of this shall be sent to General Colyear and Colonel Mackay for their information.

(Oct. 11, 1744.)

Noble Mightinesses,—We, the undersigned, brigadier, lieut.-colonel, major and, further, captains of the regiment of Scots of General Colyear, have the honour of bringing to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses that Brigadier Halket, commanding the regiment, wrote a letter to Colonel Graeme on the first instant, ordering him to proceed with others in his turn to Scotland to enlist recruits, or to substitute some other efficient officer in his place, according to the resolution of your Noble Mightinesses of November 8th, 1743; and received a reply from the said Colonel Graeme that he could not allow himself to be employed in that fashion, and as little to send another in his place, alleging as reason that he (the colonel) was commander of the regiment of the Prince of Waldeck, and that the said resolution did not affect him, but only the chief officers of the regiment. As, however, the resolution of your Noble Mightinesses of November 8th, 1743, plainly and clearly declares that the commanding officers, who have companies in the Scots regiment are also obliged to have themselves employed for the recruiting, we beg your Noble Mightinesses further to consider if it would be reasonable and fair that the eleven other companies should have to take on themselves the trouble of recruiting for that of Colonel Graeme, considering the heavy burdens and calamities and misfortunes which occur on the journeys for recruiting. Requesting your Noble Mightinesses to take these above-mentioned reasons into consideration, and to cause the said Colonel Graeme to allow himself to be employed for recruiting equally as other commanding-officers, and to issue your Noble Mightinesses' orders about it, we remain with every esteem and deep respect, Noble

Mightinesses' your Noble Mightinesses' very humble and obedient servants,

(S) John Hollingworth. C. Halkett. Wm. Murray.
Jo. Houston (or Coustoun). Ja. Gordon.
Tho. Irons. Peter Orrock. G. Nicolson.
Jo. Watson. John Mckinzie.

Charleroy, October 11th, 1744.

Resolutions of Council of State.

October 13.—A missive is received from Brigadier Halkett, and the lieut.-colonel, major, and captains of the Scots regiment of General Colyear, written at Charleroy on the 11th inst., notifying that the said brigadier, as commander of the regiment, wrote to Colonel Graeme on the 1st inst., and ordered him to accompany them to Scotland to recruit, or otherwise to appoint another suitable officer for the purpose in his place, according to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of November 8th, 1743; but received a reply from Colonel Graeme to the effect that he could not allow himself to be employed for that purpose, and as little send another in his place, as he was colonel-commanding of the regiment of the Prince of Waldeck, and that the said resolution did not concern him; and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to order the said Colonel Graeme, on occasions of recruiting, to allow himself to be employed equally with other chief officers.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to adhere to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of November 8th, 1743, wherein it is decreed that the chief officers who have companies in the Scots regiments are also obliged to have themselves employed for recruiting; and, accordingly, to order Colonel Graeme, as hereby he is ordered, to conduct himself in accordance with the said resolution and to observe it. And an extract hereof shall be sent to Brigadier Halkett for his information.

(Oct. 14, 1744.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—The different and principal officers of my regiment having, with my knowledge and approval, had the honour and taken the liberty to represent to your Noble Mightinesses how that Colonel William Graeme, commanding

a battalion of the Prince of Waldeck, in the service of this country, and who has retained a company in my regiment aforesaid, and therefore, according to the resolution of your Noble Mightinesses, is obliged for the annual recruiting, which is very difficult and expensive, in his turn to furnish his quota; but as he for several frivolous reasons has refused to do so, notwithstanding the equity and nature of the business, I take my recourse only to your Noble Mightinesses' favourable decision and perfect authority.—Remaining with the humblest respect, etc. (Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Namur, October 14th, 1744.

(Oct. 21, 1744.)

Noble Mightinesses,—Having heard that a man-of-war was lying ready to escort ships from Zeeland to Scotland, I have, in order not to miss this opportunity, on the 18th inst., commissioned to go thither to enlist recruits Captain Forbes, junior, Lieutenant Chalmer, and Ensigns Pilkington and Middleton.—I have the honour respectfully to be, Noble Mightinesses, etc., (Signed) de Villegas.

Dendermonde, October 21st, 1744.

(Oct. 25, 1744.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of sending your Noble Mightinesses a list of the officers of the regiment of General Colyear whom I have ordered to Scotland to recruit, according to your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 26th, 1738. By order of General Cronstrom, the regiments of Oranie (cavalry), and of Cronstrom (infantry), have marched hence, the first to Bosch and the other to Lier. And the regiment of General Colyear being relieved by the regiment of the Prince of Arenberg will to-morrow, on receiving orders from General Cronstrom, march to Namur, so that all the troops of the State have left Charleroy, except a detachment of the regiment of Swiss of General Hirzel, and a detachment of the artillery.

Having received your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of October 13th, regarding the recruiting of Colonel Graeme, I have informed him (the colonel) about it, but have not yet received an answer from him.—Commending your Noble

Mightinesses to the protection of the Most High, I have the honour to remain, with all obedience and unceasing respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc. (Signed) C. HALKETT.

Charleroy, October 28th, 1744.

List of the Officers of the Regiment of General Colyear who have been ordered to Scotland for enlisting recruits.

Charleroy, October 24th, 1744.

Captain Thomson.	Ensign Mackay.
Lieutenant Watson.	Ensign Buchanan.
Lieutenant M'Guffog	Ensign Robertson.
Ensign Alexander.	

N.B. Besides several efficient cadets and non-commissioned officers. (Signed) C. HALKETT.

Resolutions of Council of State.

November 23.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses, of the 20th inst., is read :

'The report is heard of Mr. van Heekeren tot Brantzenburg and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on foreign affairs, who along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 13th inst., have inquired how the fourth augmentation of the country's military forces by twelve thousand men can best and most speedily be effected. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that, regard being taken to the way in which the State is armed at present, it shall be enacted, as hereby it is enacted, that this fourth augmentation shall consist more in infantry than in cavalry, with which the State is sufficiently provided in proportion to its infantry, it being also possible for this to be effected with the greatest saving; that, accordingly, to make this fourth augmentation effective, there shall be taken over or enlisted, firstly . . . . . fourthly, that twenty-four Scots companies shall be levied, each to consist of ninety men, in all two thousand one hundred and sixty men, and of them eight to be joined to each of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State; whereby they will be increased to one hundred and ninety-nine, which in eight companies will amount to an increase of three hundred and ninety-two men.'

November 27.—After previous discussion, it is resolved and decided to announce to Messrs. van Boetzelaer, their High Mightinesses' minister, and Hop, their High Mightinesses' envoy-extraordinary at the court of Great Britain, that their High Mightinesses have resolved to increase the troops in the service of the State by twelve thousand more men. That in order to obtain the men their High Mightinesses intend, *inter alia*, to increase the three Scots regiments in the service of the State each by one battalion, and to that end to have twenty-four new Scots companies formed, each of ninety men, making in all two thousand one hundred and sixty men, eight of the said twenty-four companies to be attached to each of the said three regiments. That they, Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, shall give proper notice of this at the necessary places, with the request that it may please His Majesty to give his consent to the aforesaid levy of troops, and to facilitate it as far as possible by issuing the necessary orders.

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

The Dutch Ambassadors to the Recorder (Secretary). (Dec. 4.)

Most Noble Sir,—The night before last we had the honour to receive their High Mightinesses most respected secret despatch and resolution of the 17th ultimo, with respect to the increase of the military forces of the State by twelve thousand additional men, including the forming of twenty-four Scottish companies. In obedience to their High Mightinesses very highly esteemed commands, we spoke about it yesterday to Lord Granville and other ministers of the king, who assured us that there would be no difficulty about this, the king being always very ready to do all he can to contribute to the pleasure and service of their High Mightinesses, Lord Granville adding that we should present a petition about this in order that the necessary orders might be issued. Whereupon, therefore, we drew up a petition and presented it to the said lord to be placed before His Majesty; and we have the honour of enclosing a copy thereof herewith. Wherewith we think we have satisfied their High Mightinesses' orders and wishes.—We remain with deep respect, most noble sir, etc.

(Signed) J. P. van Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, December 4th, 1744.

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.

Copy.

Annexa to Dec. 4, 1744.

Au Roy.—Sire,—Leurs Hautes Puissances nos maîtres ayant résolu de faire une quatrieme augmentation de Leurs trouppes, et pour y parrvenir ils ont résolus entre autres de renforcer le Corps Ecossois, qui est à leur service, consistant en trois battaillons, d'y ajouter encore trois autres battaillons ou vingt et quatre compag[s] à nonante hommes par comp[e], faisant en tout 2160 hommes. C'est dont nous Soussignés, Ministre Extraordinaire et Envoyé Extraord[e] de Leurs Hautes Puissances par ordre exprès de nos maîtres avons l'honneur de faire part à votre Majesté, priant très respectueusem[t] votre Majesté de consentir à la dite levée et de vouloir faire doñer les ordres nécessaires pour la faciliter pour autant que cela se pourra.

(Signé) J. P. v. Boetselaer, H. Hop.

Fait à Londres, ce $\frac{23 \text{ Novemb.}}{4 \text{ Décemb.}}$ 1744.

(Dec. 18, 1744.)

Most Noble Sir,—Since last Tuesday, when we last had the honour to write to their High Mightinesses through your Honour, we have renewed our representations to receive the answer of the king to the memorial, which we presented to His Majesty on the $\frac{23\text{rd November}}{4\text{th December}}$, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of November 17th. To-day Lord Harrington again assured us that His Majesty would make no difficulty about allowing the enlisting of twenty-four companies mentioned in the said resolution, and would even do everything to facilitate the recruiting. That His Majesty would do so for their High Mightinesses, but not for any other Power, as thereby his territories are depopulated and recruiting for His Majesty's own troops is made difficult. That His Majesty must, therefore, have some security that, by being discharged, these men would not be compelled to run away or enter the service of other Powers. That His Majesty, therefore, wishes to be enlightened on two points: in the first place, whether at the reduction of troops the officers would remain at half-pay, or whether they will again assume their rank; secondly, whether any, and if so what, gratuity will

then be given to the privates to return to their land. That, when their High Mightinesses shall have been pleased to give explanations about it, His Majesty will make no difficulty about granting the permission for the recruiting *in forma*, etc. . . . —We remain, with all conceivable esteem, etc.

(Signed) J. P. van Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, December 18th, 1744.

The Ambassadors to the Recorder. (Dec. 22, 1744.)

Most Noble Sir,—Lord Harrington sent us this morning the accompanying written reply to the memorial, which we presented to His Majesty on the $\frac{\text{23rd November}}{\text{4th December}}$ last, regarding the recruiting of twenty-four Scots companies, the said answer being in accordance with what His Excellency verbally communicated to us on the 18th inst. with reference to the subject; and which we had the honour on the same date to report to their High Mightinesses through your Honour.—We are, with all esteem and reverence, most noble Sir, etc.,

(Signed) J. P. van Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, December 22nd, 1744.

Annexa.

A Whitehall, ce 11th *Decem*^{r} 1744.

Messieurs,—Ayant eu l'honneur de demander les ordres du Roy sur le mémoire que Vous avés presenté à Sa Majesté le 4^{e} de ce Mois N.S., la priant au nom de Leurs Hautes Puissances les Etats Généraux de vouloir bien consentir à ce qu'il se fasse une levée en Ecosse pour le service de la République de trois nouveaux battaillons des sujets de ce païs là, faisant en tout le nombre de 2160 hommes, sa Majesté m'a ordonné d'y répondre que par un égard singulier aux désirs de Leurs Hautes Puissances, Sa Majesté est très disposée à y donner les mains, quoique dans une tems où une levée de cette espèce pour le service étranger ne sauroit qu'être sujette à plusieurs difficultés. Mais qu'avant de la permettre absolument, il est nécessaire que Sa Majesté soit informé de la part des Etats, ce que Leurs Hautes Puissances entendent qu'il soit statué par raport aux

officiers de ce nouveau Corps, en cas qu'on trouvât nécessaire, à la Paix ou autrement, de le congédier du service de la République. Et ce que deviendront aussi (le même cas arrivant) les bas officiers et soldats de cette nouvelle levée; pour que Sa Majesté puisse être préalablement au fait de la destinée d'un corps aussi considérable de ses sujets. Et je dois aussi ajouter qu'on ne doute pas qu'il ne soit l'intention de Leurs Hautes Puissances que ce nouveau corps soit toujours commandé par des Officiers de leur Païs.—Je suis avec une parfaite considération Messieurs, Votre très-humble et très obéissant serviteur, (S.) HARRINGTON.

Messrs de Boetselaer et Hop.

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

December 29.—The report is heard of Mr. van Randwijck and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of, their resolution-commissorial of the 22nd instant, have together and in conjunction with some commissioners of the Council of State examined the despatch of Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister and envoy-extraordinary respectively at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 18th inst., and addressed to Recorder [Secretary] Fagel; containing the report of the devoirs they have made in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th of last month, November, to obtain permission from His Majesty to recruit the twenty-four new Scottish companies; who also, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of yesterday, have examined a despatch from the same Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, written at London on the 22nd inst., and having as supplement a written reply given them by Lord Harrington on behalf of the king, concerning the above required permission, as set out in fuller detail in the minutes of the 22nd and 28th inst.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the said Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop in reply that their High Mightinesses have indeed noticed from the above reply, that His Royal Majesty is inclined to grant the permission for the said recruiting; but it seems that His Majesty has some difficulty about giving a final decision before

he has been informed how these new companies about to be formed are to be dealt with, in case their High Mightinesses might find it necessary afterwards to reduce their military forces, and that it appears as if His Majesty will make his permission to recruit depend thereon; that their High Mightinesses cannot pretend that this has not come upon them rather unexpectedly, because on former occasions, either when new Scots companies were taken over or levied—of which there are many examples—nothing similar was required of them. That in the year 1742, when last some new Scots companies were levied, His Majesty's permission for the levy was not even asked, but nevertheless it was permitted by connivance. That their High Mightinesses having resolved to increase their troops by twelve thousand additional men, have deemed it necessary to increase the Scots regiments in their service, which now contain each twelve companies, by eight companies each; and thus to bring the three regiments in the service of the State to consist of two battalions, so that the whole [Brigade] shall consist of six [battalions], as it did during the last war which was terminated by the peace of Utrecht. That their High Mightinesses accordingly could not have imagined that any new engagements would be required of them, whereof no mention was made before, even when the Scots corps in the service of the State was of the said strength. On the contrary, they had flattered themselves that His Majesty would grant no less facilities at this time with respect to this matter than before; that, on the other hand, their High Mightinesses can assure him that their intention is to give and leave the new companies about to be levied to officers of that nation, as has been the practice with respect to the companies already in the service of the State; and that as their High Mightinesses will adhere in this matter to precedents, they will likewise, in case of reduction of their forces, deal with the Scots companies as has been done hitherto in similar cases, and show every possible consideration to them; wherewith they also hope His Majesty of Great Britain will be satisfied. And that accordingly they, Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, must make the proper representations in the right quarter; and request that an early and favourable

reply may be given them, as the time is short and the matter very pressing, and by long postponement will fall into abeyance for a whole year.

Van Boetselaer and Hop to the Recorder. (Jan. 22, 1745.)

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.

Most Noble Sir,—Last Sunday we had the honour to receive their High Mightinesses' much respected secret despatch and resolution of December 29th last, taken regarding our despatch of the 18th and 22nd ult., with reference to the efforts put forth by us to obtain His Majesty's permission to recruit twenty-four new Scots companies. In obedience to their High Mightinesses' much honoured commands we have indeed tried to speak to Lord Harrington about it, but had no opportunity to do so till yesterday, when we used the arguments contained in their High Mightinesses' resolution in order to obtain the required permission; but his lordship thought that that did not satisfy the demand he presented to us on December 11th last on behalf the king, requiring that we should give the contents of their High Mightinesses' resolution in writing; whereupon I, Hop, framed a letter from their High Mightinesses' resolution, and presented it to-day to the said lord. I have the honour to enclose a copy thereof. I, Boetzelaer, having already taken leave of the king, did not think it proper to sign it also, but joined in most strongly recommending this matter. And the said lord has promised to report favourably about it to His Majesty.—We remain, etc. (Signed) v. Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, January 22nd, 1745.

Copy. Secret.

Annexa to Jan. 22, 1745.

The Dutch Ambassador H. Hop to Lord Harrington.

Mylord,—Leurs Hautes Puissances ont vu par l'écrit qu'il a plu à V.E. de remettre à Monsieur le Baron de Boetselaer et à moy le 11 Décembre dernier, que S. M. paroît disposé d'accorder la permission de lever 24 Compagnies Ecossoises, mais que sa Majesté paroît faire difficulté de se déterminer finale-

ment à moins d'être préalablement informée de quelle manière ces nouvelles compagnies seront traitées en cas que Leurs Hautes Puissances fussent ci-après obligées de reduire leurs trouppes, et qu'il paroît comme si sa Majesté voudroit y accrocher la permission pour la dite levée. Leurs Hautes Puissances ne peuvent dissimuler que ceci leur a un peu surpris, à cause qu'à des occasions antérieurs, soit en prenant à leur service ou en levant des compagnies Ecossoises, dont les exemples sont très fréquents, jamais pareille chose a été exigée, même l'année 1742, quand la dernière fois on a levé six nouvelles compagnies, la permission pour cette levée n'a pas été demandée par L. H. P. à sa Majesté et néantmoins a été permise. Que L. H. P., étant résolues de faire un effort pour augmenter Leurs trouppes de 12,000 hommes, ont songé que les Régiments Ecossois qui sont à Leur service, étant de douze compagnies, de les augmenter chacun avec huit compagnies et ainsi de mettre chacun de ces trois Régiments à deux Battaillons, par où les Régiments Ecossois qui sont au service des Etats seront six Battaillons, comme ils ont été pendant la guerre terminée par la paix d'Utrecht. L. H. P. ne peuvent penser qu'on voudroit exiger d'elles quelques nouveaux engagements dont on n'a jamais ci-devant parlé dans le tems que le corps Ecossois étant au service des Etats étoit d'égale force, mais, qu'au contraire on s'est flatté que S. M. traiteroit cette affaire présentement avec pas moins de facilité que ci-devant. Que L. H. P. assurent qu l'intention est de donner les nouvelles compagnies qu'on lèvera, aux officiers de la nation Ecossoise, comme on le pratique à l'égard des compagnies étant au service des Etats, et que L. H. P. se tiendront à cet égard à ce qui a été jusques à present en usage, et en cas de réduction ils traiteront les compag^{s} Ecossoises, comme on l'a pratiqué ci-devant en pareille occasion et qu'on aura pour eux tous les égards possibles, par où L. H. P. espèrent que S. M. prendra contentement, ce que j'ay l'honneur de représenter à Votre Excellence, la priant très humblement d'employer les bons offices, pour avoir une réponse prompte et satifactoire puisque le tems s'écoule et que la chose presse.—Je suis etc.

(Signed) H. Hop.

Londres $\frac{11}{22}$ Janvier $174\frac{4}{5}$.
S. E. Mylord Harrington.

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

January 25.—The deputies of the province of Holland and West Friesland report to the assembly that the Lords States of the above province, their principals, were informed, on the last day of November last year, by a despatch from the Council of State of the 26th of that month, that in the fourth augmentation, agreed on by their High Mightinesses on the 13th of that month, were included twenty-four new Scots companies, which were to be levied, eight of which were to be attached to each of the three regiments of that nationality now in service, which would thereby all be increased to two battalions of ten companies each, and that their High Mightinesses, the said States, were requested at the same time by that despatch to nominate as soon as possible the captains for these companies, in order that the necessary agreements might be made with them by the Council of State. That the above-mentioned Lords States, considering that the said levying should begin the sooner the better, in the interests of the country's service, which requires that the companies should be formed as soon as possible and made fit to be used, would have appointed the captains as soon as possible, had they not thought that it was expedient to await the answer of the Court of Great Britain to the orders sent by their High Mightinesses' resolution of November 27th last year, to Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister and envoy-extraordinary respectively at that court, to notify there their High Mightinesses' resolution to augment their military forces by twelve thousand additional men, and that, in order to obtain those troops, they intended, *inter alia*, to levy twenty-four new companies, with the request that His Majesty the King of Great Britain might be pleased to give his permission for the said levy, and to facilitate it as much as possible, by issuing the necessary orders for it. That the said reply to their High Mightinesses was only received on the 28th ultimo (December), containing some questions on which elucidation was requested; and that speedily by their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th of the same month further orders about it were despatched to the said Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop with reference to the above questions, the same gentlemen being at the same time instructed to

request that an early and favourable reply might be given, as the time was short and the matter extremely pressing, and would by a longer delay be postponed for a whole year; but up to the present no further reply has been received. That, therefore, the above-mentioned States have taken into consideration that since November 27th, when this subject was first written about to England, so much time having already elapsed, no more time could be lost without making the business profitless for this year, have judged it impossible to wait longer before making the appointments without making the country's interests suffer, and have, accordingly, nominated and appointed the captains for the new companies which are about to be raised, in expectation that His Majesty the King of Great Britain will not delay longer granting the required permission for the levying of them, and for facilitating the issue of the necessary orders for the purpose, and will not desire, by delaying or refusing that permission, to be the cause that the efforts, which the State wishes to put forth for their protection and in the interests of the affair generally can have no result but must be partly unavailable, and that the burning zeal of their High Mightinesses, being thus opposed, will die out. That the above Lords States, in order to remove the difficulties created in England, are also inclined and resolved to appoint the officers of the Scottish companies when they should be reformed again to the Scottish companies remaining in existence, as vacancies arise, and would have no objection that notice and assurance thereof be given to the King of Great Britain. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to give notice of the above to Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister and envoy-extraordinary, respectively, at the Court of Great Britain, and to write to them to make such use thereof as they will find proper, and to use their efforts that without any delay the permission may be given, and that the necessary orders may be issued for facilitating the recruiting, and that they may promise and assure them of the appointment of the officers in the circumstances and manner above-mentioned, and discreetly notify that their High Mightinesses had expected no obstacles to this plan of theirs, which they trust must be

altogether pleasing to His Majesty, but rather in order to encourage them, much facility, and they yet think they may expect this; and in default thereof they can have no blame attached to them, that they will be unable to use the men for the common service and good.

H. Hop to the Recorder. (Feb. 2, 1745.)

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.

Most Noble Sir,—Last Friday I had the honour, through your honour, to inform their High Mightinesses that, having an appointment with Lord Harrington for that evening, I had received a note in the afternoon from Secretary Weston, informing me that owing to pressing affairs which had come to claim his attention the said lord could not see me that evening. Late at night, and long after my letters had been sent to the post, I received from the office of the said lord a copy of a letter written by His Excellency, at the command of the king, to Mr. Trevor, regarding the recruiting of twenty-four Scots companies for the service of the State; this letter also serving as a reply to the representations made to that end by Mr. van Boetselaer and me in accordance with their High Mightinesses' orders. I have the honour of sending herewith a copy of the letter. The next day I went to interview Lord Harrington to thank him for the communication of the said letter, and at the same time to express my surprise at the displeasure of His Majesty, because the half of these companies were not left to His Majesty's appointment, as had been promised from the beginning to His Majesty. I said that I had not the least knowledge of these offers, and that I was certain that neither Mr. van Boetselaer nor I had given the least occasion for it; whereupon his lordship replied that he did not say that either of us had given occasion for it, but that it had been done, however; and that, besides, the State might have shown that deference to His Majesty. To this I replied that I was quite certain that if His Majesty, when first permission was asked for this levy, had indicated that it would have pleased His Majesty to appoint some officers, the State would have shown all possible deference to His Majesty,

but as the time passed and the State thought that, in order to carry out this recruiting [levy], the officers, and especially the captains, should be appointed without delay; whereupon his lordship said nothing further to me on the subject.—I remain, with very deep respect, most noble sir, your honour's most humble and most obedient servant, (Signed) H. Hop.

London, February 2nd, 1745.

Annexa to Feb. 2, 1745.

Copy. Secret.

Lord Harrington to Mr. Trevor.

Whitehall, Jan^ry. 18th, 1745.

Diplomatic Correspondence, England.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of 22d instant, n. st., I am to acquaint you that the King, having taken into consideration what is mentioned therein of the great disappointment and hindrance that would arise to the service of the States-General with regard to the compleating of their new augmentation in case they should not obtain His Majesty's permission for raising, as they desired, 24 new companys in Scotland, the King has been pleased out of his constant desire of contributing everything in his power, as well to the satisfaction as towards the interest of the Republick to give his consent to the same, tho' there are, as I before mentioned to you, very great difficultys in that affair, and many considerable objections have been made to it. You are, therefore, to signify to the States-General His Majesty's compliance as above mentioned, with their said Request, letting them know at the same time, that when the officers, whom they appoint to raise those corps, shall make application, no time will be lost here in expediting whatever may be necessary in point of form for making his Majesty's permission effectual. But it is the King's pleasure that you should declare in the meanwhile as well to the States themselves as to the officers appointed or to be appointed by them, that these are not hereafter to form any claim, or will be admitted, in case of their being reduced, in consequence of a peace or otherwise, to half-pay upon the British Establishment.

His Majesty saw with some surprise after the offer had been

made from the first, made (*sic*) to him of leaving one-half of the officers of the said 24 new companys to his nomination, that the States were proceeding to fill up all the commissions themselves. There are several gentlemen of the Scotch nation, who by their familys and alliances would have been able to promote the service of the States upon this occasion, whose names were to have been sent you by his Majesty's order to be recommended to the States, and that recommendation was only deferred till such time as the Levy itself should be agreed to by the King. His Majesty, therefore, hopes, that so much attention will have been shewn to him as that there may be still room reserved for some of the officers at least to be proposed from hence; and, if so, you will please to acquaint me by your next with the number and ranks still open. And I am likewise to desire that you will at the same time transmit a list of such commissions as have been already actually filled up by the States, with the names of the officers so appointed.—I am, etc., HARRINGTON.

To the Noble Mightinesses the Councillors of the States of the United Netherlands. (Feb. 8, 1745.)

Letters to Council of State.

The newly appointed captains of the regiment of Scots of Colonel de Villegas, in the service of this country, with all humility jointly show, that they, the petitioners, for the improvement and proper management of the companies to be acquired by them severally, as well as for better recruiting, need efficient men, experienced in the service of the country, with the object of being able to employ them as non-commissioned officers. Wherefore they turn to your Noble Mightinesses, humbly requesting that your Noble Mightinesses may graciously permit the petitioners to choose from their regiment aforesaid such men as they may deem fit and necessary for the said purpose; all without expense to the said regiment, being ready to furnish the captain, from whose company the said men will be taken, with such other men as he may choose, or indeed the bounty-money which they, the petitioners, will receive for it.—Doing which, etc. (Signed) W. D. WOLFFGANCK.

[In the margin is written]:

The Council, after deliberation, found fit, and decided, in accordance with the laws of the country, to permit each of the petitioners to choose from their regiment three efficient men, to be appointed by them as sergeants of the companies to be acquired by them, on condition of giving another man or twenty-five rix-dollars to the captains from whose companies the said persons will be chosen; also that their subalterns may each take with him to Scotland one man of their regiment to assist them in the work of recruiting. Colonel Villegas, and in his absence the commander of the said regiment, being authorised to allow each captain to take with him two sergeants to help on the recruiting, unless he (the colonel), or the commanding officers, or even the captains of the companies, whose sergeants would be taken, had reasons against it, of which they, in that case, must give notice within eight days after receipt of this to their Noble Mightinesses.

Dated, February 8th, 1745.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 8.—On the petitions of the newly elected captains of the Scots regiments of General Colyear and of Colonel de Villegas, showing that they, for the improvement and proper control of the several companies to be acquired by them, and for better recruiting, need efficient men experienced in the service of the country, to employ them as non-commissioned officers; and requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to permit them, petitioners, to choose from their regiments above mentioned such men as they shall deem fit and necessary for the above purpose, and all without expense to the said regiments, they being ready to furnish the captain, from whose company the said men will be chosen, such other men as he may choose, or, otherwise, the bounty-money which they, petitioners, shall receive for it, as their Noble Mightinesses were pleased, on February 5th last, to grant to the several captains of the regiment of Colonel Mackay.

After discussion, it is resolved and decided, in conformity to the laws of the land, to permit each of the petitioners to select from the said regiments three suitable subjects to be appointed by them sergeants of the companies to be levied by them, on

condition of their giving another man or twenty-five rix-dollars to the captains from whose companies the said persons shall be chosen; also that their subaltern officers may each take with him to Scotland a man from the said regiments to assist them in the recruiting; General Colyear and Colonel de Villegas, and in their absence the commanders of the said regiments, being authorised to allow two sergeants to accompany each captain to assist in the recruiting, unless they, general and colonel or commanding officers, or even the captains of the companies, whose sergeants should be taken, had reasons to the contrary, of which, in that case, they must give notice, within eight days after the reception of this, to their Noble Mightinesses.

H. Hop to the Recorder. (Feb. 9, 1745.)

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.

. . . The second of the above-mentioned resolutions, concerning what the deputies of Holland and West Friesland had proposed to the Assembly regarding the levying of twenty-four Scots companies, the promises and assurances contained in the said resolution I have made known to the members of the English and Scots Ministry; and insisted that every facility should be offered to make this levying effective, to which no obstacles can be brought from the side of the government. But the difficulty will be to find the men, inasmuch as, by the raising of three new companies of Highlanders, and then the necessary recruits for the regiments now in existence, suitable men are very scarce. . . .

Act Books of Council of State.

1745, *February* 16.—Capitulations and conditions on which Charles Lyon shall provide a company of Scots Infantry for the service of the State of the United Netherlands.

Art. 1. The company shall consist of ninety men, namely, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, each with a boy, three sergeants, two drummers, one purser, and seventy-eight privates, among them being reckoned one captain d'armes and three corporals.

Art. 2. The said captain shall do all in his power to obtain men who have served before.

Art. 3. The lieutenant and ensign shall both now, for the first time and afterwards, be appointed by the paymasters, or those authorised by the latter to do so.

Art. 4. The company shall be clothed and armed like the other companies of the regiment of Colonel Mackay, among which it shall be ranged.

Art. 5. The wages of the company shall be fixed and paid at the same rate as the other Scots companies at present in the service of the State.

Art. 6. The salary of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the said company shall commence on February 11th, if the said company shall be presented complete, equipped, and armed, on May 6th, at the muster to be appointed therefor by the Council of State.

Art. 7. For bounty and transport money, uniforms, and arms of the company, there shall be paid by the country to the said captain a sum of twenty-five rix-dollars for every private, eighty-two being reckoned to the company, on condition that sufficient security be given.

Art. 8. The company shall have its rendezvous at Bergen-op-Zoom.

Art. 9. The captain shall, in terms of the above, give sufficient security for the bounty-money.

The above contract has been entered into, and the above capitulation accepted by me, the undersigned.

(Signed) Charles Lyon.

Actum, February 10th, 1745.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I stand as surety and principal—and accordingly, with renunciation of the benefits by law competent to sureties, having fully informed myself thereof—for bounty-money which the said captain shall receive in virtue of the above capitulation, to the amount of five thousand one hundred and twenty-five guilders.

In witness whereof, signed this

(Signed) Willem Smits.

Capitulatie en conditien, waarop David Arnott, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, W. Smits.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop James Dundas, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, W. Smits.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Charles Halket, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, W. Smits.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop David Graeme, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Thomas Mackenzie, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoem; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop George Bruce, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Andrew Munro, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus,

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Arthur Makgill, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop John Burn, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Robert Steedman, etc., *ut supra*; regiment Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop William Herriot, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop George Sutherland, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Donald Mackay, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, C. N. Mollerus.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Robert Turnbull, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, T. A. V. Meerloo.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop James Thomson, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, Willem Smits.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop James Dundas, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Robert Johnstone, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Mackay; rendezvous, Bergen-op-Zoom; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop William Home, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop James Anderson, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of Colonel Villegas; rendezvous, Breda; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Patrick Graeme, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Robert Grahame, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

Capitulatie en conditien waarop Robert Buchanan, etc., *ut supra*; regiment of General Colyear; rendezvous, Bois-le-Duc; bail, Quir. Dannenberg.

(Feb. 14, 1745.)

Noble Mightinesses,—The three men to act as sergeants, besides two for assisting the recruiting, I had, as on the occasion of the augmentation three years ago, already, before

Letters to Council of State.

the petition was presented to your Noble Mightinesses by the new captains, granted to each of them who asked for them, in order to help forward the service of the country and to encourage brave and efficient men, who were regarded by us as worth something more than double the bounty-money, as they were the pick of the companies. As regards the two efficient sergeants, indeed, amounting to sixteen in all, who were asked, I cannot omit to remark that those gentlemen seem not to have had their wits about them at the time, for as officers they ought to have known that three good sergeants are the more urgently required for such strong companies, since, when those who already in autumn were sent to Scotland to enlist recruits are also deducted, in several companies only one, and even he an invalid, weak or inefficient, remains; and thus the regiment would be unfit to be used either in garrison or in the field if this were granted them. Accordingly, I am, subject to correction, of opinion that that request ought to be refused, and that the three officers, three sergeants, and three picked privates are sufficient, if they do their best to form the companies, as they (the new captains) have offered to do. (Signed) DE VILLEGAS.

Sluys, in Flanders, February 14th, 1745.

(Feb. 17, 1745.)

NOBLE MIGHTINESSES,—Brigadier Halkett, commanding the regiment under me, at present occupying the garrison at Charleroy, has sent me your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 8th instant, along with the mandate about the eight new companies, and inasmuch as it will be subject to many difficulties and inconveniences I take to myself the honour of giving your Noble Mightinesses myself detailed information about it. That, as regards the choice of three fit persons for each new captain taken from the old companies, all the captains unanimously request that the eight new captains may be authorised each to bring over three suitable men above the number which their companies require, to make them fill the vacant places in the companies from which men have been taken, and as one company should not suffer more than another, to instruct them

to choose from each of the twelve old companies two men, who will together amount to twenty-four. And as they have the choice of the best men, that the old captains may also have the choice, on the other hand, that at the same time their companies may be complete. May your Noble Mightinesses also authorise each new captain to take with him to Scotland two sergeants from the regiment to assist their recruiting; and also the subalterns [to take] each one man to assist them; being sixteen sergeants and sixteen privates above those [numbering twenty-four] who will be appointed as efficient sergeants. I give your Noble Mightinesses to consider if it is really possible that sixteen sergeants can be spared, assuming one from each company and two from others, as already with some companies there is present an old and inefficient sergeant; and how it would be possible that, considering the want of so many non-commissioned officers, a regiment could go to war or perform the required duties in a frontier place, as it is beyond all probability that the new companies can be ready by the 6th of next month, May; whereby the old companies will perceptibly suffer, and all the above-mentioned men be wanting. Besides, no officers can yet be appointed for the enlisting of men for the vacancies that will be caused in the old corps by the selection of the twenty-four new sergeants, as by this new augmentation few or no subalterns have remained in the regiment to perform the services, until the Noble Mightinesses, the commissioned councillors, may be pleased to appoint others to the companies of the old corps; by which delay, and the time being so far spent, it is not possible that it can be completed by spring. Wherefore I request your Noble Mightinesses to grant the sixteen sergeants to the new captains, as they cannot be missed from the regiment at the present juncture of affairs, on this condition, that in case it happened that any of those sixteen men, whom the subalterns take with them, should desert or remain behind in Scotland, they make good the loss to the old captains. I have given myself the honour of myself giving information with regard to this resolution of your Noble Mightinesses, with the greater reason and zeal, because the matter is of great importance to the regiment, and because I have [had] it now fifty years under my command

in the service of the State.—I continue to be with all conceivable zeal, etc. (Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Namur, February 17th, 1745.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 20.—The Deputies of the Province of Utrecht presented and caused to be read to the meeting the resolutions of the Lords States of the said province, their principals, serving as answer to their High Mightinesses' letter of the 12th of the same month, regarding the subject of the rank of the captains of the new companies of Scots and Swiss and of the officers of the new regiments about to be raised. The aforesaid resolution being inserted here as follows:

Extract from the Resolutions of the Noble Mightinesses, the Lords States of the country of Utrecht.

'*Jovis, February* 18*th*, 1745.

'A letter having been received and read of their High Mightinesses, written on the 12th inst., thereby intimating their resolution to date all the commissions of the captains of the new companies of Swiss and Scots, and of the officers of the new regiments about to be raised, from November 20th of last year, on condition, however, that in respect of the last mentioned officers, those who capitulated first shall rank above those who capitulated later.

'After discussion thereanent, their Noble Mightinesses agreed to this arrangement, as far as it concerned them, and it was resolved and decided to give information of this by letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Union, in order to make it known in such manner as they may deem expedient.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the foregoing resolution shall be sent to the Council of State for their information.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 22.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of the city and citadel of Namur, written there on the 17th inst., containing some difficulties and inconveniences which might result from their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 8th inst., concerning the eight new Scots companies, and in the first place regarding their choice of three suitable subjects for each new captain, to be taken from the old com-

panies. That all the captains unanimously request that the eight new captains may be ordered each to bring over three suitable men above the number required for their companies to replace the above men in the companies from which they are taken; and, because one company should not suffer more than another, to order them to choose two men from each of the twelve old companies, amounting in all to twenty-four, and as they have the choice of the best men, the old captains may also have the choice until their companies are complete. The above letter also contains the reasons why it is extremely objectionable, if not impossible, that each new captain shall be allowed to take two sergeants with him to do the recruiting; and in it it is requested that if one of the sixteen privates, whom the said captains, according to the said resolution, may take with them to recruit, should remain in Scotland or desert, the old captains might be indemnified for their loss.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to instruct the captains of the eight new Scots companies about to be formed and joined to the regiment of Colyear, to choose from each of the twelve old companies of the said regiment two men whom they wish to promote to sergeants, thus forming the number of twenty-four for the eight captains, and, in return, to bring over with them of the men for their new companies twenty-four men more than they require for their companies; leaving to each of the captains of the twelve old companies the choice of two men from their [new companies] to replace by them those who have been taken from their companies to be sergeants. Further, it is also resolved and decided to declare, that if one of the sixteen privates of the twelve old companies, whom the said eight captains may employ for recruiting, should desert or remain behind in Scotland, they shall be bound to indemnify the captains for the loss, who may have lost a man thereby; and, lastly, in conformity with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 17th inst., it is resolved that the colonel of the said regiment is not bound to let the sixteen sergeants go to help on the recruiting. Their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 18th inst. being so far altered hereby; and an extract of this resolution shall be sent to the colonels of the two other Scots regiments of Villegas and Mackay, also to the twenty-four captains of the new Scots

companies which are to be formed, with instructions to act according to it.

1746, *March* 19.—The report is heard of Messrs. van Hogendorp, Verelst, van Haren and Secretary v. d. Hoop, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 16th and 22nd November of last year (1745), have examined two letters of the officers, the one of the first, the other of the second battalion, of General Colyear, concerning the recruiting in Scotland for completing the said regiment.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State that their Noble Mightinesses permit and, if needs be, command them to send now, as usually, the necessary officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to Scotland to recruit.

April 1.—A letter is received from Colonel Alex. Majoribanks, written at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 31st ultimo (March), and accompanied by the list of the names of the officers who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 19th of that month, have left for Scotland to recruit.

April 4.—Secretary van der Hoop yesterday communicated to their Noble Mightinesses a despatch of Mr. Hop, their High Mightinesses' envoy-extraordinary at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, written at London on the 29th ultimo (March), bearing in effect that he had spoken to Lord Harrington about the permission to recruit in Scotland according to custom, but the said lord always gave very little, not to say, no hope of obtaining the permission; but he promised to inform the king of the request he had made.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to give notice of it to the colonel or commanding officer of the Scots regiments of Colyear, of Marjoribanks, as far as concerns the second battalion, which was not at the siege of Doornijk, and of the regiment of Stewart (to which by their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 19th ultimo permission was given to send officers to recruit), that at present and till further notice they must not send any officers to Scotland to recruit, and that they must inform those who have already left of the difficulties made about granting the said permission, for their information.

Extraordinary-Envoy Hop to the Secretary of the Council of State. (June 24, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Most Noble Sir,—Yesterday I had the honour of receiving your much esteemed despatch of the 14th inst. Since the officers of the Scots regiment in the service of the State have arrived here in this country or in Scotland to recruit, I have not heard that they are hindered in recruiting, and Mr. van Boetselaer has also told me that he has heard nothing about it; so that I believe that it is best to let matters here proceed in their natural and usual way; for sometimes by asking permission too often and taking too many precautions one only heaps up difficulties. Yet, if we hear of any hindrances, we shall carefully and vigilantly take measures about it. The invalids of the troops of the State which have been here, who have been left behind, were already, according to information supplied by the officers who are here still, embarked on the 28th ultimo, and the surgeon-major who looked after them passed here some days ago on his way to Holland.—I remain, etc., (Signed) H. Hop.

London, June 24th, 1746.

To Secretary van der Hoop.

Resolutions of Council of State.

June 29.—Secretary van der Hoop communicated to their Noble Mightinesses a despatch from Mr. Hop, their High Mightinesses' envoy-extraordinary at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, written in London on the 29th instant, concerning the recruiting for the Scottish regiments in the service of the State.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the colonels or the commanding officers of the regiments of Colyear, [and] of Marjoribanks, as far as concerns the second battalion, which was not at the siege of Doornik, and of the regiment of Stewart, that their Noble Mightinesses permit them and, if necessary, command them to send now the necessary officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to Scotland to recruit; their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of April 4th last being hereby revoked.

July 11.—A despatch is received from the Prince of Waldek, as general and chief commanding the auxiliary forces of the

State, written in the headquarters at Ter Heyde, on the 9th inst., ... the above despatch also intimating that when the order came that the Scottish regiments should send men to Scotland to recruit there, it was found, according to custom, that of one regiment alone nine officers would have to go, and the absence of so many officers, especially in a campaign, could not but have proved detrimental to the interests of the State, therefore the captains, with the assistance of him, the Prince of Waldek, have come to an agreement, and the whole recruiting has been entrusted to a few officers. He hopes that their Noble Mightinesses will approve of the arrangement, as, having been made in the best interests of the States service . . . After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided . . . that their Noble Mightinesses approve of the sending of officers of the Scots regiments to recruit.

(July 15, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that in execution of your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th ultimo, I have commissioned to go to Scotland, to recruit for the first battalion, the following officers:

Captain Arthur Forbes, senior.	Ensign J. Gordon.
Captain A. Chalmers.	Ensign Macklouran.
Lieutenant Mackay.	

And for the second battalion: Lieutenant Macleod alone, he being known as a successful recuiter, and having undertaken to obtain the required men with the aid of two sergeants.—Wherewith, with the deepest respect, etc.,

(Signed) C. W. Stewart.

In camp at Terheyden, July 15th, 1746.

(July 16, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 26th, 1738, and June 29th, 1746, I have the honour of sending a list of the officers who have been sent to Scotland to recruit. I would have commis-

sioned several more to fill up the large number of vacancies in the regiment; but his highness, the Prince of Waldek, has not consented to let more officers go, saying that he would write to your Noble Mightinesses about that subject.

Herewith I hope to have carried out your Noble Mightinesses' intention, while I remain, with the utmost esteem and deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc.,

(Signed) Ja. Gordon.

Terheyden, July 16th, 1746.

Annexa.

List of the officers of the first and second battalions of General Colyear, who have been commissioned to recruit, in the camp of Terheyden, the 6th July 1746.

Of the First Battalion:

Captain Lockhart.
Ensign Mackenzie (for Lieutenant Halkett.)

Of the Second Battalion:

Captain Dundas. Ensign Campbell.

Besides several able non-commissioned officers of both battalions. (Signed) Jas. Gordon.

1746, *July* 18.—A missive is received from Colonel Stewart, written in the camp at Ter Heyde, on the 15th inst.; also from the commanding officer of the regiment of Colyear, written at Ter Heyde on the 16th inst., wherein they send the lists of the officers ordered to Scotland to recruit the said regiments.

Resolutions of Council of State.

August 4.—The petition is read of the colonels of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State, notifying that, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' orders, they have sent the necessary number of officers to Scotland for completing their regiments, and requested the War Office in London to send the King's orders and permission for them, petitioners, to beat the drum throughout the kingdom in order to obtain men for completing their regiments, and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may make provision

that the King's permission may be granted to the petitioners to beat the drum throughout the kingdom for the purpose of completing their regiments, on the same conditions as permission has been granted them from year to year, to complete the regiments under their command.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to send the above petition to Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' ministers at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and to write to them that their Noble Mightinesses have been casually informed that the customary permission to recruit in Scotland is withheld; that their Noble Mightinesses think that the reasons why difficulties were made before, no longer exist, and that, accordingly, the same liberty as before should now be left to the said Scots officers, or, if necessary, permission for it should be granted; but that their Noble Mightinesses leave it to their discretion to determine what measures should be taken to reach the proposed object.

August 16.—A despatch is received from Mr. van Boetselaer, their High Mightinesses' minister, and Mr. Hop, Ambassador at the Court of the King of Great Britain, written at London on the 12th inst., containing the reply to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 5th inst., taken regarding the petition of the colonels of the Scots regiments in the service of the State, to have the liberty, as before this they have had from year to year, to beat the drum throughout the kingdom for the completion of their several regiments.

No resolution taken thereanent.

Van Boetselaer and Hop to the Council.

(Sept. 23, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with the orders of your Noble Mightinesses, dated August 5th of this year, and the request of some officers of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State who have arrived in this country for enlisting the necessary recruits, we have at every opportunity addressed ourselves here to the ministers, and requested that to those officers, according to ancient custom, permission might

be given to enlist the necessary men, some difficulty having been made about it on account of the rebellion; but the latter having now been sufficiently suppressed, we had hoped to succeed in this, and from the answers given us from time to time by the ministers, we thought we had reason to flatter ourselves therewith, but having found that these answers were dilatory, and at the powerful instigation of the agent who manages here the affairs of the three regiments, we decided to ask for this permission by letter. Wherefore on the $\frac{1st}{12th}$ inst. we presented a memorial to Lord Harrington, whereof a copy accompanies this under Letter A, and at the same time requested to have a favourable reply at the earliest opportunity, as we thought we had reason to flatter ourselves; but the day before yesterday we received a reply to our memorial, wherein our request was as good as refused, as your Noble Mightinesses will see from the accompanying copy under Letter B,[1] which we have thought it necessary to bring to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses.—We remain, with very deep respect, etc.

(Signed) J. P. v. Boetselaer.
H. Hop.

London, 23rd September 1746.

Annexa to Sept. 23, 1746.

Copy.

Litt. A.

Milord,—Les Régiments Ecossois au service de Leurs Hautes Puissances ont eu de tout tems la permission de faire leurs recrues dans ces Royaumes, leur accordant pour cet effet les mêmes ordres qu'aux troupes de Sa Majesté mais à cause de la rebellion on a fait difficulté dans l'office de Guerre de leur délivrer ces ordres, ayant été défendu par Messieurs les Secrétaires d'Etat d'accorder telle permission pour la cause surdite, mais cette malheureuse rebellion étant présentement terminée, les soussignés prenent la liberté de prier votre Ex cellence de vouloir employer ses bons offices pour que cette défense soit levée et que le secrétaire de guerre aye la liberté

[1] *Litt.* B not found.

de délivrer les ordres de Sa Majesté pour faire les recrues pour les susdits régiments, de la manière que cela s'est pratiquée ci-devant.

(S.) J. P. v. Boetselaer.
H. Hop.

Fait à Londres ce $\frac{1}{12}$ Septembre 1746.

Resolutions of Council of State.

September 28.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van den Boetselaer, their High Mightinesses minister, and Hop, their High Mightinesses envoy-extraordinary at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, written in London on the 23rd inst., wherein they intimate the efforts they have made to obtain the permission for the Scottish officers to recruit, and the refusal of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain to grant it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to give notice of it to the colonels or commanding officers of the regiments of Colyear, of Stuart, and of the second battalion of Majoribanks, for their information; and, at the same time, to write back to Messrs. van den Boetselaer and Hop, that their Noble Mightinesses are very far from wishing the recruiting for the Scots regiments in their service to serve the purpose of letting any of the rebellious subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain escape the lawful proceedings which are taken against them; but they also see that no such advantage can be taken of the recruiting for the troops of the State, inasmuch as no man can or may be enlisted unless he has previously been presented to the Justice of the Peace of the place; and thereby, thus, it can be prevented that any rebels are engaged for the service of the State; and if yet it may be thought that by the said means sufficient provision is not made against the enlisting of rebels, such other precautions could be taken and put into action as should be deemed suitable to prevent it. That, accordingly, they, the ministers, for these and other reasons, which their sagacity will suggest to them, must please insist on having the required permission for the recruiting accorded to the officers of the Scottish regiments now, as it has always been granted, without the least hesitation. And that no step may be taken whereby the said regiments could be made to

dwindle away and become useless to the State, contrary to what has always been granted by His Majesty and his predecessors.

(Oct. 7, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have received your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of September 28th, 1746, and was thereby informed of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain's negative reply about our recruiting. Therefore I take the liberty to ask your Noble Mightinesses whether I shall let the officers who are in Scotland remain there or cause them to return.

In expectation of your Noble Mightinesses' orders, I have the honour to remain, with the utmost esteem and deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc. (Signed) Ja. Gordon.

In the camp at Hasling, October 7th, 1746.

(Oct. 7, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—We find ourselves honoured with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of September 28th last, taken regarding our former most humble missive of the 23rd of that month, with reference to the permission for the Scots officers to recruit in Scotland for completing their respective regiments.

We have anew been making the necessary representations to the ministers; but repeatedly we have met with difficulties. Lord Harrington, however, has promised us to bring this matter again before the king, and to let us know His Majesty's decision.

We foresee, however, that although the decision be satisfactory, the matter will be protracted, because the advice of the Scots lords about it must first be obtained.

We have the honour to be, with all due respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc.

(Signed) J. P. v. Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, October 7th, 1746.

Resolutions of Council of State.

October 10.—A despatch is received from Jan Gordon, colonel-commandant of the Scots regiment of General Colyear, written in the camp at Hallingen on the 7th inst., whereby he requests to be informed of their Noble Mightinesses' orders,

whether he must, notwithstanding the refusal of the king of England with reference to their recruiting, let the officers who are in Scotland remain there or cause them to return.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write in reply to the said colonel, that their Noble Mightinesses have caused further representations to be made by the ministers of the State at the Court of His Majesty the King of England, in order that the recruiting for the Scots regiments might be allowed to proceed; and that, accordingly, he must let the officers who are in Scotland remain there till further orders from their Noble Mightinesses.

October 11.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, minister and ambassador respectively, at the Court of the King of England, written at London on the 7th inst intimating that they, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of September 28th last, have again made representations about the permission for the Scots officers to recruit in Scotland for the reinforcement of their companies, and that they foresee that the affair will drag along, as the advice of the Scottish Peers must be taken about it.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

November 15.— . . . Further, as His Royal Majesty of Great Britain has not yet granted the permission for the Scots officers to recruit for their companies, it is also resolved and decided that the orders for them to recruit shall remain in force till the above permission shall have been accorded by His Royal Majesty, and their High Mightinesses be informed by letter of the difficulty which His Majesty made about the said recruiting; and their High Mightinesses be requested to add their representations to those of this Council, in order that the long-requested permission for the recruiting for the said regiments may finally be accorded; and their High Mightinesses are referred to the register of letters and advices for fuller informatien. And that, in order to enable the officers of the Scots regiments above named to retrieve a part of the loss incurred, the clerks of the Union's treasury shall be authorised, as hereby they are authorised, to make up the account for the eight officers of the said Scots regiment of the 'douceur' for the

half, whereof notice shall be given to the colonels or commanding officers of the said regiments, with orders to repair the loss suffered as much as possible.

(Nov. 29, 1746. Rec. Dec. 5.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—On our repeated representations for permission to recruit in this kingdom for the three Scots regiments in the service of the State, Lord Chesterfield informed us this morning that the said permission had been granted by His Majesty, but on this condition: that, when the said recruiting shall have taken place, an officer to be chosen by the Earl of Albemarle, at present commandant and chief of His Majesty's troops in Scotland, should visit the recruits to see if there are any among them who have taken part in the last rebellion.

We shall as soon as possible inform the agent of the Scots Brigade here about it, in order that he may obtain the necessary orders for the purpose from the War Office.

We remain, with all due reverence, Noble, etc.

(Signed) van Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, November 29th, 1746.

Resolutions of Council of State.

December 5.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses ministers at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, written at London on the 27th ultimo [Nov.], bearing in effect that, on their repeated representations regarding the permission to recruit in that kingdom for the three Scottish regiments in the service of the State, Lord Chesterfield informed them that morning that the said permission had been accorded by His Majesty, with this restriction only: that, when the said recruiting should be finished, an officer to be chosen by the Earl of Albemarle, at present commandant and chief of His Majesty's troops in Scotland, should inspect the recruits to see if there were any among them who had participated in the last rebellion.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to inform the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scottish regiments in the service of the State about this, for their

information and guidance. That, further, their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 20th of last month, October, containing an order to the regiments, which composed the garrison of Doornijk, to have their numbers completed, and which was kept back as far as the battalion of Marjoribanks was concerned, shall now be despatched. That also their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of November 15th and 25th (containing an order to the regiments which had been in the field to have their numbers completed) shall be sent to the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment of Colyear, of the second battalion of Stuart, and of the second battalion of Marjoribanks; and the clerks of the Union's treasury shall be authorised, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 15th November last, to make up the other half of the 'douceur'-money for the said four Scottish battalions.

December 8.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of the 3rd inst., whereby there is sent to the Council for their information a despatch of Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses minister plenipotentiary and ambassador-Extraordinary at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 29th ultimo, addressed to Recorder Fagel, notifying that, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 19th of the same month, taken with respect to the recruiting of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State, they had addressed themselves to Lord Chesterfield, who had assured them that morning that he would write by that day's post to Lord Sandwich that His Majesty had granted the required permission for the said recruiting; only with the restriction that, when it shall be completed, Lord Albemarle, who had the chief command of the troops in Scotland, should appoint a reliable officer to inspect the new recruits, and to see if there were any among them who had participated in the last rebellion.

December 12.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' ministers, etc., written at London on the 6th inst., whereby they send the copy of a proposed regulation or order for the enlisting of the necessary recruits for the Scots regiments in the service of the State, in order that their Noble Mightinesses might issue the necessary orders concerning them.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the said despatch and enclosure in the hands of Messrs. van Wassenaer, Verelst, van Haren, Treasurer-General van der Does, and Secretary van der Hoop for examination and report.

December 13.—The report is heard of Messrs. van Wassenaer, Verelst, van Haren, Treasurer-General van der Does, and Secretary van der Hoop, who, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of yesterday have examined the proposed regulations or orders, which should be given to the officers of the three Scottish regiments in the service of the State, for their guidance when recruiting in Scotland for the four regiments, by Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' ministers at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, sent over by despatch of the 6th inst., and who have been in conference about it with the Earl of Sandwich, minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty above-mentioned.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scottish regiments in the service of the country, in case they have not yet, in accordance with the resolution taken by their Noble Mightinesses on the 5th inst., sent the necessary officers to Scotland to recruit, that they must still do so; but that the officers, both those already sent and those still to be sent, must be provided with an order from the king, signed by His Majesty and the Secretary of War, as has been the practice hitherto. And, besides, they must have a written order signed by the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, which order must expressly state that the officers have been sent to enlist a certain number of recruits to complete the several regiments, mentioning also the exact number of the recruits, as far as possible. That the officers sent to recruit, on their arrival in Scotland, must show the said order to the officers commanding the troops of His Majesty in the places where they shall arrive, and give a copy of it to be shown to the general on behalf of His Majesty and the chief commanding in Scotland, in order to obtain from him permission to recruit; informing also the commanding officer of His

Majesty's troops there of the places where they intend to enlist troops, whereafter they will be free to make a beginning with the recruiting while the required permission from the general and chief is waited for, without, however, being at liberty to transport the recruits over the sea, until they shall have received the said permission from the general and chief. And those who shall have transgressed the said order shall be punished as transgressors of the laws of the kingdom. And, furthermore, none of those who took part in the last rebellion may be enlisted; wherefore they must obtain certificates from the magistrates and from the ministers of the places and parishes where the recruits have been enlisted, to prove that the recruits have taken no part in the rebellion. That the officers, having enlisted the necessary recruits, shall give to the officer commanding the troops of His Majesty in the place where they may be exact lists of the recruits, with their names, and with the names of the parishes and towns where they have engaged them, as well as the names of the magistrates and of the ministers who have given the certificates. That the said officers, before making the recruits embark, must request the necessary permission to do so of the general and chief commanding the troops of His Majesty in Scotland, who will authorise an officer to review the recruits according to the above-mentioned lists; and the officers shall not be permitted to embark their soldiers before the review has taken place. That the recruits must be gathered at Leith and Inverness, to be embarked there, unless Messrs. van den Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' ministers at the Court of His Royal Majesty, should issue any further orders about the two places, according to which orders the said officers shall be bound to act; and those who will be found to have contravened the above-mentioned orders shall be corrected and punished according to the exigency of affairs. And notice hereof shall be given by extract to Messrs. van den Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' ministers at the Court of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and they shall be written to that their Noble Mightinesses have made no actual alteration in the proposal sent by them, except that two places have been substituted for one mentioned in the said proposal,

where recruits must be collected: that this has been done to lighten somewhat the expenses which the officers must incur by bringing the recruits from far and wide to those places. That they flatter themselves that this will occasion no difficulty, His Majesty's intention being only to take precautions at this time that no rebels should be enlisted in the Scots Brigade, and it will certainly have the effect of saving the officers some trouble; but if, however, one place must absolutely be adhered to, they, the ministers, are requested, in that case, to inform the agent of the Scots Brigade about it, in order that he, in turn, may inform the officers who are recruiting; also that notice hereof be given to the said Earl of Sandwich, with the request to support their Noble Mightinesses' wishes by his good offices.

(Dec. 19, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 26th, 1738, I have the honour of sending herewith to your Noble Mightinesses a list of the officers destined for the first and second battalions of the regiment of General Colyear, among whom are included the officers who are already in Scotland and those who daily prepare to depart thither, with precise orders to take their directions from the contents of your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of December 13th, 1746. Hoping herewith to have complied with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution, I remain, with all esteem and deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) G. Nicolson.

Maestricht, December 19th, 1746.

List of the names of the officers of the regiment of General Colyear who have been appointed for the recruiting next year, 1747.

(*First Battalion*) *Eerste Battailon.*

(Capt.) Capiteyn John Mackenzie.
Capiteyn James Lockhart.
(Lieut.) Luytenant John Balneaves.
Luytenant Francois Maclean.
(Ensign) Vendr. Walter Riddel.

Vendr. George Ross.
Vendr. John Ferguson.[1]

(*Second Battalion*) *Voor het Tweede Battailon.*
Capiteyn James Dundas.
Capiteyn James Macguffog.
Capiteyn Charles Halkett.
Capiteyn David Graham.
Luytenant James Cuningham.
Luyt. Alexandre Hume.
Luyt. David Hupburn.
Luyt. Mongo Graham.
Vendrig Mackenzie.
Vendrig Campbell.
Vendrig John Macghie.
Vendrig Rob. Mackenzie.
Vendrig William Hirling. [Stirling?]

Maestricht, den 19, x. bre 1746.

(Signed) G. Nicolson.

(Dec. 20, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—We have the honour hereby to complain of ['accuseeren'][2] your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 13th inst., taken with reference to the recruiting for the three Scots regiments in the service of the States. In obedience to the said resolution, we have spoken to the ministers of this Court of the contents thereof, and Lord Chesterfield informed us this morning that His Majesty agreed to the proposal, and the few changes made with respect thereto by your Noble Mightinesses, and that to-day an order would be despatched to the general and chief commanding in Scotland, that he might act in accordance therewith.—We are, with all due respect,

---

[1] John Ferguson, grandson of Walter Ferguson, sixth son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, and grand-nephew of Major-General James Ferguson of Balmakelly, died a lieutenant in Brigadier Halkett's regiment (Colyear's) in 1751. (See p. 23).

[2] Perhaps a word like 'accueilleeren' = receive or 'acquireeren' should be read here. 'Accuseeren' scarcely gives sense.—Translator's Note.

Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' very obedient servants, (Signed) Van Boetselaer, H. Hop.

London, December 20th, 1746.

Resolutions of Council of State.

December 27.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister and envoy-extraordinary respectively, at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 20th inst., intimating that Lord Chesterfield had informed them that morning that His Majesty agreed to the proposal and the few alterations made by their Noble Mightinesses about the recruiting of the Scots regiments. And, at the same time, Secretary van der Hoop communicates a missive of Mr. van Boetselaer, written at London on the 23rd inst., wherein he notifies that His Majesty has consented that Aberdeen should be made a third rendezvous, and that the necessary orders for that purpose have been sent to Lord Albemarle, and that he with Mr. Hop will arrange to have the Scottish officers, who are or are expected there, informed of it. After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to inform the colonels of the Scots regiments, in the service of the State, about it by an extract hereof for their information.

(Dec. 30, 1746. Rec. Jan. 3, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—Last Tuesday the agent who manages here the affairs of the Scottish regiments in the service of the State came to one of us and showed us several letters from officers of the said regiments, who are at present in Scotland, wherein they point out that by the regulation which has been made it is required that all recruits whom they enlist must be provided with a certificate from the minister of the place from which the recruits come, stating that they were not implicated in the rebellion; that, if that article should continue in force, it would be impossible for them to recruit, in the first place, because the men whom they engage are often very far from their birthplace, and in the second place, because the ministers refuse to grant that certificate, being willing to give it only for matters concerning the church.

Whereupon one of us made representations to Lord Chester-

field, who brought those inconveniences to His Majesty's notice; whereupon His Majesty found fit to command that the officers might be satisfied with a certificate from the magistrate of the place where the recruits are enlisted, as has been the practice hitherto. For which object the necessary orders have been sent to the general and chief in Scotland, of which orders a copy having been given us, we have the honour of sending a copy thereof herewith, and have also given a copy thereof to the agent in order that he may inform the officers about it, for them to conform thereto.—We remain, with deep respect, etc.

(Signed) J. P. van Boetselaer.
H. Hop.

London, December 30th, 1746.

Annexa.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Albemarle. (Dec. 16, 1746.)

The Dutch officers, who are employed to enlist men in Scotland for recruiting the Scottish regiments in the service of the States-General, having represented to Mr. Hop that great difficulties arise from that article of the regulations, lately established by His Majesty's order, by which certificates are required to be given by the ministers of the respective parishes, to which the men belong; and desiring that the certificates of the magistrates only of the places where they are enlisted may be taken as formerly, I am commanded to acquaint your Lordships with His Majesty's pleasure, that you should acquaint the Dutch officers that the certificates of the magistrates of the places where the men shall be enlisted will be sufficient, and that you have His Majesty's orders to allow the same accordingly.

Resolutions of Council of State.

January 3, 1747.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetselaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister-plenipotentiary and ambassador respectively at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 30th of last month, notify-

ing that last Tuesday, December 27th, 1746, the agent who manages there the affairs of the Scottish regiments in the service of the State came to one of them (Messrs. Boetselaer and Hop), and exhibited to them several letters of officers of the above regiments, who are at present in Scotland, wherein they show that the regulation which has been framed requires that all recruits whom they enlist must be provided with a certificate from the minister of the place where the recruits come from, stating that they took no part in the rebellion. That, if that article should remain in force, it would be impossible for them to recruit, firstly, because the men whom they accept are often very far from their birthplace ; and, secondly, because the ministers refuse to give that certificate, consenting to give it only with regard to what concerns church affairs. Whereupon one of them, the said Messrs. Boetselaer and Hop, made representations, and informed His Majesty of those inconveniences; whereupon His Majesty decided to order that the officers might be satisfied with a certificate from the magistrate of the place where the recruits are accepted, as has been the practice hitherto. Wherefore the necessary orders have been sent to the general and chief in Scotland, of which orders a copy having been given to them, they send it with their despatch; and he has also given a copy thereof to the agent, in order that he may inform the officers about it for their guidance.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to inform the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scottish regiments in the service of the State about it, for their instruction.

III

RESOLUTIONS, REPORTS, REQUESTS, ETC.

1743-1749

Resolutions of States-General.

1743, *March* 2.—A letter is received from Colonel Mackay, written at Menin on the 27th ultimo, informing their High Mightinesses that Lieutenant-General van Echten, after having first entrusted the command to him, had departed on the 25th of that month.

No resolution is taken anent this.

May 10.—A letter is received from Colonel Mackay, written at Ath on the 8th inst., informing their High Mightinesses that the regiment under his command had entered there on the 6th inst., and that the regiment of His Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, on the date of the above letter, had marched out of the town.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

(Oct. 1, 1743.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 3rd inst., Colonel Becker proceeded to Brussels, and there complained to the Count of Konigsegg Erps, that in the country, as well as in the towns, instead of apprehending them, the farmers so facilitated the desertion of the soldiers, who had deserted from the troops of your High Mightinesses, by purchasing their uniforms, arms, and by showing them the roads by taking which they would not be pursued; adding further that very many deserters were sojourning at Brussels. Thereupon the Count of Konigsegg immediately despatched a written order to the commander of that city to apprehend all the deserters who should be pointed out by the said Colonel Becker; whereby

two deserters were there by night taken from their beds, namely, one belonging to the regiment of Bronckhorst, and the other to that of Randwijck, who were both yesterday punished with the bullet, so that death followed. I do not doubt, Noble Mightinesses, that this example will in the future prevent the great desertion, of which we have already had experience since these two were apprehended; and also many who had deserted, and especially the Brusselians, have rejoined their regiments, and others are on the point of doing so, as I have already written about it. Furthermore, the said colonel has requested the said Count of Konigsegg to be pleased to order the farmers in the province of Namur—who we have proved bought the uniforms and arms of our deserters—to pay immediately the fines put upon it; and to be so kind as to renew and despatch the orders about apprehending deserters. The result has been that the Count aforesaid has sent this order to the Provincial Court of this place, and instructed the Attorney-General without delay to see to it that the forfeited fines are paid to the garrison here, in accordance with the proclamations issued about it. Further, Colonel Becker expressed it as his opinion that it was not just that, inasmuch as the military officers in the service of Her Hungarian Majesty were exempt from barrier-money along the causeways or paved roads, that the officers in the service of the State should pay it; to which the said count replied that he would despatch the necessary orders about it, adding that the request was grounded on good reasons. The aforesaid colonel says that he cannot thank him enough for the friendly and cordial disposition which the count showed about all this; to which I have still to add that I do not doubt but that your Noble Mightinesses will also be pleased with the conduct of Colonel Becker in this matter, so closely affecting the interests of the troops of this State, inasmuch as he has set to work with the utmost care and application.—I remain, with deepest respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc.

W. P. Colyear.

Namur, September 29th, 1743.

P.S.—When this letter was finished, and on the point of

being despatched, I had the honour of receiving your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 27th inst., with reference to which, owing to the shortness of time, I am compelled to refer you to what has already been mentioned above.

[The following quaint petition appears among the Scots Brigade transcripts, though its relation to the Brigade is not apparent]:

(January 2nd, 1744.)

Request with a proper respect to the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

The four pavers of the court wish, as in all previous years, your High Mightinesses every conceivable good wish: good fortune and prosperity in soul and body in this New Year and many following years, both in your dear persons, families, and your important government. And as it is your High Mightinesses' kind custom to favour the petitioners on this occasion each with a present of one ducat for a New Year's gift, therefore the petitioners in this year, 1745, just commenced, again approach your High Mightinesses, humbly requesting that you may be graciously pleased to favour each of the petitioners, now again, with one ducat.

NICOLAES VAN DER STRAATEN.

Resolutions of States-General.

1744, *May* 29.—A letter is received from the Council of State, written here at the Hague on the 28th inst., notifying that on the occasion when the court-martial of the garrison of Ath had addressed the said council, and asked for an explanation of the council's resolution of November 18th, 1726, forbidding the recruiting of soldiers under eighteen years of age, they had taken notice of the case of three soldiers of the Scots regiment of Colonel Mackay, named Nicolas Ros, Alexander Matthison, and Walter Mackleed, all three accused of desertion, and they had found that the first had been condemned to be hung, while the two others had been condemned to be punished with the gauntlets; the said Council of State asking, for reasons set forth in the above-mentioned letter, their High Mightinesses to consider if they could not decide to mitigate and commute the sentence of death passed on the said Ros to a military punishment, that is, with gauntlets, and to write accordingly to the court-martial of the garrison of Ath, that they, instead of with death, must punish the aforesaid Ros with the gauntlets, in a like manner as they have condemned to it Alexander Matthison and Walter Mackleed,

who absented themselves from the garrison at the same time as the said Ros.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the sentence of death passed upon the said Nicolas Ros shall be remitted and mitigated so far that, in place of being punished with the rope, he must suffer a military punishment, *i.e.* with gauntlets, and that the court-martial of the troops of the garrison at Ath shall be instructed by letter to cause the said Ros to be punished in a similar manner as that whereto they have condemned the two others, Matthison and Mackleed.

July 17.—A letter is received from Colonel Villegas, written at Dendermonde on the 1st inst., informing their High Mightinesses of the arrival there of the five companies of their High Mightinesses' regiment, commanded by him, which were detached last year to Menin, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

August 21.—A letter is received from General Colyear, Governor of Namur, written there on the 19th inst., notifying that the desertion among the troops of the State in the garrison at that place having become very common since two or three weeks ago, he had amongst others discovered that five soldiers of the regiment of Major-General Rheede van Outshoorn had at Givet entered the service of the French, and this can be proved by a letter which they had written to the sergeant of their former companies. Whereupon he, the governor, had not delayed to send an officer of the garrison with that letter, besides one from him, the governor himself, to the commander at Givet, and to represent to him that, inasmuch as the convention, made between the King of France and the State about deserters, had not been repealed nor dissolved, he, the governor, expected that the said commander would have them arrested until he, the governor, should send a detachment to fetch them. Whereupon the officer with the said commander had verbally insinuated in a very pressing manner, but he had simply received as answer that at this juncture of affairs he could not do so without writing beforehand about it to the minister, Monsieur d'Argenson; which was only a

pretext, inasmuch as the said deserters would meanwhile be sent away, and no further redress could then be obtained. Governor Colyear also [stated] that in the country, both in Austrian and in Liége territory, the deserters were not detained by the farmers, according to the cartel; with reference to which the necessary remonstrances shall be made at the Court of Brussels as well as that of Liége; hoping that their High Mightinesses will be pleased to confirm his action by their authority and demands.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the foregoing letter shall be placed in the hands of Mr. van Benthem and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, in order along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their honours themselves, to examine and inquire into everything and report here to the meeting.

October 8.—To the meeting is read the petition of C. Halkett, G. de Villegas and D. Mackay, colonels of the Scots Brigade in the service of this country, notifying that they, petitioners, being about at an early date to order the necessary number of officers to Scotland, to recruit and complete the regiments under their command, found themselves in difficulties about their passages to Scotland, inasmuch as, since the disputes which have arisen between England and France, the North Sea was continually beset with privateers, so that it could not be crossed except at the greatest risk; and especially for the officers of the foresaid Brigade, inasmuch as two of the regiments belonged to the corps of the State in the service of the Queen of Hungary, so that if they were brought up by way of Dunkirk or elsewhere they would be considered as hostile forces. The petitioners accordingly request that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant the recruiting officers a frigate for their transport in November next, as happened in the last war, and make arrangements that they can return safely with their recruits next spring.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above petition shall be placed in the hands of the commissioners present here from the several colleges at the

Admiralty, in order that they may give their High Mightinesses their information and advice regarding it.

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—Inasmuch as the regiment of General Colyear will march from here to-morrow to hold the garrison at Namur, and being lieutenant of that regiment and having officiated as military auditor in that garrison, I beg to have instructions from your Noble Mightinesses, in whose hands I must place the inquiries of the garrison and the sentences of court-martials, as there will be no troops of the State in Charleroy. After commending your Noble Mightinesses to the protection of the Most High, I have the honour to remain with very great esteem and humble respect, Noble Mightinesses, etc. (Signed) C. Halkett.

Charleroy, October 25th, 1744.

(Nov. 1, 1744.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I give myself the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that the garrison destined for Namur, consisting of nine battalions, three squadrons forming a regiment of cavalry, one company of artillery, and some miners, also the detachment of the regiment of Cronström which remained here, being all in this place, the several commanding officers have requested me with all humility to represent to your Noble Mightinesses that, inasmuch as the time for furloughs has now arrived, they may be granted to the officers and the soldiers as well, on the ordinary third part [system] for the enlisting of the necessary recruits, as well as for looking after their private and necessary affairs.—I remain with great respect, etc. (Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Namur, November 1st, 1744.

(Dec. 30, 1744. Rec. Jan. 4, 1745.)

Noble Mightinesses,—Inasmuch, owing to the indisposition of Ensign Cuningham, your Noble Mightinesses have found fit and decided to grant him extension of leave till February 1st, 1745, I cannot refrain from pointing out to your Noble Mightinesses in what manner the said ensign left the garrison, and that he in his request has presented falsehoods to your

Noble Mightinesses, by saying therein that he with due leave betook himself to the Hague for discharging his private business; whereas he asked leave of me and the commanding-officer of the regiment under me to go to Bruges to see his brother, which was granted to him, and such was mentioned in the passport I gave him. Yet he was never there, but betook himself direct to the Hague; so that the said ensign has treated me, along with the commanding-officer and his captain, badly, as he knew well that he would not have obtained leave to go to the Hague, as it had already been refused to other ensigns, because there are so few subalterns with the regiment, whether employed for recruiting or lieutenants to 'sollicit'[1] the companies. I ask your Noble Mightinesses to consider if it becomes an officer to ask for leave to go to a certain place and then to betake himself to another, which in certain cases may have very serious consequences, and does not at all accord with strict military discipline.—I remain with very humble respect, etc. (Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Namur, December 30th, 1744.

To the High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

(Feb. 5, 1745.)

Requests to States-General.

The several newly elected Scots captains for levying the twenty-four companies of that nationality in the service of your High Mightinesses respectfully show that they, petitioners, know of no means whereby to reach Scotland safely with their subalterns and under officers, unless your High Mightinesses be so kind as to favour the petitioners with a convoy, or to grant howkers for their conveyance, as your High Mightinesses granted during last war to the Brigade; being reasonably afraid lest, if they depart in Scots ships, they be captured and taken to France, and so be rendered incapable of discharging their duty. Wherefore the petitioners take the liberty to approach your High Mightinesses, humbly

[1] *Solliciteur* (the noun), according to Winkelmann (1783), is one 'who advances money to commanders on [the security of] their yearly salaries'=Fr. *solliciteur militaire*.

requesting [you] to grant convoy to the petitioners, or at least howkers, to bring them with their subalterns and under officers over to Scotland.—Which doing, etc.

(Signed) Willem Smits, as agent.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 5.—To the meeting is read the petition of the several newly elected Scots captains for raising the twenty-four companies of their nationality for the service of their High Mightinesses, requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant them convoy, or at least howkers, to bring them with their subaltern and minor officers to Scotland, as their High Mightinesses allowed the Brigade in the last war.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place a copy of the above petition in the hands of Mr. van Randwijck, and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on naval affairs, in order to inspect and examine it, take into account the considerations and the advice of the commissioners of the colleges of the Admiralty who are present here, and bring in a report of everything here to the meeting.

(Feb. 10, 1745.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that, in accordance with the orders of Lieut.-General van der Duin, the regiment of Colonel Mackay marched, on the the 9th inst., from the garrison here to Doornick. . . . . —Noble Mightinesses, etc.

(Signed) Wilhelm L. van Hessen, Phillipsthal.

Mons, February 10th, 1745.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 10.—A letter is received from the Council of State, written there at the Hague on the 9th inst., notifying that the captains of eight new companies about to be raised, which are to be attached to the regiment of General Colyear, had chosen for their rendezvous the town of Bois-le-Duc; those of the eight companies which are to be attached to the regiment of Colonel de Villegas had chosen Breda; and those of the eight companies which are to be attached to the regiment of Mackay had chosen Bergen-op-Zoom as their rendezvous. And as they deem it useful that some old men of the

regiments to which the new are to be attached should be present at the several rendezvous, they ask their High Mightinesses to consider if they could not resolve to send two companies of Colyear's regiment, [which is] in garrison at Namur and at Charleroy, to Bois-le-Duc, two companies of Villegas from Sluys to Breda, and two companies of Mackay from Doornick to Bergen-op-Zoom, and let them remain in garrison there till further orders.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to despatch three patents in the usual form, one for two companies of the regiment of Colyear to leave the garrison of Namur and Charleroy for Bois-le-Duc, one for two companies of Villegas to leave Sluys in Flanders for Breda, and one for two companies of Mackay to leave Doornick for Bergen-op-Zoom, in order to remain in garrison there till further orders.

To their High Mightinesses, Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

(Feb. 13, 1745.)

Requests to States-General.

David Graeme, captain of a new company of Scots to be acquired for the regiment of General (*Graaf van*) Colyear, with all obedience showeth that he, petitioner, in accordance with the capitulation, must deliver his company here in the month of May next, and he, petitioner, having learned that your High Mightinesses are again to appoint Majors de Brigade in the corps of auxiliary troops of the State, which will be employed in the field in the next campaigns; therefore he, petitioner, approaches your High Mightinesses, very humbly requesting that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to appoint him, petitioner, Major de Brigade in the said corps; and he, if the troops should take the field before the petitioner's return, will arrange that till that time the office shall be undertaken by another competent and qualified officer.—Which doing, etc.

(Signed) Quir. Dannenberg.

(Feb. 14, 1745.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I give myself, with the humblest respect, the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that Colonel de Villegas of the Scots regiment, lying in garrison

here, has shown me a petition of the newly-appointed captains of the aforesaid regiment, in whose appointment of February 8th, 1745, it is laid down, among other things, that the commander of the said regiment is authorised to allow each captain to take two sergeants to assist the recruiting, unless he (the colonel, or commanding officer), or the captains of the companies whose sergeants would be taken, had reasons against it, of which in that case they must inform your High Mightinesses within eight days after the reception of this. The reasons against it I am indeed assured are but too abundant; but I shall not enter into details about them, because they concern chiefly the regiment, and I doubt not they will be humbly submitted to your Noble Mightinesses by the said Colonel Villegas. But as far as concerns the garrison, and me in particular, I hope that your Noble Mightinesses may not be angry that I take the liberty, with the utmost respect, of pointing out to your Noble Mightinesses that it is a perfect impossibility; for the two sergeants for each captain make in all sixteen sergeants; besides, there are already two in Scotland recruiting—that makes eighteen; and in such an unhealthy place as Sluys it seldom happens that there are not about six ill and unfit for service, so that only one-third of the three-thirds would remain. And if this were to occur, not only could the guards never be relieved, but they would not even be able to perform all that is daily to be done in the garrison; and it is possible that from [here] there may [have to] be occupied Ijsendijk, and, from all appearance, in time the battery in Cadzand on the Swin, the redoubt on the Aardenburg harbour, and the redoubt at Bakkers on the Passegeule, which is almost impossible with only two regiments which are here, although none of the sergeants were wanting. At present I have several posts through the vast extent of the fortifications occupied by corporals, where absolutely efficient sergeants ought to be, because the regiments cannot provide them without making them keep guard beyond the proper time; of which fact the three who presented the petition, from all appearances, could easily have been persuaded, since they did not dare to put it in their petition; but, as it appears to me, verbally demonstrated and requested [it] of your Noble

Mightinesses, since it is only conditionally inserted in the [letters of] appointment. And I doubt not but that these aforesaid reasons, and those of Colonel Villegas, will prove to your Noble Mightinesses the impossibility of missing those sergeants from the garrison and the said regiment. I hope, furthermore, [your N. M.] will condescend to be so kind as no further to deprive this garrison of men or occupation (since the rumour is current here that the regiment of Brigadier Evertsen would receive orders to march from here to Zeeland), without sending another regiment in its place, since this garrison and the wide extent of its fortifications and outposts cannot possibly be occupied by one regiment, especially in the bad season, when always here the half of the garrison (God restore it!) lies ill in bed, and of which I in this year have also had a double portion, and am not yet recovered, and possibly never shall recover, as my legs are so fearfully swollen that I can hardly move a foot. I hope that your Noble Mightinesses will graciously condescend to pardon this liberty which I have taken.—I give myself the honour of signing myself, with the utmost respect, etc. (Signed) J. Dibbets.

Sluys, in Flanders, February 14th, 1745.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 15.—On the petitions of Dun. Maclester, captain-lieutenant of the Scots regiment of Colonel Mackay; of Alexander Gray, lieutenant in the regiment of Colonel de Villegas, and of Alexander Livingstone, captain-lieutenant of the same regiment, asking, after stating their reasons, for leave, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to refuse the requests made in the petitions.

February 15.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses, of the 10th inst., whereby were sent to the council the patents [orders] for two Scots companies of de Villegas to march from Sluys in Flanders to Breda; for two companies and the surplus men of the ten other companies of the Scots regiment of Colyear to march from Namur and Charleroy, and two companies and the surplus men of the ten other companies of Mackay, to march from Doornik to Bergen-op-Zoom.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write on the 'patent' of the two companies of Villegas that they will be fetched in ships, the commissioner of the country's troopships, van der Haar, being ordered to press into service and to send the necessary ships to Sluys in Flanders; that the said patent shall be sent to the Governor, and in his absence to the commanding officer of Sluys in Flanders, with instructions to order two companies of the said regiment, which the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment shall mention to him, to embark; and to give the patent to the officer who will lead the said two companies, first withdrawing from Ijsendijk the men of the said two companies who may have been detached thither; to write to Lieutenant-General van der Duyn, commanding the auxiliary troops of the State in the Austrian Netherlands, that he must ask from the Court of Brussels a route for two companies and the surplus men of the ten other companies of the Scots regiment of General Colyear, in garrison at Namur and at Charleroy, to march to Bois-le-Duc; also for the two companies and the surplus men of the ten other companies of the regiment of Scots of Mackay, to march from Doornik to Bergen-op-Zoom; and to send the said routes to their Noble Mightinesses, in order that thereafter the final orders may be given for the said companies and remaining men. Further [it is resolved] to write to the colonels or commanding officers of the Scots regiments of Colyear, Villegas, and Mackay, that their Noble Mightinesses have deemed it necessary to detach two companies of the said regiments, to form, with the eight new companies which are to be levied, the second battalion in each of the said regiments; and that their Noble Mightinesses have added thereto the surplus men of the ten other companies of the regiments of Colyear and of Mackay, which are destined for the field, because those two regiments should not be divided into three portions; that, accordingly, their Noble Mightinesses leave it to them to choose the two companies which must be added to the second battalion, and they shall march in the order which shall be specified, when the lieutenant-colonel of each regiment must be added to it, to form the new battalion.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 17.—A letter is received from General-Major Brakel, commander of the town of Doornik, written there on the 13th inst., informing their High Mightinesses thereby that the Scots regiment of Colonel Mackay, twelve companies strong, having marched from Mons on the 9th, had come into garrison at Doornick on Wednesday, February 10th, and that there had also arrived there the officers and servants of the artillery destined for that place, that meanwhile the detachment of the company of Captain Steffens, which had to go to Mons were awaiting their orders to march.

No resolution is taken hereupon.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 17.—A missive is received from the commanding officer of the garrison at Sluys in Flanders, written there on the 19th inst., in which he sets forth the reasons why he thinks that it will be detrimental to the garrison, that two sergeants of the regiment of Colonel de Villegas in garrison there should be given to each captain of the new Scots companies which are to be formed to assist in the recruiting.

The above missive is accepted for notification.

(Feb. 23, 1745.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses, Sirs,—I take, with all humble respect, the liberty of informing your Noble Mightinesses that on last Sunday, February 21st, 1745, there returned here from Yssendijke the detachment of Brigadier Evertsen's and the ten men of two companies of Scots, namely, five of the company of Lieutenant-Colonel Steuard, and five of the company of Captain Nisbet, who were appointed by Colonel Villegas to march to Breda; also that yesterday, the 22nd inst., Captain Geelink of the artillery arrived by himself, but no other men as yet; also one of the ships which are to fetch the regiment of Evertsen and the two companies of Scots has arrived here, and the other is daily expected.

How I shall manage to occupy such widely-extended fortifications, and how the work on those fortifications will continue with the ten remaining companies of Scots, especially in the sick season, that I present, with all humility, to the consideration of your Noble Mightinesses. I for myself must say, to my regret, that it appears to me impossible.

Further recommending myself, etc., Noble Mightinesses,

(Signed) J. Dibbets.

Sluys in Flanders, February 23rd, 1745.

P.S.—This letter having been written yesterday, as the post-day to-day fell on the day of prayer, since then all the necessary ships for fetching the regiments of Evertsen and the two companies of Scots have arrived.

Resolutions of Council of State.

April 2.—A letter is received from Colonel de Villegas, written at Sluys in Flanders on the 31st ultimo (Monday), bearing that he, having served for thirty-seven years in the regiment, has seen that in the instructions for the officers sent to Scotland it has been forbidden to enlist Irishmen, because experience has shown that they have become unfaithful and deserted to the French. That he has been informed that an officer of his regiment had requested letters of recommendation to Ireland [four or five] to [for ?] an English officer, and he fearing that others may follow this example, and the new company may consist of Irishmen rather than Scots, requests that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to order him in their name again to warn the new captain, asking them further to consider if this battalion, not being destined for the field, he himself ought, as the nearest to it, to be present at the formation of the second battalion, and only after its formation to appoint a lieutenant-colonel to it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to authorise the said colonel to write to the officers of the regiment commanded by him to enlist no Irishmen in their companies; also to write back to the said colonel that their Noble Mightinesses have ordered the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to form the new battalion, and still adhere to this.

Resolutions of States-General.

May 7.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of the town of Namur, written there on the 5th inst., notifying that, as a privilege and from all times, the magistrates of Namur having had the keys of the town in their keeping, at the house of their chief,[1] known as 'le grand-majeur,' [that] the custom had been observed up to this time, and that they were daily invited to open and shut the gate, and in other cases by

[1] Opperhoofd.

those who commanded the garrison there and to whom the security of the place had been entrusted, and that never was there the least difficulty made about it, but that at this juncture of affairs the keys might be needed at any time of the night to send out some men or admit them; he, the governor, asking their High Mightinesses, for these and other reasons set forth more fully in the above letter, to consider if it may not please their High Mightinesses to decide to make representations about it to the Court at Brussels, in order that the keys of that fortress may be given into his, the governor's, hands only, in these dangerous times.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the foregoing letter shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Wecke and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on affairs of the Barrier, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, to inspect and examine everything, and bring up a report of it all here to this meeting.

Resolutions of Council of State.

July 2.—The petition is read of Donald Mackay, captain of a new company in the infantry regiment of Colonel Villegas, in the service of the State of the United Netherlands, showing that he, petitioner, with the company of Scots formed by him, having set out on the march on April 21st last, on arrival at Breda on May 29th the said company was mustered there and approved of; that some days later he was asked by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, on the order of the said Colonel Villegas, to declare on the oath taken to the country if he had any Irishmen in his company, and replied that he had six, but not Roman Catholics, who had lived long in Scotland and were enlisted as Scots. That, thereupon, the said lieutenant-colonel told him, petitioner, that according to a resolution of their Noble Mightinesses, dated April 2nd last, no Irishmen might be enlisted. That the petitioner had neither directly nor indirectly heard of the said resolution, and was of opinion that it could not interfere with him, as the said soldiers were not Roman Catholics, and had been enlisted in Scotland as Scotsmen, as in almost all the Scots regiments, when the petitioner had not the least knowledge of the said resolution, which he

trusts will not prove so very prejudicial to him that the said soldiers, having already been inspected and passed, five of them having even been chosen grenadiers, must again be mustered. To which should be added that the petitioner then, in addition to the loss of the bounty-money and other expenses incurred, would have to give nine guilders to each of them for travelling expenses, without having been able to foresee this loss; and requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to exempt the petitioner from the said resolution of April 2nd last, as far as concerns the said six men, and to permit him, petitioner, to retain them in his company.

After discussion thereanent, and taking into consideration that the intention of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of April 2nd is not that in Scotland there may not be enlisted as soldiers those who are of Irish descent or birth and have lived in Scotland a year and a day, it is resolved and decided to permit the said captain, as hereby he is permitted, to retain the aforesaid six men in his company, whereof notice shall be given by an extract herefrom to the said Colonel de Villegas for his information; and to add that their Noble Mightinesses do not misprize the attention which he has given to the observance of their Noble Mightinesses' commands; but that as their intentions do not go so far as he has thought, they must inform him thereof.

Resolutions of States-General.

July 21.—A letter is received from Major Balfour, in command at Ijsendijk, written there on the 16th inst., notifying that having been informed on good authority that that afternoon there had been at Watervliet a colonel of the French troops with two hundred men, cavalry, and a hundred Pandours,[1] who had left that place for St. Lauwerens, he had deemed it his duty to inform their High Mightinesses thereof, and at the same time to announce that, in case the French should undertake any operations in the said place or country, he was incapable of making defence, having no more than fifty men in garrison, a detachment of the regiment of Colonel de Villegas, of whom scarcely thirty men were able to engage in active operations. The said Major Balfour requesting that

[1] Pandours proper were the Hungarian light cavalry. Probably the word here is used as equivalent to hussars.

it may please their High Mightinesses to send some more companies into garrison thither, in order that he may be placed in a position to discharge his duty.

After discussion thereanent, and the report having been heard of Mr. van Heeckeren tot den Brantzenborgh and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State have examined the above letter, while the meeting was yet in progress, it is resolved and decided to send a copy of the aforesaid letter to Lieutenant-General Dibbetz, commanding, in absence of the governor, the garrison at Sluys in Flanders, for his information, and with orders, according to the proportion of the strength of the garrison commanded by him, to detach to Ijsendijcke so many additional officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers as he may deem necessary.

(Sept. 20, 1745.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In obedience to your Noble Mightinesses' decision, dated 9th inst. (Sept.), arrived at regarding the petition of Robert Johnstone, captain of a newly created Scots company in the regiment under my command, claiming that he should be allowed to take precedence of Charles Lyon, also captain of a new company, and requesting, in the manner and for the reasons therein stated, to have that rank maintained, the undersigned has the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that it is true that the petitioner was, on April 14th, 1742, appointed ensign at the same time as, and together with, the said Lyon, but it is well known that, in virtue of that appointment, Lyon was entitled to precedence before him, petitioner, as Lyon had served, not some time (as petitioner alleges in his petition), but four years longer than he as cadet. And in respect of that longer service, with respect be it said, precedence is still due to Lyon, considering that the change, which the petitioner in his request positively affirms to have taken place regarding the person of Lyon, can nowise be considered a change, and (subject to correction) is indeed no change, and the undersigned trusts that he will clearly prove this to your Noble Mightinesses;

wherefore your Noble Mightinesses are requested to notice that Lyon had served as cadet some years after [? before] the other in the regiment of the undersigned; but that their Noble Mightinesses, the Commissioned Councillors, on April 14th, 1742, resolved to appoint him ensign in the regiment of Colonel de Villegas, in the company of Captain Clephane; and as he was eager to be in the regiment, in which he had served so long as cadet, he soon, with several others who had also been appointed ensigns at that time, and were desirous of being transferred, addressed himself by petition to their Noble Mightinesses above-mentioned. And it was decided, by resolution dated May 2nd, 1742 (of which an authentic copy accompanies this), that he, Lyon, instead of ensign under Clephane, should be ensign in the company of Captain Grahame, in the regiment of the undersigned's predecessor, just as the two other ensigns mentioned in the above resolution were allotted places in accordance with the said resolution. And inasmuch as the undersigned [thinks] that this can be considered no change, but a simple transference, the more as the said resolution itself stipulated that he, Lyon, shall discharge the duties of ensign, instead of in the company of Captain Clephane, in the company of Captain Grahame; and, besides, in favour of Lyon, there is the fact that he, as little as the two other ensigns named in the said resolution, was never presented in his regiment, to which their first commission referred, as ensign, and accordingly—respectfully be it said—it is trusted that he, Lyon, must have and retain his rank, which he obtained in virtue of his commission of the 14th April 1742. And as the resolution of their Noble Mightinesses, the Commissioned Councillors, of February 9th, 1737, accompanying the said petition, only relates to positive changes, and therefore in no wise applies to the case, wherefore Lieutenant-General de Gadelliere, commandant of this garrison, in consideration of all this, in July last, resolved and ordained that Lyon was entitled to precedence before the petitioner and must have it—which he silently passes over in his petition; and about which point, viz. of precedence, when they were both still ensigns, there were repeated controversies, which were formerly decided *pro* and *contra* by the predecessor

of the undersigned.—The undersigned, trusting that hereby he has complied with your Noble Mightinesses' commands, remains with due respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) Alex. Marjoribanks.

Bergen-op-Zoom, September 20th, 1745.

Annexa to Sept. 20th, 1745.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their Noble Mightinesses, the Commissioned Councillors of the States of Holland and West Friesland, taken May 2nd, 1742.

The petition having been read of James Anderson, John Balneavis, and Charles Lyon, showing that they, petitioners, had been appointed by their Noble Mightinesses, on April 14th, 1742, as ensigns, namely, the first petitioner in the company of Captain Irons, in the Scots regiment of General Colyear; the second petitioner in the company of Captain Grahame, in the Scots regiment of Colonel Lamy Dunkensie; and the third petitioner in the company of Captain Clephane, in the Scots regiment of Colonel de Villegas; and requesting to exchange places in the following manner: that the first petitioner should be appointed in the place of the third petitioner as ensign in the company of the said Captain Clephane; the second petitioner in the place of the first as ensign in the company of Captain Irons; and the third petitioner in the place of the second as ensign in the company of Captain Grahame, in the said regiments of Colonel de Villegas, General Colyear, and of Colonel Lamy van Dunkensie, respectively.

It is resolved, after previous discussion, and considering the information and advice of the officers commanding the said regiments of General Colyear, and Colonels Lamy van Dunkensie and Villegas, to grant the petitioners' request; and accordingly it is decided that James Anderson, at present ensign in the company of Captain Irons, in the regiment of General Colyear, should leave that company and become ensign in the company of Captain Clephane, in the regiment of Colonel de Villegas; that John Balneavis, at present ensign

in the company of Captain Grahame, in the regiment of Colonel Lamy van Dunkensie, shall leave that company and become ensign in the company of Captain Irons, in the regiment of General Colyear; that Charles Lyon, at present ensign in the company of Captain Clephane, in the regiment of Colonel de Villegas, shall leave that company and become ensign in the company of Captain Grahame, in the regiment of Colonel Lamy van Dunkensie; and that this shall serve them as commission for the appointments, their Noble Mightinesses commanding the officers and privates of the respective companies in the said regiments of General Colyear, and Colonels Lamy van Dunkensie and Villegas, each as far as concerns him, to receive the above ensigns, appointed to their respective regiments, as ensigns, and duly to acknowledge and obey them.

And an extract of this shall be given to each of the petitioners, the officers commanding the regiments of General Colyear and of Colonels Lamy van Dunkensie and de Villegas, and the clerks and accountant of the Treasury, for their information.

Subscribed: Agrees with the above-mentioned Register; and signed by C. v. Boey.

(Oct. 4, 1745.)

Petitions to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In obedience to and in execution of your Noble Mightinesses' orders, contained in their resolution of the 27th ultimo, September, the undersigned has the honour of saying that Robbert Johnstone, before addressing himself to your Noble Mightinesses by petition, once and again spoke to the undersigned about the pretended precedence over Charles Lyon, as Charles Lyon, to have precedence before Robbert Johnstone, also did; the undersigned, for reasons stated in the notice of the 20th ultimo, September, having always been and still being (subject to correction) of opinion that Lyon was entitled to precedence over Johnstone, about which Lieutenant-General de Gadelliere commanding here has also been spoken to, who also (after examination of their Noble Mightinesses the commissioned councillors' resolution, dated May 2nd, 1742, of which an authentic copy was sent

with the above-mentioned notice) was of opinion that Lyon, in virtue of longer service, should have precedence of Johnstone; which has also, before the date of the presented petition, always been the order, in order to avert confusion; and for this reason, because the said resolution could not be considered as indicating any change, as it only contains a mere exchange from one regiment to another; and, besides, in reference to this case, it must be considered that Lyon has never been presented as ensign in the regiment of de Villegas; for which reasons, also, the predecessor of the undersigned was of opinion that Lyon was entitled to rank above Johnstone, which rank Lyon also has held, but later on he again decreed that Johnstone must take precedence of Lyon. Thus the question of their rank has existed between them ever since 1742; the undersigned, in obedience to your Noble Mightinesses' resolution above-mentioned, having again examined the said Johnstone and Lyon *de novo*; but both of them adhering to their position, as it has been set forth more explicitly in the presented petition and the said notice, the undersigned has therefore no other or more consideration to give or present to your Noble Mightinesses; and, accordingly, with all respect for the sake of brevity, refers your Noble Mightinesses to the said Lyon's notice, trusting herewith to have conformed to your Noble Mightinesses' further commands and intention.—I remain, with due respect, etc.,

(Signed) Alex. Marjoribanks.

Bergen-op-Zoom, October 4th, 1745.

Copy.

Memorial. (Oct 8, 1745.)

To notify humbly to their Noble Mightinesses the dismal condition in which the Scots regiment of Colonel de Villegas, in garrison at Sluys in Flanders, has been since the month of October last, owing to sickness and death.

That the regiment has already two hundred and fifty-four invalids, unable to serve, and that their number is daily increasing, as will appear from the next quarterly report, besides

several officers, sergeants, and drummers; that already several have died, and seven have been buried in two days, and that many others are beyond hope of recovery.

That this regiment has the misfortune to be in garrison here now for the third time, and on the two previous occasions was sufficiently near to be altogether buried; and especially in the year 1729, when it happened that eight died in one day.

That then every trouble was taken to find out the reason why the regiment was more unfortunate than the other regiment which was also in garrison, but which had no unusual amount of sickness or death; that for that purpose *post mortem* examinations were conducted on several bodies, but all in vain; and finally it was concluded that the atmosphere is more injurious to Scots, who come from a pure to a heavy atmosphere, than to the national troops; that this is clear, because the other regiments at present in garrison here have indeed a few cases of sickness, which are cured again, but no deaths occur, while our soldiers die in a few days or fall into a protracted sickness, from which they seldom recover their former health.

That the hospital here is not only far too small for all the sick of our regiment, but is also badly managed, and that few recover there; that, therefore, the men have a dread of entering it; that the quarters of the soldiers here are also very bad, being mostly situated under tiles or roofs, which are not rain or wind-proof, and their couches are bad—many on box-beds.

That they must pay five stivers weekly for their quarters, not excluding washing, fire, or lights, that everything is so dear here, meat being four stivers per pound, a bit of butter eleven stivers, and fuel almost unobtainable; that, accordingly, our soldiers must content themselves with cheese and bread or food of that sort, while in other places they have always been accustomed to meat, and regularly to boil the pot.

That our soldiers can take no advantage of the winter furloughs, when they are granted to let the others subsist while waiting for their pay [?], as they have no friends [*i.e.* relatives] in this country. That we are always accustomed to support our soldiers' widows and children, without burdening

anybody with them; and shall be unable to continue doing so owing to the multitude of deaths.

That also the name of Sluys in Scotland is still so fresh in people's memories, owing to the former death-rate, that it will be difficult to get soldiers to go there.

That as yet we have had few cases of desertion, but it is to be feared that when the men see no other escape, they will finally take to it, and especially as they are less than a quarter of an hour from French soil, and can reach hostile territory easily even from the outposts.

That we would never have made known our grievances, although the regiment lay here alone, and had toilsome service, as long as the enemy seemed to threaten this place; but that danger being now past, and seeing that at the end of the campaign some change might take place in the garrison, we have, for the safety of the regiment, so that it can be employed, found ourselves compelled to bring our grievances, for that purpose, to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses, in order that, if possible, we may be removed. And it may yet be remarked that the new battalion at Breda has no minister, and the men understand not a word of Dutch so as to attend the church there, nor can our minister be sent there on account of the many cases of sickness and death which occur here. Besides, several other matters which must still be arranged in connection with the new battalion, make it necessary if it could be done, that the two battalions should be quartered together this winter.

The soldiers, whose period of service is coming to an end, absolutely refuse to re-engage themselves, because of the unhealthy garrison where the regiment is quartered; while they have almost always, when they were in a healthy garrison and their time had expired, re-engaged themselves.

The above are reasons why Colonel de Villegas humbly requests, for the welfare of the country's service and the maintenance of the said regiment, that your Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to make such provision in the matter as your Noble Mightinesses may deem fit.

(Signed) James Clephane.

Resolutions of Council of State.

October 8.—The petition is read of Captain James Clephane concerning the present sad condition of the Scots regiment of Colonel de Villegas, in garrison at Sluys in Flanders, owing to death and sickness.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the above petition in the hands of Messrs. van Hogendorp, Bodel, van Haren, Treasurer-General de la Bassecour, and Secretary van der Hoop, with the request to examine it and report as soon as possible.

October 8.—The advice of General Colyear concerning the petition of James Anderson, captain of a new Scottish company in the regiment of Colonel de Villegas, is read, being to the effect that, on the appointment of the several captains of the last acquired new Scots companies, they were permitted, by their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of February 22nd last, each to choose for their new companies three suitable persons from the old companies of the regiment, making two from each of the twelve old companies, to promote them to sergeants and further, according to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of February 8th, each also to take two from the old companies to recruit, on condition, however, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses first mentioned resolution of February 22nd, that if any of the two men, whom each new captain should employ to recruit, should desert or remain behind in Scotland, the newly appointed captains would be bound to make good that loss to the captain who should thereby have lost a man. That he, petitioner, took with him from the old companies five soldiers for the recruiting in Scotland, without stipulating which of the five he would appoint as sergeants; that he, petitioner, having enlisted his company and brought it over, appointed three of the said five old soldiers, who had rendered him most service in the recruiting, and had conducted themselves best, to be sergeants in his company, and sent back the two others, the one belonging to the company of Captain Clephane, and the other, named John Ros, to the company of Captain Forbes, junior, to their respective captains. That Captain Clephane took the former back into his company, but Captain Forbes refuses to admit the said John Ros again into his company, and will not be satisfied with

him, but claims from the petitioner another man in his place, and also declines to indemnify the said John Ros and to pay him his wages, after subtraction of the watches, etc., from the time that he, petitioner, took him to Scotland with him. He requests that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to order the said Captain Forbes, junior, to be content with the restitution of the said soldier John Ros to him by the petitioner; and that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to make such provision in the matter as they shall deem necessary.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to order the said Captain Forbes, junior, to be content with the restitution of the said soldier, John Ros, and to pay him his wages [loans], after subtraction of the watches, from the time that he was taken to Scotland by the petitioner.

October 8.—The advice is read of General Colyear concerning the petition of Robert[1]. . . . . captains in the Scots regiment of Colonel de Villegas, to the effect that they, the petitioners, respectively were appointed captains of three new companies which were to be formed, according to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of February 22nd last, and they chose men from the old companies for the recruiting: namely, the first petitioner chose a man from the company of Captain Forbes, senior; the second petitioner one from the company of Captain Kennaird, and another from that of Captain Mahony; and, lastly, the third petitioner chose one also from the company of Captain Forbes, junior. That they, petitioners, accordingly, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution aforesaid, enlisted in Scotland and brought over hither four men beyond the number of the said companies, to replace the four above-mentioned men whom they had taken with them. That the said captains, respectively, viz., Captains Forbes senior, Kennaird, Mahony, and Forbes junior, authorised Lieut.-Colonel Stuard to choose from the respective new companies the men who are to replace the others; and so the said lieut.-colonel selected from them four men, who were sent to the said old companies at Sluys. That the said four captains sent back the said four men and

[1] What follows is blank in original.

demanded twenty-five rix-dollars for each of them from the petitioners; that the petitioners were surprised at it, not only because, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution for replacing the four men taken they have brought over four other men, but also because they had been already selected and sent away by the above Lieut.-Colonel Stuard, who had been authorised to do so by the very captains themselves. Furthermore, it would be strange if the said captains, who retained the arms of the four men whom they refused to receive, should yet obtain the full twenty-five rix-dollars, and the petitioners should remain burdened with the four men; that, accordingly, the petitioners request their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to order the said captains, Forbes senior, Kennaird, Mahoney, and Forbes junior, to receive the said four men, chosen by the said lieut.-colonel, and to decree that the said captains shall bear the expense of the maintenance of, with the expenses incurred in connection with, the soldiers who have been sent back, since they were sent back from Sluys; or to make such other provision as their Noble Mightinesses shall deem right.

After discussion thereanent, and taking into account that this is no question whether the men, chosen by the petitioners from the old companies, must be restored in person, but if in their place the petitioners must give as many men from the new companies, or twenty-five rix-dollars for each man; it is resolved and decided to order Captains Forbes senior, Kennaird, Mahony, and Forbes junior, to take the four men chosen by the said lieut.-colonel for them from the new companies, and to be content with them, and pay to them their wages from the time of their arrival at Sluys.

1745, *October* 12.—A despatch is received from the clerk of the country's magazines at Bergen-op-Zoom, van Genderen, written there on the 11th inst., notifying that Colonel Marjoribanks has asked him for the eight newly raised companies, twenty-four rounds of ammunition for each man of the said companies, and requesting their Noble Mightinesses' orders regarding this matter.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to

[1] Literally canister-shots.

authorise Clerk van Genderen to deliver to Colonel Marjoribanks the required rounds of ammunition.

To their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

(Oct. 21, 1745.)

Requests to States-General.

Donald Macdonald, soldier in the regiment of Scots of Colonel Alexander Marjoribanks, in the service of your High Mightinesses, humbly showeth: that he, petitioner, having been taken ill, the colonel gave him his passport on the 5th inst., and he would now return to England, for which purpose he would like to be provided with your High Mightinesses' passport. Therefore he hereby approaches your High Mightinesses, humbly requesting your High Mightinesses' passport for the said purpose, *in communi forma.*—Which doing, etc.

This is the mark D MD of the petitioner.

Resolutions of Council of State.

November 2.—A despatch is received from General Colyear, governor of the town and the castle of Namur, written there on the 31st of last month (October), giving information regarding the despatch of Colonel de Villegas, and the petition of Alexander Chalmers, lieutenant in the Scots regiment of Colonel de Villegas, [said petition] stating in substance, that the petitioner was ordered to Scotland last autumn to recruit thirteen men, with injunctions to return under convoy when he had obtained the men. That thereupon he went to Scotland and enlisted his men in and around the city of Aberdeen, and soon had them ready, as appears from the certificate of the magistrate of the above city, annexed to the petition, but he, petitioner, could not cross over for lack of a convoy, so that he arrived with the said men at the regiment at Sluys only on July 14th; and as the delay was not due to him, it would be hard if he should maintain the said men at his own expense, as the regiment drew their pay; [And] requesting to be treated as the recruiting officers of the two Scots regiments of Colyear and Marjoribanks; and, accordingly, that the said colonel be authorised to pay

him, petitioner, the wages of the men who have been brought over, from March till the date of their joining the regiment.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to decline the request made in the above petition.

To their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands.

(Dec. 3, 1745.)

Requests to States-General.

Walter Philip Colyear, general of the infantry in the service of the State of the United Netherlands, governor of the town and the castle of Namur, with humble respect showeth that he, petitioner, for seventy years now, without interruption, has had the honour of serving the country with all zeal and diligence in the manifold occurring occasions, and has now, owing to his very great age and several injuries, become so weak, that, not without great discomfort and the utmost trouble, everything can be done that might be necessary for the ordinary care, and especially the defence of this place, which has been entrusted to me (*sic*); therefore it is the humble request of the petitioner that your High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant him the discharge from his government, on condition that during his lifetime, which naturally cannot be long, he may retain and enjoy the yearly salary in connection with it; wherefore he, petitioner, in that expectation, takes the liberty to quit his office of governor and vacate it.—Which doing, etc

(Signed) W. P. Colyear.

Resolutions of States-General.

December 3.—To the meeting is read the petition of Walter Philip Colyear, general of the infantry in the service of the government of the United Netherlands, and governor of the town and the castle of Namur [showing], that he, petitioner, has now for seventy years without break had the honour of serving the country with all diligence and fidelity in the many events that have occurred, and that now owing to his very advanced age and several wounds, he has become so weak that he could not, without great discomfort and the extremest trouble, discharge all that is necessary for the ordinary care, and especially for the defence, of the place which has been entrusted to him, and requesting, accordingly, that their High

Mightinesses may be pleased to grant him his discharge from his office of governor, on condition that during his lifetime he should be allowed to retain and enjoy the yearly salary connected therewith.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above petition shall be placed in the hands of Mr. van Heeckeren tot Roderlo, and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, to inspect and examine it and bring in a full report to this assembly.

Resolutions of Council of State.

December 6.—The petition is read of Charles Campbel, minister of the Scots regiment of General Colyear, showing that he, petitioner, on June 4th marched into the field with the first battalion, and entered Namur on October 25th, according to the certificate annexed to the petition; and requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to authorise the clerks [officers] of the treasury of the Union to make up the petitioner's account, in accordance with their resolution of April 30th, 1704, with reference to ministers in the field, for the maintenance of their equipage.

Complaint as to Scots Soldiers on Leave.

[This and the three following documents are enclosures in a letter from the ambassador at London which has not been transcribed, because it only contains an extract from the document enclosed.]

Annexa A to letter of 3rd Dec. 1746.

(Rec. Dec. 9, 1745.)

War Office, 21st Novr. 1745.

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence, England.

I receiv'd an account from the Mayor of Boston in Lincolnshire by a letter of the 14th instant, that a Dutch vessele with 3 officers and 40 Dutch and Swiss Soldiers was come in there, which was bound for Newcastle but forced in there by stress of weather; upon which I sent the necessary orders for landing and quartering them there for two or three days for refreshment, and a route to proceed to Newcastle to joyn their respective Corps under Marshal Wade, and by a letter I receiv'd yesterday from the said Mayor, I find they were landed and were to proceed on their march accordingly this morning.

There were found on board of the said ship two Scotch Soldiers belonging to Colyear's Reg^{t} in the service of the States-General, disguised in sailors habits, who were seiz'd and secured in prison there, and I had orders to send for them up hither in custody, but by a letter I receiv'd yesterday I find the Mayor has permitted them to proceed with the Dutch, to serve for interpreters on their march to Newcastle. The passes they produced, which I send your Excellency enclos'd, I think make it appear they are in reality deserters, and as it is probable from circumstances that they may design to joyn the Rebells, I send orders this post to the commanding officer at Newcastle to secure them on their arrival there, to be disposed of as His Majesty shall direct, and to give me an account thereof. I am further comanded by His Majesty to acquaint your Excellency, that a considerable number of Scotch soldiers have of late arrived in several ports, with furloffs and passports, which there is too much reason to believe, from letters found upon some of them, are come over with the like evil intentions, and therefore orders will be given at the several ports to stop and secure all such Scotch officers and soldiers, whether with passports or without, who shall hereafter arrive, untile His Majesty's pleasure shall be known. And I am further to intimate to your Excellency that His Majesty hopes the States will give directions to the comanding officers of the Scotch Regiments in their service not to grant passports or furloffs to the officers or soldiers, at this critical conjuncture, without particular care and caution.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, (s.) Will. Yonge.

P.S.—I send enclosed the copies of the two last letters I receed from the Mayor of Boston, with the Passports.

His Excellency Monsieur Hopp.

Annexa B to letter of Dec. 3, 1745.

(Copy Rec. Dec. 9, 1745.)

The Mayor at Boston to the Secretary at War.

Sir,—We receed last Night by express the honour of your letter of the 16th Instant, and immediately delivered the orders

inclosed for the Dutch officers here, in pursuance of which the troops are this day come on shore, and the officers propose to begin their march on Thursday next. If they shall want any small sum of money, we shall pursuant to your directions readily furnish them with it, and draw upon the deputy Paymaster of the forces under Marshall Wade for our reimbursem^{t}.

None of the officers or soldiers in this detachment can speak one word of English, which we fear may make them liable to many inconveniences on their March, for which reason we propose to send with them the two Scotch soldiers who can serve for Interpreters and concerning whom we had the honour to write you last post, and we are induced to this, as we presume they will not be considered here as deserters, since by the information we have more particularly received this day from the Dutch officers here, they appear to have been at first inlisted in Scotland for the service of the States Gen^{l}; but if we should be mistaken in this point, no mischief will ensue, as the officers promiss to deliver them to Marshall Wade upon their arrival at the Army under his command. All this we hope will meet with your Honours Approbat^{n}, and we remain with greatest respect, Sir, your obedient and most humble servants, (s.) Rich^{d} Bell, Mayor.

Boston, Nov^{r} 18th 1745. (s). R^{d} Tydeli.

Annexa C to letter of December 3rd, 1745.

Passports for the two Scots Soldiers.

By God's grace, we Frederick Jacob, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hirschfelt, Count of Catzenellenbogen, Dietz, Ziegenhain, Nidda, Schaumburg, Ijzenburg and Budingen, etc. etc. etc., General of the Cavalry of the United Netherlands, Colonel of a cavalry regiment, Governor of the chief town and mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc and its dependent forts, etc. etc. etc. Allow free and uninterrupted passage and repassage (crossing and re-crossing) to the bearer hereof, John Drummond, soldier in the regiment of General Colyear, in the company of Captain Lockhart, who has permission to go to Namur for six

weeks. And at the end of that time, this shall be brought back to the military auditor, where it was fetched.

Dated at Bois-le-Duc, November 10, 1745.

(Signed) De Guy.

By order of His Highness, (Signed) Berlacius, Aud. Mil.

[The other passport, in similar terms, is in the name of John Grant, soldier in the company of Captain Watson. Dated November 11.]

[The Dutch original is—]

Door Godts genaden, Wij Fredrik Jacob, Landt-Grave tot Hessen, Furst tot Hirschfelt, Grave tot Catzenellenbogen, Dietz, Ziegenhain, Nidda, Schaumburg Yzenburg en Budingen, etc. etc. etc. Generael van de Cavallerije van den Staat der Vereenig-de Nederlanden, Collonel van den Regiment Ruyterij, Gouverneur der Hooft-Stad en Meyerije van 's-Hertogen-Bosch en desselfs onderkoorige forten, etc. etc. etc.

Laat passeeren en repasseeren vrij en onverhindert den thoonder dezes John Drummond, soldaat Onder het regiment Van den H^r^ Gene^r^ Colyear In de Compagnie van den H^r^ Capt.Lockhart. Hebbende permissie om te mogen naar Namen voor den tijd van Ses weken. En zal deze na expiratie weder gebragt worden bij den Auditeur Militaire, daar is afgehaalt.

Actum 's Hertogen-Bosch den 10 Novemb^r^ 1745.

(s.) De Guy.

Ter ordounantie van zijn Hoogheyt,

(s.) Berlacius, Aud. Mil^r^

December 9.—A despatch is received from Mr. Hop, their High Mightinesses' envoy-extraordinary at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 3rd inst., and addressed to Recorder Fagel, notifying that on the previous evening he had received from the Secretary of War, Sir William Young, a letter dated at the War Office on November 21st last (old style), whereby he informed him, Hop, that the Mayor of Boston in Lincolnshire had written to him on the 14th of the same month, that there had arrived in a Dutch ship three officers and forty Swiss, belonging to the troops of the State

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

in England. Whereupon orders were given that the officers and forty men should land, and that, after resting for two or three days, they should begin their march to the army; which was done. That in the same ship were found two soldiers of the regiment of Colyear, disguised as sailors, who were thereupon imprisoned; but that the Mayor of Boston had allowed them to accompany the said soldiers to serve as their interpreters; that these two soldiers had been provided with passports from the governor of Bois-le-Duc, dated November 10th and 11th last, to go to Namur, available for six weeks; but that, since they were with good reason suspected of intentions to join the rebels, orders had been given to the officer commanding at Newcastle to take them again into custody. That the said Secretary of War, by order of His Majesty, had further informed him, Mr. Hop, that several Scottish soldiers had been arriving there for some time, provided with passports; and that, as from the papers found on some, there was reason to suspect that they had come over to join the rebels, His Majesty had, accordingly, ordered the detention of all Scots soldiers, whether provided with passes or not; and that His Majesty hoped that their High Mightinesses would be pleased to order all the officers of the Scots regiments in the service of the State to give no passports or furloughs, for that in these critical times special precautions must be taken. The original letter of the said Secretary of War, and the other papers relating thereto, are under the letters A, B, C, D, and E.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to send a copy of the above letter and its supplements to the Council of State, for such advice and orders to be given by them, as they will deem necessary.

Resolutions of Council of State.

December 13.— . . . It is resolved and decided to write to the colonels or commanding officers of the three Scots regiments in the service of the State not to give any leave to any non-commissioned officers[1] and privates at this time and until further notice from their Noble Mightinesses, inasmuch as their Noble Mightinesses have been informed that some privates

[1] Onder-officieren.

have abused the privilege; and that they must again summon back those who may be absent on leave.

Representation as to Mr. Hay, a Scottish gentleman suspected of being a Jacobite Agent.

December 22.—To the Assembly is read a memorial from Mr. Trevor, envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, concerning a certain Scots nobleman, named Hay, suspected of improper practices with the rebels in England, and detained by the commanding officer at Sluys in Flanders, while awaiting their High Mightinesses' orders; the said memorial being inserted here as follows: Secret Resolutions of States-General.

'Hauts et Puissants Seigneurs,—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Vos Hautes Puissances qu'à ma prière l'Officier Commandant à l'Ecluse vient d'avoir la complaisance de détenir, en attendant les ordres de Vos Hautes Puissances un certain Gentilhomme Ecossois, nommé Hay, qui vouloit passer par là pour se rendre à Dunkerque. De violents soupçons de pratiques criminelles entre le dit Hay et les rebelles en Angleterre, m'ont porté à m'addresser pour cette fin au dit commandant, comme ils me portent à le faire présentement à Vos hautes Puissances, pour les prier de vouloir bien approuver le dit arrêt; et ordonner qu'on fasse une recherche des plus exactes de tous les papiers ou Lettres qu'il peut avoir sur Luy, et de m'en faire l'extradition; selon la nature et le contenu desquels j'aurai l'honneur de prier Vos Hautes Puissances de disposer ultérieurement de la personne. Je dépêcherai un exprès à l'Ecluse avec la résolution qu'il plaira à Vos Hautes Puissances de prendre sur ce mémoire.

(étoit signé) Robt Trevor.'

Fait à La Haye le 22 Décembre 1745.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the commanding officer at Sluys in Flanders, ordering him, as he is hereby ordered, to keep the person of the said Hay under arrest till further orders from their High Mightinesses. Further, to make careful search for all the letters and papers which he might have with him, to seize them all, and

to send them, properly sealed, as soon as possible by the same express messenger by whom he shall receive this letter of their High Mightinesses, to one of their High Mightinesses' recorders, in order that thereafter further steps may be taken in the matter, according as their High Mightinesses shall deem necessary.

And an extract of this, their High Mightinesses' resolution, shall be sent by agent van Byemont to the above-mentioned Mr. Trevor, to serve as reply to his above memorial.

December 23.—A despatch is received from Major Gerlacius commanding at Sluys in Flanders, written there on the 17th instant, announcing that on the previous day he had by an express messenger received a letter from Mr. Wolters, agent of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, written at Rotterdam on the 15th instant, notifying thereby that one Hay, an emissary of the Pretender, and a Scot by birth, had embarked at Rotterdam in the passage-boat for Sluys, in order to go on to Dunkirk, carrying, as he thought, letters of great importance, and requesting [him], on behalf of Plenipotentiary Trevor, to arrest Hay on his arrival at Sluys and secure his papers. That the said Hay thereafter arrived at Sluys on the 16th, in the evening, and was arrested on the above request, his baggage and papers being sealed and secured. He, Major Gerlacius, accordingly requests their High Mightinesses' orders for his guidance.

After discussion thereanent, and considering that their High Mightinesses' resolution, taken yesterday, has already disposed of the matter, no other resolution is taken.

1746, *January* 3.—A despatch is received from Major Gerlacius, commanding at Sluys in Flanders, written there on December 28th last, and addressed to Recorder Gilles, and sending sealed up, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 22nd of the said month, the letters and papers which were found on the arrested Scottish nobleman Hay; awaiting their High Mightinesses' further orders. There is also read a memorial from Mr. Trevor, envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of His Majesty of Great Britain, notifying that the said papers having been communicated to him, he had not succeeded in finding anything therein interesting enough for the service of His Majesty to make him insist on a longer

detention of the person of the said Hay, or on the extradition of the said papers, according to the following memorial here inserted:

'Hauts et Puissans Seigneurs,—Monsieur Gilles l'un des Griffiers de Vos Hautes Puissances, m'ayant communiqué le peu de papiers qu'on a trouvé rester sur le sieur Hay à l'arrivée de mon courier à l'Ecluse, je n'ay rien pû remarquer dans leur contenu d'une nature assez intéressante pour le service du Roy mon Maître, pour insister sur une plus longue détention de sa personne, ni sur l'extradition des dits papiers. Il ne me reste qu'à remercier Vos Hautes Puissances de la complaisance et de la promptitude, avec lesquelles Elles ont donné cette preuue de leur zèle pour tout ce qui paroît intéresser le Gouvernement du Roy, et de leur en témoigner la même reconnoissance que si les effets en avoient répondu plus pleinement à mon attente.

(Signed) Robt Trevor.

Fait à la Haye ce 3' Janvier 1746.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to send the above papers sealed back to the said Major Gerlacius, and to write to, and order, him, as hereby he is ordered, to return the said papers to the said Hay, and to set him at liberty.

Resolutions of Council of State.

January 10.—A letter is received from Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, written at Roosendaal, on the 8th instant, wherein he sends a route for the Hessian troops and list of them, and gives notice of the orders he has already issued for quartering the regiments; further, that he has also taken to assist him Captain Mackay and Lieutenant Casteel of the regiment of Hoeuft van Oyen, Lieutenant Chalmeres being busy settling with agent Hatton the accounts of the passed Englishmen.

After discussion thereanent, their Noble Mightinesses approved of the proceedings of the said lieut.-colonel, also his having taken the said officers to assist him.

A letter is received from the commanding officer of the ten companies of the regiment of Villegas, written at Sluys, in Flanders, on the 4th inst., bearing that Ensign Johan Gordon in the said regiment, having obtained leave from

Lieut.-General Dibbetz to proceed to Holland for a fortnight, left there on October 26th. That Colonel de Villegas, as it was the turn of the said Gordon to go recruiting, and considering the troubles in Scotland, advised him to present a request to their Noble Mightinesses; whereupon it pleased their Noble Mightinesses, on receiving a favourable report from the said Lieut.-General Dibbetz, to give him, Gordon, leave till March 1st; whereupon he left for Scotland. That their Noble Mightinesses having afterwards cancelled the leave, he caused the adjutant of the regiment to write [to him] to Holland, with orders to betake himself to his garrison; that meanwhile the military auditor confiscated the salary of the said Ensign Gordon, placing it in the regiment's treasury; that he, as Gordon since the summons sent to Holland has not had time to rejoin his regiment, cannot omit to inform their Noble Mightinesses about it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to approve of the conduct of the said commanding officer in sending an order to the said ensign to return to his garrison; also to write to the military auditor of the garrion at Sluys, in Flanders, that he has acted wrongly in confiscating the salary of the said ensign; that he must restore it, without deduction of any expenses, to the officer commanding the regiment, or to the captain of the company in which the said ensign is serving, to be restored to the said ensign.

Resolutions of States-General.

January 11.—To the meeting is read the petition of the several officers of the second battalion of the regiment of General Colyear, in garrison at Bois-le-Duc, showing that they, petitioners, having received reliable information that several deserters of the said battalion happened to be at Liége, had despatched one of their number thither to discover, if possible, the said deserters or some of them, to demand their return, and in virtue of the cartel existing between their High Mightinesses and the Prince of Liége, to request their surrender, and to prosecute, etc. That the petitioners' delegate, having discovered three of the aforesaid deserters at the said Liége and arrested them, thereafter, in virtue of the said cartel, had requested and put forth all possible efforts, that the said three deserters might be delivered to him; but all in vain,

although one of the three had even been guilty of theft, and this had also been intimated; everything being set forth more explicitly in the declaration attached to the above petition. The petitioners, accordingly, requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to make such provisions as they may deem proper, that the aforesaid three deserters and others whom in future they may discover and overtake at Liége may be delivered up to them.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above petition shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Torck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, to examine and inspect it and bring up a full report to this Assembly.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 15.—The petition is read of G. Kinnaird, captain commanding the ten Scots companies of ex-Colonel de Villegas, in garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, requesting leave to go and solicit the post of major which is about to become vacant.

After discussion thereanent, and the council having been informed that other captains of the said regiment would have come here to solicit, it is resolved and decided to write to Lieut.-General La Rocque to summon back the absent Scots officers of the battalion which is in garrison at Sluys; and to the commanding officer at Breda, to do the same with reference to the officers of the battalion which is in garrison at Breda.

February 28.—On the petition of Alexander Marjoribanks, colonel of a Scots regiment, showing that he has received orders to keep himself in readiness to accompany ten companies of his regiment to the field, without instructions to propose to their Noble Mightinesses the officers of the small staff, and, accordingly, requesting their Noble Mightinesses' orders to do so, also that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to authorise the clerks of the treasury of the Union to make up in advance the account for the large and the small staff of the said regiment, for extra salary and for waggon [1] [?]-service.

[1] Perhaps 'hazardous (*wagen* = to hazard) service,' or *wagen* = wages; probably allowance for transport = *wagendienst.*

It is resolved and decided, after discussion, to order the petitioner to propose to their Noble Mightinesses the officers of the small staff; also to authorise the clerks of the treasury of the Union to make up the account for three months' waggon [?] service and extra salary for the large and small staff of the petitioner's regiment, in advance.

Resolutions of States-General.

March 2.—A letter is received from Colonel Marjoribanks, written at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 28th ultimo, thereby intimating that on that day the regiment of dragoons of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha had marched thence to Brabant; also that he had taken over the command of the garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom from the colonel-commandant of the said regiment, Lensingh.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

March 2.—A letter is received from the Lord Bishop and Prince of Liége, written there on the 24th ultimo, containing the reply to their High Mightinesses' letter of the 5th of the same month to the said Lord Bishop and Prince of Liége, written regarding the affair of three Scots deserters, and of Sergeant Castels, accused of having robbed his captain.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the above letter shall be sent to the Council of State, in order that they may send their High Mightinesses their advice in the matter.

March 3.—To the Assembly is read the petition of Walter Philip Colyear, general of the infantry and governor of the town and the castle of Namur, showing that he, petitioner, now in his advanced age, found himself in a state of entire decrepitude, without hope of recovery, and that he could only be a burden there rather than of the least use, especially at a time when his bodily exertions [lit. movements] and presence would be required everywhere. The petitioner, accordingly, requesting, as their High Mightinesses have also provided for the [military] command at Namur, that he may be permitted to have himself conveyed from Namur, when it can most safely and fitly be done.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to permit the petitioner, as hereby he is permitted, to absent himself from the governorship of Namur when Lieut.-General

Crommelin shall have arrived there, and on condition of his giving up the command both of the town and of the castle of Namur to the said Lieut.-General Crommelin, and giving him in a proper manner the necessary information and instructions regarding it.

And an extract of this their High Mightinesses' resolution shall be sent to the said Lieut.-General Crommelin, just as an extract shall also be sent to Brigadier Mosburger, to serve likewise for his instruction, with orders to assist the said Lieut.-General Crommelin in the said command.

March 5.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of the city and the castle of Namur, written there on the 28th ultimo (February), bearing in effect that Colonel Bikker, major of the castle, had informed him [what follows does not concern Scots troops].

Resolutions of Council of State.

March 5.—A letter is received from the commanding officer of the first battalion of Scots of General Colyear, written at Malines on the 1st inst., notifying that the said battalion now actually wanted forty-eight men to be complete, and considering that at this time, on account of the rebellion, no recruits can be obtained in Scotland [he asks] if their Noble Mightinesses could not decide at this juncture, in order to complete the battalion, which has been destined for the next campaign, to allow him to take from the remaining men at Bois-le-Duc (in addition to the five men per company authorised by their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of February 21st), the necessary men to enable him to lead out the ten companies complete into the field.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to authorise the said commanding officer to take from the surplus men of the ten companies which are in garrison at Bois-le-Duc, being more than fifty men, mentioned in their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 21st ultimo (February), other forty-eight men for completing the battalion which is in the field. And notice hereof shall be given to the governor, and in his absence to the commandant or commanding officer of Bois-le-Duc, for his information.

March 8.—A despatch is received from Colonel Marjoribanks, written at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 3rd inst., wherein, in

accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of February 28th last, he proposes as adjutant Francis Sutherland, and as quartermaster Duncan Menseis, and as surgeon-major Peter Carmichall, who has already been appointed to the first battalion and provided with a commission.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to appoint the above persons in their several offices, wherefore, on behalf of Adjutant Sutherland and Quartermaster Menseis commissions shall be despatched on their taking the oath, the surgeon having already been provided with a commission.

March 16.—On a memorial of the fiscal of the Union, Mr. Jan Wybo, it is, after discussion, resolved and decided to write to the colonel of the Scots regiment, Marjoribanks, to order Lieut.-Colonel Macquay, and to the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment of Schultz van Hagen, to order Lieutenant Boncour, to betake themselves to the Hague and report their arrival to the above fiscal of the Union, in order to give evidence of the truth.

March 16.—On the petition of Robert Rollo, ensign in the Scots regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, belonging to the first battalion of the said regiment, after discussion and considering the information of the commanding officer of the said regiment, it is resolved and decided to permit the petitioner to take part with the second battalion in the next campaign.

Resolutions of States-General.

March 21.—A letter is received from General Colyear, governor of the town of Namur, written there on the 17th inst., notifying that, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' patent [sealed orders], the two squadrons of the regiment of the late Colonel van Lijnden had marched that day from there to Maastrigt; also that he by a letter of the 13th inst. had informed the Council of State that the detachment of the Swiss regiment of Constance had already ten days previously, as belonging to the auxiliary troops, by order of the Prince of Waldeck, also betaken themselves to Maastrigt.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

April 5.—A despatch is received from General-Major de Guy, commander of Bois-le-Duc, whereby he sends . . . the list [of the remaining men of the ten companies of the

regiment of de Guy and] of the twelve old companies of the regiment of Colyear. . . .

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided . . . to write back to the said commander . . . that their Noble Mightinesses have not found a list of the remaining [surplus] men of the eight new Scots companies, that, probably, there are none of them left on account of the weakness of the said companies; but that, nevertheless, mention should have been made of them on the list, and that he must inform their Noble Mightinesses about it.

Resolutions of Council of State.

April 6.—A missive is received from Colonel Stewart, without date or address, whereby he proposes for the small staff of the second battalion of his regiment John Sutherland as surgeon-major, William Scott as quartermaster, John Telfoort as adjutant, and Willem Smit as provost, requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to provide them with the necessary commissions. And, besides, there is read the petition of Christoffel Nicolas Mollerus, military solicitor, requesting to be admitted, in order, according to the powers of attorney, annexed to the petition, for J . . . and for William Scott as quartermaster, and John Telfoort as adjutant, and for Willem Smit as provost, all in the second Scots battalion of Colonel Steuart, to take the oath.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided . . . to appoint the said John Sutherland, when he shall be found efficient, as surgeon-major, William Scott as quartermaster, John Telfoort as adjutant, and Willem Smit as provost, in the second Scots battalion of Colonel Stewart, for which commissons in their favour shall be despatched, on their taking the oath; and further it is also decided and resolved to admit Solicitor Mollerus to take the oath in the name of the said . . . William Scott, John Telfoort, and Willem Smit, in their respective offices, on condition that they be bound, when opportunity offers, to take the oath in person before their Noble Mightinesses.

April 6.—A missive is received from Colonel Marjoribanks, written at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 4th inst., wherein, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 4th ultimo, instead of Captain Johnstone, who left thence for

Scotland, on the day after the receipt of the said resolution, to recruit, he sends information regarding the petition of Duncan Stewart, sergeant in the regiment of the said colonel, in the company of Captain Johnstone above-mentioned, complaining that the said captain refuses to permit him to enter into a matrimonial alliance, for which he had betrothed himself, and requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to order the said captain to grant him, petitioner, the required permission, or, if necessary, grant him a proper passport.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the above letter, with the petition, in the hands of Messrs. van Hogendorp, etc., for examination and report.

April 19.—Secretary van der Hoop communicated to their Noble Mightinesses a missive of Mr. van Boetselaer, their High Mightinesses' minister at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 15th inst., whereby he notifies that some Scots officers in the service of the State, having arrived there to recruit, were arrested; but that orders were about to be despatched to release them.

No resolution taken thereanent.

April 20.—On the petition of James Gordon, lieut.-colonel of the regiment of General Colyear, and commanding both the battalions in Malines, requesting, for certain reasons stated in the petition, that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to favour the second battalion with a small staff, it is, after discussion, resolved and decided for the present to decline the petitioner's request.

May 2.—On the petition of James Dundas, captain in the second Scots battalion of Colonel Marjoribanks in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to grant him the necessary permission during the next campaign in Brabant, to act as adjutant-general to the Earl of Rothes, appointed to command the three regiments of English dragoons at present in Brabant, it is resolved and decided to grant the above request; and to grant to the petitioner, for the above purpose, the request under the common clause of registration, on condition that he exhibit first an instrument whereby he appoints him as his adjutant, as well as an attestation from the commanding officer of the

said regiment, from which it should appear that the petitioner was not included in the capitulation of Doornyck, and that their High Mightinesses' resolution of March 31st, 1706, offers no impediment.

(May 12, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—The undersigned colonel has the honour of sending your Noble Mightinesses herewith the certificate required in accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' appointment dated 2nd inst., May, with reference to the petition of Captain Dundas. On arrival of Major-General the Earl of Rothes, there will also be sent to your Noble Mightinesses the Act of the said earl.—I remain with due respect, etc., your Noble Mightinesses' obedient, etc.,

(Signed) Alex. Marjoribanks.

Bergen-op-Zoom, this 12th day of May 1746.

Annexa.

The undersigned, colonel of a Scots regiment in the service of this country, hereby certifies, in accordance with the orders contained in the appointment of their Noble Mightinesses the Councillors of State of the United Netherlands, dated 2nd inst., May, made with respect to the petition presented to their Noble Mightinesses aforesaid by James Dundas, captain in the undersigned's second battalion, in garrison at this place, asking to be employed as adjutant to the Earl of Rothes, major-general of the cavalry in the service of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, here in Brabant, that the said Captain Dundas was not included in the Capitulation of Doornick, and also that the resolution of their High Mightinesses, the States-General, dated March 31st, 1706, does not affect him.

(Signed) Alex. Marjoribanks.

Dated at Bergen-op-Zoom, this 12th day of May 1746.

(May 20, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—It has pleased your Noble Mightinesses, by your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 21st

ultimo, to order Quirinus Dannenberg, military solicitor here, having served George Cunningham in that capacity, the latter having been in his lifetime captain in the Scots regiment of the late Colonel Mackay, now of Marjoribanks, to pay to the undersigned, who has been commissioned by your Noble Mightinesses to receive the four stivers daily which the military owe to the country for treatment in the country's hospitals, not only the sum of 78 17 9 as hospital dues for the year 1744, but also a sum of 80 4, which the said Captain Cunningham owes for the treatment of the sick and wounded of his company during the siege of the town of Doornick, according to an account of it which has been drawn up. The undersigned has not neglected once and again to summon the said Quirinus Dannenberg to pay the two said items, but the said Quirinus Dannenberg, notwithstanding your Noble Mightinesses' said resolution of the 21st ultimo, has declined to do so.

And as the undersigned does not know what action to take in the matter, the undersigned has been compelled to turn once more to your Noble Mightinesses to ascertain your Noble Mightinesses' orders in the case.—I remain with the utmost reverence and respect, etc. (Signed) A. J. Cassa.

The Hague, May 20th, 1746.

Resolutions of Council of State.

June 1.—A missive is received from the Colonel-Commandant of the regiment of General Colyear, written in the camp of Terheijden on the 30th ultimo, notifying that the two battalions cannot possibly be served by a small staff, and requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to make provision in the matter.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place it in the hands of Messrs. van Wassenaer, Verelst, van Haren, Treasurer-General de la Bassecour, and Secretary van der Hoop for examination and report.

June 3, 1746.

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,— . . . Ensign Mackensie of the regiment of Colyear asks leave of me to go to England for some months for the recovery of his health. I reckon it beyond my power to dispose of that request, and that it is my duty to

bring the case to the notice of your Noble Mightinesses by sending along with this, his petition, in order to receive from your Noble Mightinesses orders about it.

. . . . . .

(Signed) Carl van Waldeck.

Annexe A.

To His High Princely Highness, the Prince of Waldek, General and Chief of the Troops of the State in the Netherlands.

Robert M'Kenzie, ensign in the regiment of General Colyear, showeth with due respect that he by reason of weakness caused by fever, bleeding, and other misfortunes, as can be seen from the annexed certificate, is unable to discharge his duties in the service of the country, and for his complete recovery he has been ordered to drink the milk in England; therefore he comes to your Princely Highness, humbly requesting to permit him to go to England for some months to regain his health there, if possible. (Signed) Jas. Dundas.

Annexe B.

I, the undersigned, doctor and professor at Bois-le-Duc, by signature of this declare that Robert M'Kenzie, ensign in the regiment of His Excellency General Colyear, in the company of Captain James Dundas, has been visited by me, for the curing of a severe fever, since April 25th last, during which time R. Mackenzie has frequently suffered from bleeding of the nose.

The said fever has begun to diminish since the 18th instant; but the said patient is by no means able to discharge, in his capacity, his duties in the service of the country.

(Signed) D. Mobachius Quaet.

This given and signed at Bois-le-Duc on 24th May 1746.

(Rec. July 1. Dated June 25, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I take the liberty, as commandant of the garrison of Sluys, in Flanders, to inform your Noble Mightinesses that on the 20th instant I was informed that a corpse had been found in the moat, and I had it examined by the auditor

and two surgeon-majors. I have received a report to the effect that it was drowned, that the body was naked, with no external signs of violence, that the body was tied to a rope with four bladders, wherewith apparently an attempt had been made to swim across, as probably two of his comrades succeeded in doing in the same night.

It was a soldier of the company of Captain Dundas, and the regiment of Stuart, who enlisted as soldier on the 11th instant, alleging that he was a deserter from the French; and as desertion is common here, and deserters are daily brought in from the French, and on arrival here are engaged in the regiments, I feel myself compelled to inform your Noble Mightinesses about it, as sometimes something injurious to this place might be done; wherefore I request to be favoured with your Noble Mightinesses' orders to guide me in this matter. I decided to convene a court-martial, in which it was decided to let the body lie till to-day when the executioner of Middelburgh would be here (to execute a deserter from the regiment under my command), [lit. to punish a deserter, etc., with the rope, so that death follows], in order to give the corpse to him to be suspended by one leg from the gallows as a warning [spectacle] to others. Whereof the executioner was informed in good time, with orders to bring the necessary materials required for that purpose with him, and the executioner also acknowledges that he received the letter; but yesterday he came without an assistant, and refused to touch the drowned man, demanding that the body should be given to him under the gallows. I repeatedly sent messages to him and to the provost to arrange between themselves the carrying out of the sentence of the court-martial, but they persisted in refusing, the executioner saying that he would rather lay down his office than carry out the resolution of your Noble Mightinesses of June 11th, 1738, which was read to him by the military auditor, and that he was no gravedigger; and the provost saying that, in virtue of that resolution, it is not his business. The provost had caused inquiries to be made far and wide if he could get any one for the business, but all in vain. As the court-martial had hitherto interested themselves in the body, and given orders on the preceding day that the provost should have it sunk with lead

or stones, I ordered the court-martial again to meet last night at eight o'clock to give the necessary orders for the execution of the said sentence, concerning which I have heard that they readily came to the conclusion that they neither could nor were able to do anything further in the matter, and that I, as commandant, had to see the execution carried out. Being, therefore, in the utmost perplexity about this report and the refusal of the executioner and the provost, as it is not known here what the executioner is forced and [has] bound himself to do for the country, I decided to go with the auditor to the burgomaster and ask him to have the kindness to order the town's carter to let the servant of the auditor have a horse to drag the body to the gallows. This was, finally, granted to-night, and the execution was carried out. The refusal vexed me as commandant very much; and therefore I humbly request your Noble Mightinesses to be so good as to send to the executioner or the provost, or both, such orders that I need not fear more peremptory refusals of that nature.—Hoping which, I have the honour to call myself, and remain with deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' humble and very obedient servant, (Signed) J. Lohman.

Sluys, in Flanders, June 25th, 1746.

Council of State.

June 13.—Regarding the several Scots ministers, ministering to the regiments of that nationality, who request accounts of their six months' salary, which will be due on the last day of June, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to authorise the clerks (officers) of the Treasury of the Union to draw up the required accounts.

June 28.—The petition is read of George Kinnaird, captain commanding the first battalion of the Scots regiment of Colonel Stuart, in garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, showing that, in accordance with the resolution of the Commissioned Councillors of Holland, of June 3rd, 1746, the pay for the men wanting in the said battalion will be deducted from their ordinances of June 17th; and that, as the duties there are very heavy, he is unable to give men for the watches, as no recruits can be obtained from Scotland, owing to the well-known rebellion there. Concerning which he, the said captain,

has made representations to Colonel Lohman, commanding the garrison there, with the request to be allowed to discharge duties only according to the strength of the men who are paid for the country to the Scots. Upon which the said colonel replied to him, the captain, that where the strength of a company was only twenty, they must do the work of the full number of seventy-seven; and—as it is completely impossible to serve with so few men against a complete battalion, the more as the bad season (so pernicious to the Scots) is approaching, in which last year there were as many as thirty-three or thirty-four sick in a company, and the continually increasing desertions weaken them—he requests that the said battalion need not do the duties of more men than those who are paid by the country.

After discussion thereanent, and considering that hitherto His Royal Majesty of Great Britain has permitted recruiting for the said and other Scots regiments; that thus, by no fault of the officers, the regiments are incomplete, and that, therefore, no more payment is made than for the actual numbers, in this exceptional case it is resolved and decided to grant the request made in the above petition; and to give notice about it to the governor, and, in his absence, to the commanding officer of Sluys, in Flanders, for his information.

COPY.

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio, no. 4.

From the Diary of Charles of Waldeck, entitled 'Campagne en Flandres de l'an, 1746.'

P. 85. . . . On apprit que la ville de Charleroy avoit capitulé la veille, après trois jours de tranchée ouverte, la garnison prisonnière de guerre.

Capitulation de Charleroy.

Articles des Propositions accordées par S. A. S. ou refusées pour les troupes hollandoises commandées par Mr. le Brigadier Charles Halket, qui se trouvent à Charleroy ce 2 d'Aout 1746.

Articles des Propositions pour les troupes hollandoises commandées par le Brigadier Charles Halket qui se trouvent à Charleroy ce 2e d'Aout 1746.

Art. 1.

La garnison sera prisonnière de guerre ; on laissera les équipages aux officiers, les bagages aux soldats. Les officiers pourront retourner tant leur pais, sauf le nombre qui sera jugé necessaire pour les commandants de laisser avec les corps pour la discipline. Les armes des soldats de la garnison hollandoise, seront déposées dans un lieu de l'Arsénal, ou on en prendra le dénombrement fidèle, de part et d'autre, sous l'inspection des officiers françois préposés à l'effet de les recevoir.

Art. 1.

Le Brigadier à la tête de la garnison hollandoise et tous ceux qui en dépendent, comme aussi l'officier d'artillerie et autres emploiés au service pourront sortir avec tous les honneurs militaires, tambours battant, drapeaux déploies et chaque soldat aura vingt quatre coups à tirer, et tous les officiers retiendront tous leurs effets, chevaux, bagages et équipages.

2.

Il sera indiqué un lieu ou les troupes prisonnières de guerre seront envoiées par S. A. S. Mgr le Prince de Conty, en attendant les ordres du Roi sur leur destination.

2.

La garnison et sa dépendance sera conduite par une escorte convenable jusqu'à Mastricht par le plus court chemin.

3.

Refusé.

3.

La garnison pourra mener une pièce de canon aux armes hollandoises avec les munitions proportionnées, comme aussi les affûts et attirails nécessaires, de même des chevaux de trait, comme aussi trois chariots couverts qui ne pourront etre visités, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit.

4.

Conformément au 1er Art. il sera fourni au commendant et officiers qui se rétireront sur leur parole chez eux ou dans le lieu qu'ils choisiront, des voitures du pais pour le transport de leurs effets, qui seront paiés à leurs frais et jusqu'au 1er Septbre prochain.

4.

Il sera aussi accordé à tout l'état major des troupes hollandoises le nombre nécessaire des chariots suffisants, aux fraix du pais, pour le transport de leurs meubles et effets, tels qu'ils puissent être comme ils jugeront convenable jusqu'à Mastricht.

5.

Ceux qui seront chargés des blessés pourront demeurer dans la ville jusqu'à la guérison des dits blessés, on donnera alors des passeports et des escortes à tout ce qui ne sera pas militaire, pour se rétirer ou bon lui semblera, en tout ou en partie, jusqu'à la guérison des malades, tout ce qui sera resté d'officiers pour leur garde, pourra s'en aller sur sa parole ; les soldats guéris ou restés pour le soin des autres, seront renvoiés ou la garnison l'aura été.

5.

Les malades et blessés, tant officiers que soldats, pourront rester dans la place jusqu'à leur guérison, mais à leurs propres fraix, qu'il leur soient accordés les passeports et qu'ils puissent jouir de la même condition que la garnison, y compris les déservants de l'hopital militaire.

6.

Ces prisonniers suivront le sort des prisonniers de la garnison, on aura pour eux les mêmes égards.

6.

Que tous les prisonniers faits pendant l'investiture de la place, dans quelque occasion ou poste que ça puisse etre, jouiront de la capitulation ou seront mis en liberté pour joindre leurs régimens, si possible est avant la sortie de la garnison ou du moins en route.

7.

Il sera indiqué un lieu ou les troupes prisonnières de guerre seront provisionellement envoiées par S. A. S. Mg^{r} le Prince de Conti en attendant les ordres du Roi pour leur destination. La garnison sortira par la porte de Bruxelles.

7.

On donnera une escorte à la garnison, qui sortira par la porte de Bruxelles, pour la conduire par le plus court chemin à Mastricht, avec l'artillerie, munitions et bagages requises, comme ci-dessus.

8.

La garnison sortira demain trois d'Aout. On pourra nommer le nombre d'officiers et commissaires de guerre, pour garder les effets et en faire l'évacuation postérieurement. Le commendant des troupes hollandoises ne sera point compris dans le nombre des prisonniers de guerre ; mais ne pourra servir de six mois et se retirer où bon lui semblera.

8.

La garnison en sortira quatre jours après la capitulation signée de part et d'autre.

9.	9.
On fournira des vivres à la garrison, dont il sera tenu compte par les maîtres.	La garnison pourra prendre aussi avec elle des vivres pour la route.

Additions convenues.

Il sera fourni caution pour acquitter les dettes, soit des souverains soit des particuliers du garnison.

(Signé) C. Halcket.

En vertu du pouvoir qui m'a été donné par S. A. S. Mgr. le Prince de Conti, j'ai signé et arrêté les articles de la présente capitulation. Fait à Charleroy le 2e d'Aout 1746.

(s.) Ms. du Chatel, Lieutenant-Génl. des armées du Roi.

Ratifié la présente capitulation que Mr. le Marquis du Chatel, Lieut.-Général des armées de sa Majesté a signé suivant notre pouvoir; le jour et an que dessus.

(Signé) L. de Bourbon.

1746.

The Fall of Namur.[1]

Extrait. . . . . .

Le 22 et 23 (Septr) nous fumes très paisiblement et donnames le tems à Mr. Loewendahl de préparer ses batteries, de faire tirer aux ingénieurs les cordons là où ils jugeoient de faire leurs tranchées et tout ce qui étoit nécessaire pour nous attaquer en toutes formes; nous fumes pendant ces jours témoins et spectateurs de tout ce qu'on projettoit et travailloit contre nous; nous mîmes[2] l'artillerie qui arrivoit suivie de toute l'amunition nécessaire, sans que jamais nous pûmes obtenir de notre Commandant de tirer un seul coup de canon, soit sur les travailleurs qui faisoient ces batteries, soit sur l'artillerie et charoits d'amunition dont nous en aurions pu

Military Affairs, Portfolio no. 5.

[1] From a collection of reports of sieges during the Austrian War of Succession). n: 13. *Relaes wegens het beleg van Namen.*

[2] Vîmes [?].

faire sauter autant que nous aurions voulu ; ni même voulût il nous accorder de tirer un coup de fusil sur l'ennemi qui nous approcheoit jusqu'aux palissades. Cette politesse (inconnue à tant d'autres qu'à Mr. de C . . .) a été cause que Mr. de Loewendahl de son côté y a voulu répondre d'une manière encore plus polie, mais qui fait guères d'honneur à notre Comm^t^. Mr. de Loewendahl se trouvoit en état de commencer les opérations militaires, écrivit une lettre à Mr. de . . . par laquelle il marquoit, vû les égards qu'on avoit eu, que luy il tachoit à y répondre en faisant savoir à Mr. de Crom . . . qu'il étoit prêt, et que dans une demie heure après la lettre reçue, il commenceroit à faire jouer ses batteries, lui faisant part de ses intentions afin que Mr. de Crom . . . pût ordonner que chacun qui ne fut pas de garde pût se retirer. Notre M . . . fit convoquer les commandants pour leur communiquer ce compliment gracieux, croiant peut-être que les comm^dts^ l'accepteroient tels et pour aussi bon argent que lui l'avoit reçu, mais il se trouva trompé, car on remarquoit bien en quel sens cette lettre étoit écrite. . . . . .

Le vieux G^l^ Colyear n'a jamais voulu quitter la ville qu'après que l'ennemi l'avoit investie ; son grand âge ne lui permettoit point de faire faire les arrangemens nécessaires pour une deffense vigoureuse ; et cependant jaloux de son poste et grade comme Gouverneur, il a toujours commandé jusqu'à son départ, sans aller de concert avec les Mess^rs^ qui devaient en son absence deffendre la place.

Ce caprice du vieux bon homme a été la cause principale que nul arrangement fut pris, ainsi que nous voyant l'ennemi sur les bras, la confusion s'en est mêlée accompagnée des mauvaises exécutions des dispositions qu'on devoit faire.

. . . . . .

Outre ces deffauts si essentiels nous avons eu des malheurs de notre part, mais qui ont été des stratagèmes de la part de l'ennemi. Le premier a été le départ de Mr. Colyear, qui fut cause qu'on ne tirât ny du canon ni de la mousquetterie, jusqu'à ce qu'il fut a une distance hors la portée du canon ; mais le terme de la cessation ne fut pas stipulé, ainsi que l'ennemi par leur manière polie entretenèrent au delà de 2 heures par des discours remplis de civilité et politesse notre

vieux bonhomme qui fut embarqué et obligé de s'y arrêter si longtems jusqu'à ce que ces M^rs^ trouvèrent bon de le laisser partir; en attendant ils travaillèrent à toute force à leurs batteries et aux tranchées, pendant que nous autres, comme des badaux, étions occupés à ne rien faire; ainsi qu'eux y profitèrent de ce stratagème.

(Sept. 24, 1746.)

Report by Prince Charles of Waldeck to the Council of an encounter with the French after the surrender of the fortress of Namur. Letters to Council of State.

. . . . . .

The total of the [French] prisoners was one hundred and fifty odd, among whom some who were severely wounded have already died of their wounds which they received, and fully as many of the enemy have been killed.

On our side about eighty men were killed and wounded, of whom I have the honour of sending a list. Among the former class is Captain . . . . and among the latter class is Captain Morray of the first battalion of Colyear, an officer who has seen service and distinguished himself, and who I hope and wish will recover. . . .

Annexe.

List of killed and wounded of the force which marched at night on September 21st, 1746.

Regiments.

Stuart,	. . . . .
Marjoribanks,	. . . . .
1st Colyear,	One captain wounded.
2nd Colyear,	Nine privates wounded.

. . . . . .

(Sept. 27, 1746.)

The petition is read of Jacob Gordon, lieutenant-colonel, and William Murray, oldest captain in the regiment of General Colyear, showing that their Noble Mightinesses, by their decree Resolutions of Council of State

dated June 7th, 1746, granted with respect to the petition of Charles Halkett, brigadier of the infantry, and colonel-commandant of the said regiment, directed that to the said brigadier should be left the extra colonel's salary, but that the waggon[1] [?] ordinances should be left to the person who should in his absence command the regiment in the field, according to their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of January 25th, 1710. That it is well known that the allowances (*wagens*) as colonel must be accounted for to the first petitioner as commanding the regiment in the field, and that the allowances as major must be made good [paid] to the second petitioner as the oldest captain, inasmuch as the allowances as lieutenant-colonel accrue to Major Nicolson. That, notwithstanding Solicitor Willem Smits makes difficulties about paying the said allowances to the petitioners, because he has already accounted for the said allowances to Brigadier Halkett as colonel. That, besides, the said Brigadier Halkett having been taken prisoner of war on August 2nd last with the garrison of Charleroy thereby lost service or employment, and accordingly the extra colonel's salary would have fallen to the first petitioner, and the extra major's salary to the second petitioner, the said extra colonel's salary, by their Noble Mightinesses aforesaid decree of June 7th, 1746, having been left to the said Brigadier Halkett only in consideration of the fact that he was employed at Charleroy, but that that employment ceased by his being taken prisoner of war. The petitioners requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses, in virtue of their aforesaid disposal of June 7th, 1746, to order Solicitor Willem Smits to pay and to account for the two already despatched allowances as colonel to the first petitioner, and the allowances as major of the same regiment, also already despatched, to the second petitioner. Further, that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to decree that the extra colonel's salary from August 3rd last must be paid and accounted for to the first petitioner, and that of major from the same date to the second petitioner, Brigadier Halkett not having served or been employed since that date.

[1] Probably transport allowance. See note, p. 323.

(Oct. 5, 1746.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—There having been placed in my hands as commandant the annexed petition to your Noble Mightinesses, presented on behalf of the contractors of the country's hospital here, with your Noble Mightinesses highly-esteemed appointment on its margin, I have examined Captain Kinnaird, commandant of the first battalion of Colonel Stuart, about it, and he has given me the accompanying document for information, and I have the honour, besides, of informing your Noble Mightinesses that it is always customary here on the arrival of new regiments to inform each and every one immediately, by beating of the drum, that no one shall be permitted to give credit longer than from one loan to the other, or in default thereof that they shall not be legally entitled to recover payment. The undersigned thinks that your Noble Mightinesses have meant this to apply also to the local hospital, as thereby it is declared that it should be understood that payment must be made promptly every six weeks to the contractors or their agent, as is also done to doctors' auditors. That if he, the agent, during the six weeks receives no payment before the payment for the next six weeks is due, he is at least bound to notify the fact to the commandant of the regiment; and if then he receives no prompt settlement, he must complain to the commandant of the garrison, who also is ordered by your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of January 8th, 1740, to give orders for an immediate settlement. But the contractors and agents have been negligent in the matter; and their bankruptcy, caused by their negligence, I must impute to themselves, as there never were complaints made about it (as the undersigned has been informed), except some weeks after Wits had deserted.

Hoping herewith to have carried out your Noble Mightinesses' intention, as contained in the above petition, etc., Noble Mightinesses, etc.,

(Signed) O. Reck van Mulhuysen.

Sluys, in Flanders, October 5th, 1746.

Annexe to letter of Oct. 5, 1746.

To the Most Noble Reck van Mulhuysen, Commandant of the Garrison of Sluys, in Flanders.

The undersigned, commandant of the first battalion of Colonel Steuart's regiment, having seen the original petition of the regents of the poor-house and military hospital in the town of Sluys, presented to their High Mightinesses, the councillors of State of the United Netherlands, whereby they show that the adjutant of the said regiment, named Veitch, having neglected to pay the treasurer of the said hospital the weekly contributions in time, which the said regiment of Steuart was owing, and which amounted to a sum of six hundred and twenty-one guilders and ten stivers for twenty-two weeks, being, according to the said petition, the contribution for three state months and one short month, which was due and remained unpaid from November 28th, 1745, to May 1st, 1746, as is set out with more details in the said petition; which petition, by appointment of their Noble Mightinesses, dated September 12th, 1746, has been placed in the hands of your Honour as commandant of the town of Sluys, to serve for the information of their Noble Mightinesses, after examination of the commanding officer of the first battalion of the above-mentioned regiment of Mr. Stuart (the undersigned,)[1] as commandant of the said battalion of the regiment of Stuart, has the honour of informing your Honour that, as far as I know about those matters, it is true that I have commanded since the departure of Colonel de Villegas, on November 3rd, 1745, when the said contribution had still to be paid;[2] [that] Adjutant Vetch, on April 12th, 1746, paid to Thomas Smoor, as treasurer of the said hospital, according to the receipt, the sum of three hundred and forty guilders, eight stivers, being the contribution for twelve weeks, due on October 17th, 1745, and therefore paid with the money of me, the undersigned commandant, what Vetch had long been owing in the time of the command of Mr. Villegas; it being, therefore, not my fault by any means that the treasurer of the hospital gave credit to the said Adjutant Vetch for such a long time. Neither the regents of the hospital nor their treasurer have

[1] *Sic*; repeated in the original Dutch.

[2] *i.e.* was then in arrear.

ever spoken to me about receiving payment of the contribution, except only after the said adjutant had run away. And neither the captains of this battalion nor I, the undersigned, have ever been warned to provide the contribution, but the receiver always showed consideration to the adjutant, both of this and of all other regiments. And if it were the case that the regents and receiver gave no consideration or trust to the adjutants, their Honours, in accordance with the orders and the regulation of their Noble Mightinesses, with reference to the hospital, passed on January 8th, 1740, especially Article 28, and according to the resolution quoted there by their Noble Mightinesses, dated August 16th, 1713, should have collected the contributions every six weeks exactly as the undersigned firmly believed was regularly done, as the money for the purpose was furnished to the adjutants of this and other regiments. Which adjutants, being appointed to do so by the regiments, both the regents and the receiver of the moneys are paid by them; and if their Honours wait for payment longer than six weeks, it is done without knowledge and cognisance of the commandants of the regiment, and certainly with mutual deliberation and agreement, both of the adjutants and of the receiver of the hospital, for which reason the regiments, indeed, neither can nor must be responsible in case of bankruptcy. And when the six weeks have expired, it is the duty of the receiver to make the adjutants pay the contributions which are due; and in case of non-payment, to speak to the commandants about it, who must then see to it that payment is made; the undersigned saying that he has several reasons for thinking that this battalion of the said regiment is not the cause of the contribution not having been paid; and as it ought to be recovered from the runaway Adjutant Vetch or otherwise, according to what appears possible and necessary; no request having ever been made of the adjutant by Mr. Villegas to see the receipt for the contribution of the treasurer of the hospital, I have guided myself thereby. Trusting herewith to have acted to your satisfaction, I remain, with respect, your honour's servant,

(Signed) Geo. Kinnaird,
as Commandant.

Annexa to a letter, dated Brussels, October 23rd, 1746, sent by V. M. van Goens to the Council.

Etat des Blessez qui sont à St. Tron à l'Hospitàl, le 19 d' Octobre 1746. Fait prisonniers le 11 d' Octobre.

Régimens.	Compagnies.	Noms des Blessez et leur qualités.	Leur blessure.
Collyear, 1st Bn	Niccolson	Lieut. Baird	Been afgeschoten.
Idem	Orrok	Robert Scarr	Linkerbeen
Idem	. . .	Lieut. Hendersson	. . .
Idem, 2d Bn	Halket	Cobus Arnhouwd, sergt	Linkerbeen
Idem	Buchanan	Tomas Cormoled, sold.	Linkervoet
Idem	Home [?]	Johan Grand, do	in de rug
Idem	Macquffog[?]	Cobus Thaggers, do	Rechterbeen
Stuart 2 Bn	Steedman	Jan Forbes, sergt	Sick
Idem	Munro	John Cameron, soldr	ditto.
Idem	Born [?]	Jan Haat, sergt	ditto.

(Oct. 24, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses, . . . Captain Buchanan of the second battalion of Colyear has asked permission of me to go to Scotland to beg for mercy for, and for the life of, his brother, who, unfortunately, was implicated in the last revolt.

As this is a reason that is very pressing, and an affair brooking no delay, I hope your Noble Mightinesses will not be displeased that I granted him permission for the purpose.

But Captain Graeme and others, who have also asked leave for the transaction of their private business, I have not allowed to cross the sea, unless I am honoured first with your Noble Mightinesses' orders and desires in the matter. . . .

(Signed) Carl de Waldeck.

Headquarters at Buece, October 24th, 1746.

(Nov. 8, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour, as commandant of the garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, to inform and notify to your Noble Mightinesses that by the court-martial here a soldier, named John Amson, of the company of Captain Forbes, senior, and regiment of Stuart in garrison here, was condemned on the 5th inst. to be hanged on the gallows until he be dead;

and this sentence of death, to take place on the seventh day thereafter, was communicated to him on the same day in the afternoon by the military auditor, assisted by the minister and two commissioners from the court-martial. This having been done, the sentence was also communicated, as far as necessary, in the absence of the provost, to the servant who had promised the former to undertake charge of the affair. The said servant on the following day, in the evening at nine o'clock, after everything had been arranged and all the orders issued . . . to intimate that he could find no one to help him to erect the ladder; whereupon I had him informed that he would have to arrange for that, and would otherwise be responsible for his master, the provost. Furthermore, I was informed the following morning that the gate had, indeed, remained open for the erection of the ladder, but that it had never been done. Thereupon, I again sent orders to the said servant, with threats to do it; but he sent word in reply that it was impossible for him alone, and that he could not get anybody for any sum of money. Then the executioner came to me, and said he would go home till everything was ready, promising to return at the first summons. After the departure of the executioner, the necessary soldiers were commanded to undertake the duty, and about an hour afterwards the said servant had placed the ladder against the gallows. Having heard about it, I sent an express messenger to the executioner, who was found in the Cadzant, and thus the execution took place to-day instead of yesterday, at a slightly greater expense. I hope your Noble Mightinesses will be pleased to make such arrangements as may be found necessary for such a case in the future.

I have herewith the honour to sign myself, and to remain with deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' most humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) H. Pallardy.

Sluys, in Flanders, November 8th, 1746.

(Nov. 25, 1746.)

Noble Mightinesses,—On Monday, 14th inst., some soldiers of the Scots regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, of which regi-

ment there are five companies in garrison here, being drunk and beginning to quarrel, fought with the fists at the harbour in the evening about six o'clock, when a chaise with a gentleman from Hilversum drove in at the Amsterdam gate and, passing along the harbour, without warning or calling out, his horse trod on the heel of the foot of one of the soldiers, and the said gentleman besides, aiming his whip at the said soldiers, one of the said soldiers, named Willem Cambel [William Campbell], took his sword and hit out at the said gentleman on the chaise, but missed him, as your Noble Mightinesses will be able to see from the accompanying copy. Whereupon the said gentleman either sprang from the chaise, or otherwise fell from it—which, I have not been able to ascertain—without, however, hurting himself in the least, except that his face was slightly grazed, the foot of the horse, too, being slightly injured, either by the sword or otherwise. Whereupon the said soldier, Willem Campbel, took to flight but gave himself up on the following day; and as I think that as Major-General of the State and Commander of Naerden I am qualified to have the said soldier punished according to his desserts, I let the said Willem Campbel repeatedly run the gauntlet last Friday; and the local sheriff, in the name and on behalf of the bailiff on Friday morning about nine o'clock, when all the five companies were drawn up to do execution, came to me and protested against it, demanding that the said soldier should be given up in order to be sentenced by the civil judge, alleging that it was a 'commune delictum.' But I had the sentence carried out: firstly, because he, the sheriff, came too late to protest, as all the men were already armed, and he, the sheriff, had had abundance of time to do it sooner and timeously; secondly, because I think (subject to correction) that it can by no means be considered a 'commune delictum,' as it happened that the man clearly saw that these were drunk soldiers, and thus should not have driven towards them, much less so near that the horse trod on the heel of his shoe; nor should he have hit out at the said soldiers with his whip. It must and can thus not be considered a disturbance of the public peace, but as a quarrel and an accident; yes, in my opinion, such a man ought to have been reprimanded

because he rode towards the men in the darkness, and that, too, when they were drunk. And even if it could be called a 'commune delictum' (I, however, think it cannot), according to the resolution of March 25th, 1651 and that of February 9th, 1703, that all 'communia delicta' must have sentence passed upon them by the civil judge, this is applicable only to towns having suffrage and state [self-government?] There are several examples of this. Thus a case occurred at Heusden, in the year 1706, when your Noble Mightinesses ordered Lieut.-Colonel Mohr, then in command there, in the case of a cavalry soldier, who had dressed[1] [?] himself in a linen smock frock[2] [?] and stabbed the sheriff[3] [perh. commander] of the 'Heerlijkheid,' Herpt, with a knife, that the delinquent should be tried by the court-martial at Heusden and not by the civil judge, as the resolution of their High Mightinesses, dated March 25th, 1651, and that of their Noble Mightinesses, dated February 9th, 1703, is applicable only to towns having suffrage and state [stem en staat]. Of which resolution I have the honour to send your Noble Mightinesses a copy. According to which resolution I have thought it necessary to act, in order to preserve the rights of the military and to observe your Noble Mightinesses' orders. Yet the bailiff, sheriff, and aldermen ['schepenen] of this town of Naarden saw fit to allow the said soldier Willem Campbell to be apprehended, although he had been punished according to the laws and proclamations of the country by my orders; which was communicated to me by a letter brought by the town's messenger, with a request to have the said soldier secured and to deliver him over to them, under [the] Act of Non-Prejudice, which I refused to do, because I had already punished him according to military laws for what he had done; and because, in the second place, I think, for the reasons stated above, that he should be sentenced by a military and not by a civil judge, and also because I had punished him already sufficiently. I have thought it my duty to inform your

[1] 'Geduigiseerd.'

[2] 'Kiel' means a 'ship keel,' and later 'a smock-frock.' A possible rendering is 'who had hidden [?] himself in a linen (carrying) ship.'

[3] 'Schent' also translated as bailiff. 'Balgiew' is the word rendered in the text as bailiff.

Noble Mightinesses about this, in order, if need be, to be supported in my defence of the rights of the soldiers and their good discipline. Herewith commending your Noble Mightinesses to the protection of the Most High, I have the honour to sign myself, with all esteem and deep respect, Noble Mightinesses, your Noble Mightinesses' most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) B. C. Baron van Reede v. Oudtshoorn.

Naarden, November 25th, 1746.

Annexa. (Copy.)

To-day, November 17th, 1746, the examination took place of Willem Cambel, soldier in the regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, and the company of Captain Gun, in garrison here, at the command of the Honourable Reede van Oudtshoorn, major-general in the service of the United Provinces, Commander of the town of Naarden, etc., etc.

Question.—If he was not on Monday evening about six o'clock at the harbour, and had a quarrel there?

Answer.—Yes, and had a quarrel with soldiers of the regiment, why he does not know, as he was very drunk.

Question.—If he knows that he lost his shoe from his foot?

Answer.—He says he knows well that in recoiling he fell, because his foot seemed to be held back, and he saw clearly that he was almost under the horse of a chaise, which, without calling out or any warning, as far as he knows, had been driven towards those who were quarrelling, and he has no doubt that one of the forefeet of the horse, very luckily for him, did not strike his foot, but trod on the heel of his shoe and held it fast so that he fell. He does not know that anything further happened, except that when he rose he drew his sword on the farmer who drove the vehicle, to strike him with it; but the latter avoided the blow and in so doing fell from the chaise.

Question.—If the farmer also struck at him with the whip?

Answer.—He says that he is not sure of this, but has heard others say so after the occurrence; which being so, he doubts not that is the reason why he tried to strike with the sword.

After the above had been read to the witness and prisoner

by his Honour, the provost, he declared that he knew nothing more of what might have taken place; insisting on this in the presence of Mr. A. Orrock, lieutenant, and Mr. H. Heil, ensign, both of the above regiment, appointed as Commissioners to conduct this examination.

Signed by Willem W. C. Cambel, and A. Orrock, Hercules Heil, Commissioners.

Annexa. (Copy.)

(Nov. 25, 1746.)

Further examined by us the undersigned witnesses, declaring as follows, first, Lachleane Grant, cadet of the said regiment, in the company of Captain James Grahame.

Question.—If he saw anything about the quarrel which Willem Campbel had with a driver?

Answer.—He says that, by chance following the chaise, he saw from a distance that the driver struck at Willem Campbel with his whip, but cannot positively say if he hit him; and that Willem Campbel thereupon ran after the farmer with his sword. Declares that he knows nothing more, and that at any time, if necessary, he will confirm his above declaration on oath. Further he signed this himself in the presence of the commissioners. (Signed) Lachlan Grant.

In the presence of us, the undersigned, as Commissioners.

A. Orrock.

H. Heil.

Further there was heard Malkom Shan, soldier of the said regiment, in the company of Lieut.-Colonel Mackay, who declared as follows:

Question.—What did you see or hear of the quarrel between Willem Campbel and the driver?

Answer.—Nothing more than that the driver, when driving up, called out, 'Scotsman, make way'; but Willem Campbel, being between the chaise and the water, could go neither forwards nor backwards. Furthermore, that the farmer struck him with the whip, and thereupon Willem Campbel ran after him with his sword, and the driver fell from his chaise.

Further he declared, he knew nothing more, and after the

above had been read out to him he adhered to it, and declared that he was always ready, if necessary, to confirm it on oath. Signed this in presence of us.

(Signed) Malcomb M. T. Schan.
„ A. Orrock.
„ H. Heil.

Resolutions of Council of State.

December 6.—Mr. Forck and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs who have conferred with some commissioners of the Council of State, in accordance with, and in execution of their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 29th ultimo, reported to the Assembly that at the conference the commissioners of the Council of State reported that the Council of State, having examined the last received quarterly lists of the national infantry regiments, not including the prisoners of war, had found that a large number of men were wanting in the infantry of the State, and owing to information received were of opinion that it would be extremely difficult for the respective captains to find the missing men: firstly, because this country does not yield many recruits; secondly, because the Austrian Netherlands, from which a considerable number of recruits were drawn hitherto, have fallen into the hands of His Royal Majesty of France, and thereby that source for obtaining recruits has been lost; and lastly, because the German Empire has been much drained of men by the war which has been waged for some years on several sides there, and by the levies which have been, and are still, made by several princes of the empire; and besides, officers of the State are not allowed to recruit there openly. That, further, they brought forward a second consideration: that the several infantry companies, both National and Scottish, for several good purposes, have had their numbers brought to ninety; but experience has shown that the result has not been satisfactory. That very little service was rendered by the remaining men of the companies which were led out into the field when their numbers were complete. And, thirdly, that if the battalions of ten companies, with all the ninety men, should be brought into the field, the battalions would become quite strong, in comparison with the number of men where

they serve at present, and with whom they serve in the same army. That, besides, they would have too few officers in proportion to the privates, if one takes into account how many officers are often employed outside the regiments. That for all these reasons, the commissioners of the Council of State proposed to appoint a sub-lieutenant to each company of the infantry, National and Scottish, regiments, as was done by their High Mightinesses' resolution of March 23rd and 27th, 1742, about the several infantry companies; to diminish them by four men, and to apply their wages to the payment of the sub-lieutenant. The appointment of the said officer to take place on January 1st next, and the reduction of the companies by four men each at the same time, so that the captains whose companies should be stronger than eighty-six men must give up the more men to the captains who might want some men, receiving in return sixteen rix-dollars from the captain to whom they should give them. That this benefit would flow forth therefrom: that, first, so many fewer recruits must be obtained by the several captains, and thus those who should then still be wanting in the various companies would be more easily found, and, secondly, the various companies could be brought into the field with the full complement of eighty-six men, and be provided with a sufficient number of officers, without any further expense to the country, and thereby the country would have the proper services of the whole company, and whole companies would no longer be left behind in the garrison, in so far as some regiments have more than ten companies. . . .

After discussion thereanent, it was resolved and decided to appoint a sub-lieutenant in each infantry company, [both] National and Scottish. That each company shall be reduced by four men, and that from the pay of those four men shall be found the pay of the said officer. That the [Lords] States of the respective provinces and of the district of Drenthe be informed about it, and that they be requested to appoint the said officer to each company on January 1st next; and the Council of State shall be requested to issue the necessary orders for the reduction of each company of the National and Scottish troops by four men, on January 1st next. . . . .

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the colonels or commanding officers of the infantry, National and Scottish, regiments, for their chief officers and captains, that it is their Noble Mightinesses' intention that the infantry companies on January 1st next shall not be stronger than eighty-six men with the 'prima plana'; that, accordingly, in so far as any of their companies might be stronger than eighty-six men with the 'prima plana,' they must then discharge the men whom they have above that number, they being left at liberty to give them to the captains who might want some men, on being paid sixteen rix-dollars for each man. That the same shall be written to the colonels or commanding officers of the national regiments who have been made prisoners-of-war at Brussels and are now here in this country, that in so far as the said companies, when to the others are added those who are here in this country and in France, may be stronger than eighty-six men, they must discharge the surplus men of those in this country, being also left at liberty to give them to the captains who might want some men, on being paid sixteen rix-dollars.

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

1747, *February* 8.—To the Assembly is read a memorial of the Earl of Sandwich, minister-plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, requesting that their High Mightinesses may issue the necessary orders that the regiment of Graham, in garrison at Bois-le-Duc, which has suffered much in the battle of Rocoux, may march from there to Willemstad to be embarked for England, and, on the other hand again, that the regiment of Welsh Fusiliers, which is expected at an early date from England to replace the above regiment, may march from Willemstad to Bois-le-Duc. The said memorial being inserted here as follows:

'Hauts et Puissants Seigneurs,—Le Soussigné, Ministre Plénipotentiare de Sa Majesté le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, prend la liberté de représenter à Vos Hautes Puissances que Sa Majesté, ayant trouvé bon de faire relever le Régiment de Graham en garnison à Bois-le-Duc, qui perdit beaucoup de monde à Rocoux, par celuy des Fuseliers Gallois, et Son Altesse Royale ayant demandé que les arrangements soient pris pourque le dit Régiment repasse avec les vaisseaux qui mèneront les

gardes et les dits fuseliers qui doivent avoir été embarqués hier. Le susdit Ministre supplie Vos Hautes Puissances de vouloir donner leur ordres pour les marche-routes du dit Régiment de Graham de Bois le Duc à Willemstadt, et pour les fuseliers Gallois de Williamstad à Bois le Duc, puisqu'il se peut faire que le premier transport arriveroit demain à Williamstad, le vent étant favorable.'

After discussion thereanent, and after hearing the report of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who, together and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, examined the above memorial during the meeting; it is resolved and decided to despatch a patent [*i.e.* sealed orders] for the regiment of Graham to march from Bois to Willemstad, and to embark there; also a patent for the regiment of Welsh Fusiliers, which is expected at Willemstad, to march from there to Bois, and to remain there for the present and until further notice. And that the above patents shall be sent to the Council of State, in order that they may issue the necessary orders with reference to the passage of the said regiments through the territory of the State and their lodgement.

And an extract of this, their High Mightinesses' resolution, shall be placed in the hands of the above Earl of Sandwich, for his information.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 17.—The report is heard of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who in accordance with, and in execution of, their resolution-commissorial of December 31st last, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, have examined the petition of Willem Smits, military solicitor, agent of the colonels of the two Scots battalions of General Colyear and that of Colonel Marjoribanks, and [of] Christoffel Nicolaas Mollerus, solicitor and agent of Charles William Steward, also colonel of two Scots battalions, all in the service of this State, showing that to each of the two aforesaid battalions there were attached only three chief officers, among whom was only one major, so that the second battalion had always to be drilled by a captain, who was changed from time to time, and from which [duty] every one sought

to withdraw himself. That that was very detrimental to the service of the country, and accordingly it was highly necessary that to each of the said battalions a titulary-major should be added, which could be done without any difficulty for the country, and whereby those three regiments could be sufficiently supplied with chief officers to command them, whether in the field or in the garrison, either jointly or separately. The petitioners, accordingly, requesting that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant permisson that another titulary-major may be appointed to the said two battalions.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to decree, as hereby it is decreed, that to each of the three Scots regiments of two battalions shall be appointed a second titulary-major, without any charge to the country generally. And notice of this shall be given to the Lords States of the Province of Holland and West-Friesland, with the request to appoint to each of the aforesaid regiments a second titulary-major, and to grant them the necessary commissions. And an extract from this their High Mightinesses' resolution shall be sent to the Council of State, to serve for their information.

To the Province of Holland and West Friesland.

(Feb. 17, 1747.)

Letters to States of Holland.

Noble Mightinesses,—A few days ago Willem Smits, military solicitor, as agent for the colonels of the two Scots battalions of General Colyear and those of Colonel Marjoribanks, and Christoffel Nicolaas Mollerus, solicitor and agent of Charles William Steward, also colonel of two Scots battalions, all in the service of this State, addressed themselves to us by petition, showing that with each of the two said battalions there were only three chief officers, among whom there was only one major, so that the second battalion must always be drilled by a captain, who was continually changed, and every one tried to withdraw from the duty. That this was very injurious to the service of the country, and, accordingly, it was most necessary that to each of the said battalions there should be added a titulary-major, which could be done without any expense to the country, and whereby the three regiments

would be sufficiently supplied with chief officers to command them, whether it be in the field or in the garrison, together or separately; and requesting accordingly that we should be pleased to allow another titulary-major to be appointed to each of the said two battalions.

We have had the above request examined by our deputies with some commissioners from the Council of State, and found it necessary, in the interests of the country, to grant the request; and have accordingly decreed that to each of the three Scots regiments of two battalions there shall be appointed a second titulary-major without any expense to the country generally. We find ourselves bound to inform your Noble Mightinesses about this, with the request to appoint a second titulary-major to each of the said regiments, and grant them the necessary commissions.

(Feb. 19, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I find myself compelled to inform your Noble Mightinesses that by chance it has happened that a soldier of the Scots regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, at present in garrison in the Clunder, was brought here from on board a ship and placed in prison, on presumption of intended desertion. That the soldier was found to-day to have strangled himself there. And as the garrison here consists of Swiss soldiers, who retain their own court-martial, and as there are no officers of the Scots here, I have been compelled, in order to have the body examined, to employ the adjutant and a corporal of the said regiment who are present here.

I have the honour to send herewith the documents relating to the case, respectfully referring you to them. Requesting also your Noble Mightinesses' high commands as to how I should further act in the matter. Wherewith, etc.

(Signed) C. G. van Coehoorn.

Willemstad, February 19th, 1744.

Annexa A to letter of Feb. 19, 1747. (Copy).

At the command of Major Coehoorn, Commandant of Willemstad, the undersigned, in the presence of Lieutenant

and Sub-Major Bergsma, visited the dead body of William Currie, soldier of the Scots regiment of Majoriebanks, and found that he had been strangled by hanging himself with his own handkerchief in the prison.

Dated at Willemstad, February 19th, 1747.

Canisculus, Med. Doct.
David de Graff, Town Surgeon.

Annexa B. (Copy.)

Both the undersigned, adjutant and sergeant in the Scots regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, being present here at Willemstad, and having, further, been specially commanded to do what is described below by the commandant of this town, Mr. Coehoorn, we betook ourselves to the prison, in the presence of the military auditor and the major of the place. There yesterday had been brought in William Currie, soldier in the said regiment; and we found that he, having knotted a tie to a handkerchief to form a rope, had tied it round his neck and to a ring in the ceiling, and so found his death. Further, we refer to the written testimony of the town's doctor and surgeon, who have also examined the said person.

Thus done and examined in the prison at Willemstad, February 19th, 1747.

John Clarht.
Alex. M'Pherson.

Resolutions of Council of State.

February 24.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of the 17th inst., wherein it is decreed that to each of the three Scottish regiments of two battalions a third titulary-major shall be appointed, without any expense to the country generally.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

Resolutions of States-General.

February 24.—A letter is received from General Colyear, written at Maastright, on the 22nd inst., requesting, for reasons set forth in the aforesaid letter, that their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant each of three newly-raised Scots battalions a large staff, and so place them on an equal footing with all the other regiments in their High Mightinesses' service.

After discussion thereanent, the deputies of the provinces of

Utrecht, of Friesland, and of Overijssel, took copies of the above letter, to be communicated in fuller detail to their provinces.

And, nevertheless, it is resolved and decided to place a copy of the above letter in the hands of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, to inspect and examine it, and bring in a report of everything here to this Assembly.

(March 1, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—In accordance with, and in obedience to, your Noble Mightinesses' resolution, dated February 20th, 1747, I send to your Noble Mightinesses herewith the list of the five Scots companies of the regiment of Colonel Marjoribanks, in garrison here, as they are to-day, March 1st, 1747; notifying also that, in the month of December 1746, they sent three officers, namely one captain-lieutenant, and two subalterns, with some non-commissioned officers and privates, to Scotland to complete their companies, and I have not been otherwise informed but that they do their utmost to be complete at the proper time as far as possible. Thinking herewith to have complied with your Noble Mightinesses' resolution, I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) B. C. Baron van Reede van Oudtshoorn.

Naarden, March 1st, 1747.

(March 20, 1747.)

Noble Mightinesses, Sirs,—Having been informed by your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 14th inst., that Lieutenant van Goens had not been able to obtain leave to serve me as adjutant-general during the next campaign, I take the honour to nominate to your Noble Mightinesses, in his stead, John Mackay, lieutenant in the regiment of Colyear.

I think I can confidently assert that their High Mightinesses' resolution of March 31st, 1706, does not prevent him from

holding the appointment, and accordingly I hope that he will be provided with a commission as my adjutant-general.

It is with deep respect that I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) H. van Aylva.

Maestricht, March 20th, 1747.

Resolutions of Council of State.

March 24.—The President announced to their Noble Mightinesses that this morning two officers of the battalion of Stewart, which is in garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, called on him and informed him that they expected between two hundred and three hundred recruits from Scotland for the said battalion, that, as the said battalion was destined to serve in the field, they requested that the said recruits might meanwhile be stationed at Bergen-op-Zoom, and exercised there in the management of arms, until the said battalion should be led out into the field.

After discussion thereanent, and Messrs. van Wassenaer, Treasurer-General van der Does, and Secretary van der Hoop, having further examined the said Scots officers during the meeting, it is resolved and decided to request the same commissioners, in a conference with their High Mightinesses, to bring up and support the request of the said Scottish officers, and to report.

Resolutions of States-General.

March 24.—Mr. van Benthem, and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, having held a conference along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, report to the assembly that the commissioners of the Council of State announced at that conference that two commissioned officers of the Scots battalion of Stewart, which is stationed at Sluys, in Flanders, had addressed themselves to the Council of State, and requested that, since the said battalion was destined to go into the field, and, accordingly, as they thought, would soon be called out, they might be permitted to send the recruits for the said battalion, who were expected every day from Scotland, to Bergen-op-Zoom, to be drilled there meanwhile in the handling of arms, until the said battalion should be taken away from Sluys, when the aforesaid recruits would be joined to it. That, for several reasons brought forward at the conference, they, their High Mightinesses' commissioners, as well as the

commissioners of the Council of State, thought it a reasonable [proposal]; and that, accordingly, a patent for [the] two hundred or three hundred recruits for the said battalion should be despatched, to lie in garrison, provisionally, at Bergen-op-Zoom, till the oft-mentioned battalion shall be called out to take the field, and then the said recruits shall be joined on to it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a patent [=orders] for two hundred or three hundred recruits for the said regiment shall be despatched, provisionally to lie in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, until the aforesaid battalion shall be called out to take the field, and then the said recruits shall be joined on to it.

Resolutions of Council of State.

March 25.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of the 24th instant, whereby they decided to send a patent [=orders] for two hundred or three hundred recruits for the battalion of Stewart, in garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, provisionally to go into garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, until the said battalion should be led out into the field, when the said recruits would join them.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write on the said patent that the said recruits shall be transported by sea; that the said patent shall be sent to the governor and, in his absence, to the commanding officer of Willemstad, where the said recruits are to be embarked; and the commissioner of the country's troop-ships, van der Haar, is ordered to press into service the necessary ships and send them as soon as possible to Willemstad.

(April 5, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that the five Scots companies of Colonel Marjoribanks, that have been in garrison here, marched away yesterday, the 4th instant.

Herewith I remain, after having commended your Noble Mightinesses to the protection of the Most High, I take the liberty with all esteem and deep respect to sign myself, etc.

(Signed) B. C. Baron van Reede van Oudtshoorn.

(April 17, 1747.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I take the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that last Friday, the 14th of this current month of April of this year, in the evening at eight o'clock, there arrived here the regiment of Veltman, etc. . . . That also there have arrived here a hundred and thirty Scottish recruits for the regiment of Colonel Stuard; that they were also soon quartered; and provision has been made for quartering the recruits for the said regiment, who are still expected, on their arrival, . . . —Wherewith, etc.,

(Signed) Wilhelm L. v. Hessen, Phillipsthal.

Bergen-op-Zoom, April 17th, 1747.

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.

1747, *May* 9.—*Ambassadors Hop and v. Boetselaer to the States-General.*— . . . Another battalion of foot-guards and two Scottish regiments are about to be transported to the Netherlands with all possible speed.

(June 8, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,—Yesterday I received from Wilmstad a despatch from Conductor Willem Veerman, who, in accordance with your Noble Mightinesses' orders of March 25th, 1747, was sent thither with eight ships to bring over the two hundred or three hundred recruits, for the battalion of Stuart, to Bergen-op-Zoom, of which recruits a hundred and ten men having arrived at Wilmstad, were conveyed to Bergen-op-Zoom in two ships. That he, the conductor, was still awaiting the other recruits, but had now been informed by the commander of Wilmstad that eighty men had still to arrive, according to information from the colonel, and that the colonel had requested the said commander not to send the said soldiers, on their arrival, to Bergen-op-Zoom, but to Maestricht, and that, accordingly, no more men would be transported.

Wherefore I take the liberty of informing your Noble Mightinesses hereof, with a request to receive your Noble Mightinesses' orders, whether I am to let the said six ships

go or to send them to the empty 'train'[1] at Bergen-op-Zoom, or otherwise.—Which awaiting, etc.

(Signed) VAN DER HAER.

The Hague, June 8th, 1747.

[*Annexa* to a letter from Hop to the Recorder of the States-General, dated August 18, 1747.] (COPY.)

The King to the States G^l.

HAUTS ET PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,—Nos bons Amis, Alliés et Confédérés. Nous avons reçeu votre Lettre du 11^me du Courant ns. par laquelle, en nous dépeignant la triste situation et le danger éminent de votre République, vous réiterés vos Instances d'être puissamment et promptement secourus de notre part. Diplomatic Correspondence, England.

Vous savez déjà les efforts extraordinaires que nous avons fait à cet égard, outre les quarante mille hommes qui forment notre contingent pour cette campagne, Nous avons envoyé à Votre secours trois régimens de nos troupes Nationales; et comme une preuve ultérieure de notre affection Nous avons de plus ordonné à cinq bataillons de nos troupes électorales de se rendre immédiatement en Brabant, pour vous mettre d'autant plus à l'abri de l'invasion, que la France a faite sur votre territoire.

Ces efforts que Nous avons déjà faits n'ont pas laissé que de reduire l'établissement Militaire de l'intérieur de Nos Royaumes au dessous de ce qui peutêtre conviendroit. Mais telle est Votre Amitié invariable à votre Egard, et tel est l'intéret que Nous prenons à tout ce qui vous touche que nous avons envoyé nos ordres en Ecosse, pour qu'on y tienne deux battaillons en état de s'embarquer pour la Zélande dès que les vaisseaux de transport pourront être prêts. Quelque peu considérable que soit ce renfort, vû le besoin, c'est pourtant tout ce qu'il nous est possible de vous envoyer sans dégarnir notre Intérieur au delà de ce que la prudence permet. Sur quoy nous nous rapportons à ce que vostre Ministre le Sieur Hop, qui est amplement

[1] 'Train' refers, perhaps, to the first two ships which conveyed the hundred and ten recruits to Bergen.

instruit en conformité à nos ordres de l'état exacte des troupes qui se trouvent dans nos Royaumes, vous pourra marquer là dessus. Nous voyons avec un plaisir sensible qu'outre l'augmentation de trente mille hommes, que Vous avés résolu de faire, les Etats d'Hollande lèvent dans leur Province un Corps de Milice de dix mille hommes, et que bien loin d'être abbatus ou découragés, soit par la grandeur, soit par la proximité du danger, vous êtes déterminés à ne pas manquer à ce que vous devés à vos bons et fidèles alliés.

Nous ne cesserons de faire des voeux les plus sincères et les plus ardens pour la conservation de votre Etat, et en vous assurant de cette amitié, qui Nous lie inséparablement à vous, et de nos égards les plus distingués. Nous prions Dieu qu'il vous ait, Hauts et Puissans Seigneurs, nos bons amis, alliés et confédérés, en sa sainte et digne garde. Ecrit à notre Cour à Kensington le septième jour d'Août l'an de Grâce, 1747, et de notre règne le vingt et unième.—Votre bien bon Amy,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

Chesterfield.

(Sept. 1, 1747.)

Bergen-op-Zoom, Sept. 1, 1747.

Letters to Council of State.

NOBLE MIGHTINESSES, SIRS,—I have sent the two Highland [1] regiments of Murray and Loudon, who [in accordance with their orders] rendered no service in the town, from the lines to the corps of Lieutenant-General Swartzenberg, and summoned hither in their place the first battalion of Waldek and the regiment of Brakel . . .

This night we celebrated the birthday of His Serene Highness, the Prince-Stadtholder, with so much firing that I doubt not that the enemy have suffered more than we on the day and night of St. Louis, with which we were so much threatened. —I remain, etc., (Signed) CRONSTRÖM.

(Rec. Sept. 4, 1747. Dated Aug. 31, 1747.)

NOBLE MIGHTINESSES,—I deem it my duty to inform your Noble Mightinesses that, at the command of General Cronström, I have sent two battalions of the States troops to the

[1] 'Twee regimenten Berg-Schotten.'

lines, the said general having sent me two national battalions of Scottish Highlanders in their place.

General Chanclor, having arrived here yesterday, thereafter left for Bergen-op-Zoom, and is expected to be back soon . . .

(Signed) W. van Schwartsenberg.

Headquarters at Oudenbosch, Aug. 31, 1747.

(Sept. 19, 1747.)

Noble Mightinesses,—I have the honour of informing your Noble Mightinesses that to-day again, at the command of General Cronström, there arrived here in garrison eight battalions, viz., the first of General Colyear, the first of Colonel Marjoribanks. . . . (Signed) J. v. Leyden.

Breda, September 19th, 1747.

(Oct. 2, 1747.)

Noble Mightinesses,—At the command of General Cronstrom, I arrived here on September 30th, at ten o'clock, having been sent for the purpose to command here during the illness of Colonel and Commander de Vassy. On my arrival I found that the said commander had been killed by a cannon ball. Therefore I opened the resolution and letters addressed to him, and found that your Noble Mightinesses ordered that these forts should be defended as obstinately as possible, and in the utmost extremity to retire with ships to the fleet. I shall have the honour of saying to your Noble Mightinesses most respectfully that, as Fort Frederik has already been besieged since September 29th, and that fort is in a bad state of defence, it would be impossible for me to retire with the garrison of Lillo and Cruyschans unless it be done very suddenly while Fort Frederik is still in our hands; which is also the advice of Vice-Admiral Imantse. I await further orders from your Noble Mightinesses concerning this.

The French have to-day unmasked a battery at the side of the Oude Doele, and shot therewith at Fort Frederik; and on the Sandvliet-dyke approached with their sappers as far as the Coupeure. With the exception of one piece, the 'traverse' before Fort Frederik has been dismounted. Since half-past

three this afternoon the French have fired on Fort Lillo with seven heavy pieces of artillery and bombarded it with twelve mortars from the side of Liefkenshoek. On our side I have ordered to reply with eleven pieces of artillery, two mortars-royal, and two howitzers, which, however, will have to be done very sparingly, in order that the little ammunition may go as far as possible.

Regarding your Noble Mightinesses' resolution of September 20th, I have the honour to announce that no miners have yet been sent to me, and I have much need of them to blow up the 'traverse' on the Sandvliet-dyke, as soon as it can be of no more use, for it prevents two other batteries from being brought into play, the one from the covered road and the other from the principal rampart, of which two batteries nine pieces [of artillery] are in play, and both of them because of this 'traverse,' which lies immediately in front of them, are of no use, and they are the only pieces that can be brought to play on the dyke.

Further, I have the honour of assuring your Noble Mightinesses that I shall take all possible care and attention for the preservation of the three forts, being completely persuaded that the safety of the one depends on the other; but I must say to my regret that I cannot hope to defend Fort Frederik in such a way as I would like, as it is in a bad condition, the late Commander de Vassy not having expected, as it appears, such a severe attack from that side.—I remain, with due respect, etc. (Signed) Wm. Graeme.

Lillo, October 2nd, 1747.

(Oct. 3, 1747.)

The deputy with the army W. van Haren to the Stadtholder.

Petitions sent to the Council of State.

Monseigneur,—Deux heures après le départ de la poste, j'ai reçu de l'Escaut les nouvelles ci-jointes, comme aussi la lettre de Monsieur Verelst. A présent je me repens de n'avoir pas fait détruire cette maudite traverse qui empêche les batteries de la capitale et du chemin couvert. J'en ai écrit à la fin de Mai ou au commencement de Juin au Conseil d'Etat ou au greffier Fagel, si je ne me trompe dans les termes : que c'était

un ouvrage qui paroissoit fait exprès pour fair perdre le canon de l'Etat. Comme on ne m'a point répondu, je n'ai pas osé raser une défense qui étoit la seule que j'ai trouvé devant un fort si important, car les batteries de la capitale et du chemin couvert, je les ai fait faire. Je ne conçois pas bien par les relations où en est l'ennemi. Devant la Traverse il y a une coupure d'environ 5 à 6 pieds pour mettre de l'infanterie, la terre de la dite coupure étant jettée en dedans en guise de parapet et la coupure garnie de chevaux de Frise, mais il y a une autre coupure qui est un peu plus en avant à travers de toute la digue et qui joint l'eau de l'Escaut à l'inondation intérieure. S'ils n'en sont que jusques là, il y aura encore infiniment de chicanes à faire, car il faut qu'ils y fassent un remplissement dans les règles à cause de la marée qui va et vient par là, et si les vaissaux viennent de nuit les enfiler avec leur bordées, comme aussi dans leur tranchée, ils avanceront lentement.

Mais s'ils ont déjà franchi cette coupure, alors il n'y a point d'autre moyen que de faire sauter la Traverse comme Graem le mande, afin qu'elle ne leur serve pas de logement. Depuis cette belle Traverse jusqu'au glacis, il y a encore à ce que je me souviens 25 verges de digue, ou leur sappe peut-être très-enfilée par la manoeuvre des vaisseaux pendant la nuit, car de jour il n'y a pas moyen parce que le danger seroit trop évident. J'ai envoyé aujourd'hui au vice-amiral là dessus mon avis par écrit, dont j'aurai l'honneur d'envoyer demain une copie à V.A.S. J'espère qu'il pourra encore la mettre en pratique.

J'ajoute encore ici la liste du seise de 7b^re^ sur laquelle Graem insiste beaucoup, en cas qu'elle ne fut pas si tôt à trouver à la Haye.

Il est très sûr qu'ils manquent de plusieurs choses, et s'ils soutiennent Fredrik Henri, on ne risque rien de leur envoyer ce qu'ils demandent. S'ils ne peuvent pas le soutenir, il ne faut leur envoyer que de vivres et laisser au vice-amiral, en l'encourageant un peu le soin de les leur envoyer. Des munitions de guerre aussi, s'il peut, car c'est plutôt à en juger qu'à tout autre, pouvant avoir 2 fois par jour des nouvelles, et ces munitions pouvant rester auprès de la flotte en cas qu'on ne peut les envoyer. Il me semble qu'ils ne devoient point

tirer du tout de Lillo sur Liefkenshoek. Ce n'est que de la poudre et des boulets perdus, car les hommes ne leur feront aucun mal de ce côté là, et ce sont les hommes qui sont à craindre et non les boulets. Il est nécessaire de redoubler l'attention à l'égard des vaisseaux, si les forts le perdent, car c'est alors la barrière de la Zeelande, bien forte et au dessus d'aucune atteinte, si elle est bien gouvernée. . . . Imans n'est qu'un honnête homme. Je demande pardon à Votre A. Sér. Si je m' émancipe à dire souvent mon avis sans qu'on me le demande. Je suis le plus parfaitement etc., Monseigneur, de Votre Altesse Sérénissime le tres humble et tres obéissant serviteur,

(Signed) W. van Haren.

Oudenbos, à minuit, ce 3 d'Octobre 1747.

Annexa A to letter of Oct. 3, 1747. (Copie.)

Son Excellence,—Depuis hier que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous faire rapport, les ennemis ont poussé leurs sape jusques à la coupure devant la Traverse au Fort Fredrick. Les pièces de la Traverse sont toutes démontés à un pied. Les François ont demasqué une batterie du Vieu Doele, laquelle nous incommode beaucoup. Si j'avois des mineurs je ferois sotter la Traverse, car elle empêche de tirer usage des deux batteries qui sont directement derière, celle du chemin couvert et celle de la capitale ce qui nous fait beaucoup de tort, étant les seules pièces qui jouent sur la digue Santvliet. Ce midi à trois heures et demi les François ont commencé à tirer de Liefkenshoek sur ce fort-ci avec sept pièces de canon et douze mortiers ; je leur ai répondu de onze pièces de canon, deux houwitsers et deux mortiers royal, mais les ammunitions n'étant point fort abondantes, je dois les épargner et ne puis les répondre si vigoureusement que je le souhaitrois. Si votre Excellence nous pourroit secourir de quelque amunition de bouche et de boulet de canons et de grenades pour les houwitser, cela viendroit bien à point. Les boulets pour les dubbelde haeken sont tous déjà tirés, nous n'en avons plus. Je suis très-parfaitement, etc.

(étoit signé) W^m^ Graeme.

Lillo, ce 2 Octob. 1747.

Annexa B to letter of Oct. 3, 1747.

Ship 'de Vrintschap,' before Saftingen, Oct. 3rd, 1747.

Most Noble Sirs,—Last night I had Major-General Thiery, with an engineer and adjutant and all the beer from the narrow ship ['smalschip'], conveyed to Fort Frederik Hendrik. Colonel Graeme announces in his despatch of yesterday, that the French have been firing since yesterday afternoon at half-past three on Fort Frederik with twelve mortars and seven heavy pieces; and requests me, as soon as any miners, ammunition or provisions should arrive, to send them to him as soon as possible, as he has much need of them. The cannonading and bombarding is actively proceeding on both sides. Yesterday I also saw much firing from the Doele, Liefkenschoek, and Lillo; but he makes no mention of it.—I remain, etc.

(Signed) Jacob Imans.

P.S.—The French are close to the traverse of Fort Frederik with their sappers. In cannonading the full strength is brought out at half-past nine in the morning.

(Oct. 3, 1747.)

Monseigneur,—J'ai l'honneur . . . . . .
Le Collonel Graem m'écrit qu'il a mandé sa situation à V. A. S. et me renvoit une liste de munitions de guerre dont il a besoin, qu'il aura sans doute envoyé de même à V. A. S. ou au Conseil d'Etat. Je la trouve la même que celle que Vassi a envoyé le 15 ou 16 du mois passé, et sur laquelle le Conseil d'Etat a résolu de ne lui plus envoyer de munitions par une résolution du 22.

De votre Altesse Sérénissime le très humble, etc.,

(S.) W. van Haren.

Oudenbos, le 3 d'O^{bre} 1747.

(Oct. 5, 1747.)

Letters to Council of State.

Noble Mightinesses,— . . . I have drawn up a statement of all whom I have found here at Antwerp, both officers and privates, and have the honour to send it herewith to your Noble Mightinesses. The remainder of the prisoners, as they had not been wounded, were sent as soon as possible to Ghent, to march from there to Challon in Champagne, where they are destined to be imprisoned.

At the request of the commandants of Brussels and Antwerp, and two letters of General Cronström, who requested me to assist the poor prisoners, who, though uninjured, were stark naked and stripped, I betook myself on September 27th to Ghent, whence they had already departed to pass through Rijssel. As the commandant had refused to allow them to remain there, he had sent them to Cambray, where I arrived at the same time as they. I cannot describe the pleasure shown by the officers and privates at my arrival.

I made all the officers come together, and they mentioned all they most needed for themselves and their men, and I caused them to give me their receipts for each man of the corps. Whereupon I went to the commandant of Cambray, and most earnestly requested him to allow the troops to keep a day of rest there; requesting also that orders might be issued that such a quantity of bread should be baked as might be sufficient for the soldiers to continue their journey to St. Quentin, which was fixed for Sunday, October 4th, and which is a march of nine hours. This I could not by any means change, as the orders of the Court are to that effect. . . .

I have the honour of sending herewith the list of all that left here for Ghent, and subsequently for Challon in Champagne. . . .—Noble Mightinesses, etc.,

(Signed) V. M. van Goens.

Antwerp, October 5th, 1747.

Annexa to Oct. 5, 1747.

Etat des prisonniers de guerre fait à Berg-op-Zoom par les troupes de Sa M. T. C. et conduit d'Anvers à Chalon en Champagne. Scavoir:

Noms des Régim^{ts}	Noms des Officiers	Total des Off^{rs} et des serg^{ts}, soldats, tambours, etc.
. . .	. . . . .	. . .
Général Colleyar	James Gordon L^{t} Collonel F. M^{c}lean, prem^{r} Lieut. Henry Balneavis, sous-Lieut. William Mackenzie, Enseigne	4 off^{rs}
	Sergeants	2
	Tambours	1
	Caporaux	3
	Soldats	50.
		— 4 off^{r} 56 etc.
Coll. Marjoribanks	Corser, sous-Lieut^{t} . . . . Macleane sous-Lieut. . . . Macleane Enseigne . . .	3 off^{rs}
	Sergeants	3
	Caporaux	2
	Tambours	1
	Soldats	31 dont 6 reste aux — Hopit^{l} à Gand. 3 off^{rs} 37 etc.

IV

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ADDITIONAL REGIMENT OF THE EARL OF DRUMLANRIG. 1747-1749.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1747, *May* 17.—Messrs. van Wassenaer, etc., as commissioners on military affairs . . . reported to the assembly that they had been informed that Lord Drumlanrig offers to levy a Scots regiment for the service of the State, and to deliver it in this country within a short time.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to authorise the said commissioners to enter into an agreement with the above-mentioned lord, in the best manner, about the levying of a Scots regiment.

Resolutions of States-General.

May 20.—To the meeting is read the petition of Hendrick [Henry] Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, notifying that he, petitioner, would be very willing to get together and raise a Scots regiment for the service of the State, whom he undertook to bring from Scotland and deliver within the stipulated time; presenting for that purpose, with the aforesaid petition, to their High Mightinesses, the project of an agreement, on which he was willing to acquire the said Scots regiment; requesting that their High Mightinesses may provide him with the necessary orders for that purpose.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place a copy of the above petition, and of the accompanying projected agreement, in the hands of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, to inspect and examine them, and bring in a report on everything here to this assembly.

May 29.—On the report of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who have conferred together and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to write to Messrs. van Boetzelaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister-plenipotentiary and envoy-extraordinary, respectively, at the Court of Great Britain, that their High Mightinesses have resolved to increase the forces in the service of the State by thirty thousand additional men; that, in order to obtain those troops, they have negotiated with several powers, rulers, and princes; and also, *inter alia*, regarding the offer made by the Earl of Drumlanrig to furnish a Scottish regiment, they would indeed be very willing to let the earl levy an infantry regiment of two battalions, each battalion consisting of ten companies, each of eighty-eight men, on the footing of the other Scottish regiments in the service of this State. That they, Messrs. van Boetzelaer and Hop, shall give due notice hereof at the proper place, and also request that it may please His Majesty to give his consent to the said levy, and to facilitate it as much as possible by issuing the necessary orders. Secret Resolutions of States-General.

June 2.—Messrs. van Wassenaer, Treasurer-General van der Does, Secretary van der Hoop, Messrs. Verelst and van Haren, their fellow-commissioners, being absent, reported that they, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' report of the 23rd of last month, May, had spoken to Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, about the formation of a Scots regiment of two battalions, each consisting of ten companies, like the other Scots regiments in the service of the State, and had drawn up a project and sent it to His Highness, requesting to know his pleasure. That His Highness' reply thereto having arrived last night, agreeing to the said project, they, commissioners, thereupon had signed this morning the agreement with the said Earl of Drumlanrig, and exhibited it to their Noble Mightinesses. Resolutions of Council of State.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to send the above agreement [capitulation] by despatch to their High Mightinesses, in the form which can be better seen in the register of letters and advices to them.

Letter: Council of State to the States-General (June 2, 1747).

We have examined the proposed agreement [capitulation] handed in by Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, on the 20th of last month, May, to their High Mightinesses, and after taking the most wise advice of His Highness about it, we concluded with the earl, and signed the accompanying agreement, for which we request the approval of your High Mightinesses; and in that case it will be necessary that the High Mightinesses, in accordance with the fourteenth article of the said treaty, should request the permission of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain for the said earl to levy the said regiment in Scotland, and to recruit from time to time. Besides, in course of time provision will have to be made for the necessary convoy to escort hither the transport ships, wherewith the regiments are to be brought over, unless advantage could be taken of an English convoy, concerning which arrangements might possibly be made with the Earl of Sandwich, minister-plenipotentiary of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain.

Letter to the States of Holland (June 27, 1747).

Noble Mightinesses,—Their High Mightinesses, by their resolution of the 2nd inst., approved of the agreement into which we have entered with Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, with reference to the levying of a new Scots regiment of two battalions, whereof we send your Noble Mightinesses a copy herewith. From the sixth article of the said capitulation your Noble Mightinesses will see that, for the payment of wages, we have assigned to the said regiment the same offices to which the three Scots regiments now in the service of the State are allotted. And we request, accordingly, that it may please your Noble Mightinesses to accept the said regiment, with a deduction of $\frac{30}{m}$ men from their quota to the augmentation of the forces of the State which has been fixed upon. Further, that it may please your Noble Mightinesses to issue orders for the payment of the bounty-money, according to the accounts thereof which are made up at the Treasury of the Union, and of our 'ordinances'; also for the payment of the salary for two long months, awarded by the twelfth article of

the agreement for the expenses of transport of the said regiment till their arrival in Bois-le-Duc. And, for the rest, for the payment of the wages on the same terms as is done to the other Scottish regiments in the service of the State, and according to the muster-rolls, which we shall let your Noble Mightinesses have as soon as the regiment has arrived in the country and been mustered.—Noble Mightinesses, we commend your Noble Mightinesses to God's holy protection.

(Signed) D. H. Verelst.

Your Noble Mightinesses good friends, the Council of State of the United Netherlands.

By their order,

(Signed) A. van der Hoop.

At the Hague, June 27th, 1747.

The Capitulation for Lord Drumlanrig's Regiment.

(June 2, 1747.)

Book of Acts of the Council of State.

Conditions aux quelles Henry Douglas, Comte de Drumlanrig, est convenu avec les sousnommés Commissaires du Conseil d'Etat des Provinces unies de la levée d'un régiment d'infanterie.

Article 1.

Le comte de Drumlanrig s'engage de lever un régiment d'infanterie, consistant 2 bat. en 20 compagnies, chacune de 88 hommes.

2.

Chaque compagnie consistera en ce qui suit:

Un capitaine et son domestique, . . .	2
Un lieutenant et son domestique, . . .	2
Un sous-lieut. avec domestique, . . .	2
Un enseigne et son domestique, . . .	2
3 sergens, ...	3
2 tambours, ...	2
1 secrétaire ou solliciteur, ...	1
74 soldats, parmi lesquels sera un capitaine d'armes et 3 caporaux, ...	74
	88

3.

L'Etat Major du Régiment sera composé d'un Colonel, un Lieutenant-Colonel, deux Majors, qui auront la même paye en tems de Paix que les Régimens Ecossois au service de l'Etat, excepté que le deuxième Major n'aura que la paye de capitaine, et en tems de guerre ils auront le même avantage qui sera accordé à la Brigade Ecossoise. Quand le petit Etat Major consistera d'un Aumonier, un Quartier Maître, deux Adjudants, un Chirurgien, un Prévôt avec son valet de justice, les susdits officiers et ceux qu'ils auront sous eux seront payés sur le même pied que les Régimens Ecossois avec lesquels le dit Rég^{t} roulera.

4.

Le susdit Régiment sera pourvu de bons habits et de bonnes Armes, de la même façon et du même calibre que ceux de l'infanterie de l'Etat.

5.

Les 2 Bataill. seront rendu et livré complet à Bois le Duc, trois mois après la signature de cette capitulation, auquel tems on le fera passer en revue devant ceux qui seront autorisés pour cela par le conseil d'Etat.

6.

On assignera les comptoires de la Brigade Ecossoise au dit Régiment, qui aura la même solde, et les Hauts Officiers la même paye que dans les Régimens Ecossois.

7.

On n'enrolera point dans le dit Régiment des sujets de l'Etat, ni des déserteurs de ses troupes.

8.

La levée et les recrues dont on aura besoin de tems à autre, devront se faire en Ecosse ; il ne sera pas permis pour cet effet aucun Catholique Romain.

9.

Le même Régiment sera obligé de se conformer en tout et

par tout aux ordres de leurs H. P. et à ceux du conseil d'Etat et du Stadthouder et Capitaine Gén., comme aussi des Généraux qui commandent les troupes de l'Etat, aux Gouverneurs et Commandans des villes et places de ce Païs, où on pourra les mettre en Garnison, et généralement ils seront tenus d'observer les ordres de celui qui pourra être nommé à cet effet par leurs H. P. ou par le Conseil d'Etat, tant en Garnison qu'en Campagne; aussi sera-t-il obligé de suivre les ordres et les réglemens que l'Etat a fait pour les troupes nationales; de même il sera soumis à la judicature du Conseil d'Etat, et du Conseil de Guerre de ce païs; et il sera jugé selon les loix militaires de l'Etat comme les troupes nationales.

10.

On laissera entièrement au Comte pour cette seule fois la nomination des Officiers du Régiment, depuis le Colonel jusques à l'Enseigne, qui seront tenus cependant de présenter leurs actes de nomination; le Colonel, le Lieut.-Colonel, le Major et le Capitaine au Conseil d'Etat, et les Enseignes aux Etats de la Province qui les payent; sur quoi ils recevront des Commissions ou Brevets authentiques, en prêtant le serment usité; mais à l'égard des charges qui pourront devenir vacantes après, l'Etat en disposera; cependant avec égard pour les personnes que le colonel voudra recommander, en ne prenant uniquement que des Ecossois.

11.

Il sera payé au Colonel ou à son ordre une avance de 25 Rijksdaalers argent de ce pais pour chaque homme, la compagnie comptée à 78 hommes, la moitié en argent comptant, dès le moment qu'on en aura donné caution suffisante, soit à Amsterdam soit ici à la Haye; et l'autre moitié tout aussitôt que le Régiment aura passé la revue à Bois le Duc bien complet et bien habillé, comme il a été stipulé aux articles 1, 2 et 4, bien entendu que pour chaque homme, qui manquera au jour de la revue, on retiendra 25 Rijksdaalers, jusqu'à ce que ces hommes soyent remplacés et presentés à la personne nominée à cet effet par le Conseil d'Etat, et alors on payera les 25 Rijksdaalers par homme qui auront été retenus.

12.

On payera de plus pour les fraix du transport ou de la marche de ce régiment depuis l'Ecosse jusques à Bois le Duc deux grands mois de solde, dont on donnera les deux tiers dès qu'on aura remis au Conseil d'Etat une liste des officiers de ce Régiment, et l'autre tiers aussitôt que tout le régiment sera complet, bien entendu qu'on donnera caution suffisante pour la somme que l'on recevra.

13.

La paye de chaque compagnie commencera à courir aussitôt qu'elle aura passé la revue habillée, armée, étc à Bois le Duc, à condition pourtant que l'on ne payera rien pour les hommes qui manqueront le jour de la revue, mais qui seront cependant payés dès qu'on les aura remplacés et présentés à la personne qualifiée par le Conseil d'Etat, sur les attestations duquel les soldes de ces recrues commenceront à courir du jour qu'on les aura presenté, et à l'avenir ce Régiment sera tenu d'être complet [?] les autres Régimens Ecossois, pour ce qui pourra lui manquer d'hommes.

14.

Leurs H. P. se chargent de faire demander la permission de sa M. Br^{t} pour lever le Régiment en Ecosse.

15.

On n'admettra dans ce Régiment d'autres Officiers que ceux auront de nouveau faite le serment de fidélité à S. M. Brit. en tant que ses sujets.

16.

Lorsque le Régiment viendra à être déchargé du service de ce païs, on sera tenu d'en avertir le colonel six semaines d'avance et on sera obligé de payer pour les fraix du retour du régiment un grand mois et demi de solde, auquel cas le contractant, qui se trouvera Colonel de ce Régiment, conservera son rang de colonel au service de l'Etat sans lui charge ; cependant et de plus on sera obligé de payer au Régiment lorsqu'il sera renvoié toutes les légitimes prétensions à la

charge de l'Etat, et en outre sa paye jusqu'au jour qu'il se mettra en marche.

(Signè) W. D. Wassenaar.
Johan van der Does. Drumlanrig.
A. van der Hoop.

Ainsi fait et arrêté à la Haye, le 2 Juin 1747.

Hop and van Boetzelaer to the Recorder.

(June 6, 1747.)

Most Noble Sir,—We have received their High Mightinesses' most highly esteemed orders contained in their secret despatches and resolutions, both of the 29th ultimo: the one having reference to the recruiting of a Scots regiment by the Earl of Drumlanrig for the service of the State, with regard to which Lord Chesterfield has told us that His Majesty had already given the required consent. **Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.**

June 12.—A despatch is received from Messrs. van Boetzelaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses' minister-plenipotentiary and envoy-extraordinary, respectively, at the Court of Great Britain, written at London on the 6th instant, and addressed to Recorder Fagel, containing their reply to their High Mightinesses' resolutions, both of the 29th ultimo, the one concerning the formation of a Scots regiment by the Earl of Drumlanrig for the service of the State, and the other . . . The answer to the first resolution also announcing that Lord Chesterfield had told them that His Majesty had already given the required consent and the necessary orders. . . .—*Hop and van Boetzelaer to the Recorder.* **Resolutions of States-General.**

June 13.—The day before yesterday we had the honour of receiving your High Mightinesses' most highly respected despatch and resolution of the 2nd instant, with reference to the levying of a Scots regiment for the service of the State. And as we have already had the honour, by our despatch of the 6th instant to Mr. Recorder Fagel, to report to your High Mightinesses that His Majesty had willingly given the required consent and necessary orders for the purpose, this serves only to acknowledge the receipt of the said resolution. **Secret Diplomatic Correspondence.**

Resolutions of Council of State.

June 27.—A resolution is read of their High Mightinesses of the 26th instant, whereby the agreement with Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, with reference to the formation of a new Scottish regiment of two battalions, is approved of, and a petition is also read of the said Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, wherein he exhibits the Act of Caution for the bounty-money promised to him by the eleventh article of the said agreement; and the Act of Justification of the magistrates of the said town, requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to authorise the clerks of the Treasury of the Union to prepare the bounty-money for him (the) petitioner.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to give a copy of the eleventh article of the above agreement to the clerks of the Union's Treasury, in order that they may, in accordance with the said eleventh article, prepare the half of the said bounty-money, and the other half after the muster-rolls of the said regiment have arrived, and according to the strength of the regiment then. Further, to write to the Lords States of Holland, and in their absence to the commissioned councillors: to what effect can be seen in the register of outgoing letters.

July 13.—On the petition of Alexander Johnson, showing that the Earl of Drumlanrig has sent from England one of his lieutenants, named Francis Pringle, as regimental quartermaster, with instructions to inspect the barracks at Bois, and, further, to make all the necessary preparations for the reception of the regiment, which according to the agreement must be delivered there; and requesting their Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to provide the said regimental quartermaster with such orders as may be necessary, in order that he may execute his instructions unhindered.

After discussion, it is resolved and decided to write to General-Major de Guy, Commander of Bois, to render as much assistance as possible to the said Francis Pringle in the inspection of the barracks, and the further preparation of what is required for the reception of the said regiment.

September 12.—The petition is read of A. Johnson, military solicitor, whereby he presents the list of the officers of the two Scots battalions of the Earl of Drumlanrig, requesting, in

accordance with the twelfth article of the agreement concluded with the above earl, that the clerks of the Treasury may be instructed to make up the necessary accounts for the two long months' transport-money, whereof two-thirds ought to be paid on the presentation of the list of officers. Requesting also that their Noble Mightinesses, in accordance with the said agreement, may be pleased to nominate and authorise a person to review the six companies, which are daily expected at Bois, without delay at the first announcement [of their arrival]; also to grant the necessary authority to seize at Dordrecht, where they are due to arrive first, a suitable number of boats for conveying the said companies right to Bois free, without tolls or other dues.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said list of officers shall be sent to the Lords States, and, in their absence, to the commissioned councillors of Holland, with the request to pay the said two-thirds of the two long months' wages, as can be seen from the register of outgoing letters. That Clerk Stapelaer Geevaerts shall be authorised, and, if necessary, ordered, to let the petitioner have at his expense the necessary vessels to convey the said six companies to Bois; and His Highness is requested to nominate somebody to inspect the said companies at Bois.

Resolutions of States-General.

December 13.—To the meeting is read the petition of the Earl of Drumlanrig, colonel of a new Scots regiment in the service of this country, requesting, for reasons set forth in the said petition, that for indemnifying him for the loss already sustained by him and yet to be sustained, owing to the non-arrival of the convoy ship ordered by him as far back as August 25th last, to bring hither a thousand men of his regiment aforesaid, whom he then had lying ready with the necessary transport-ships, whereby the said men and transport-ships had been lying there since that time till now with trouble and great expense to him, petitioner, their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant him, petitioner, the full wages of his regiment from the date of the agreement.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a copy of the said petition shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Pieck van Zoelen and the other commissioners of their High

Mightinesses on military affairs, in order, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, to be nominated by their Honours themselves, to inspect and examine it and bring in a report of everything here to the assembly.

1748, *January* 9.—The report is heard of Mr. van Randwijck and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of, their resolution-commissorial of the 13th ultimo, along and in conjunction with some commissioners of the Council of State, have examined the petition of the Earl of Drumlanrig, colonel of the new Scots regiment in the service of this country, requesting, for reasons set forth in the aforesaid petition, that to indemnify him for the loss, already suffered and still to be suffered by him, owing to the non-arrival of the convoy-ship, ordered by him as far back as August 25th, to bring hither a thousand men of his regiment aforesaid, whom he then had lying ready with the necessary transport-ships, whereby the said men and transport-ships had been lying there since that time till now, with trouble and great expense to him, petitioner, their High Mightinesses may be pleased to grant him, petitioner, the full wages of his regiment from the date of the agreement.

After discussion thereanent, and taking into account that the petitioner has suffered, and still will suffer, considerable loss, owing to the non-arrival of the convoy-ships asked for by him on August 25th last, but that the said loss cannot be accurately estimated; it is resolved and decided that the full wages of his regiment from July 29th last shall be provisionally granted, as hereby they are granted, to the petitioner, as indemnity therefor; the petitioner being left at liberty, in case the expenses incurred and suffered by him in the above affair should amount to a higher sum, to petition their High Mightinesses again about it.

Letter, Council of State to the States of Holland.

(Jan. 17, 1748.)

Noble Mightinesses,—The Earl of Drumlanrig, having undertaken to form a new Scots regiment for the service of

this country, in order to deliver the said regiment in this country at the appointed time, requested, as far back as the 15th of August last year, a convoy to bring over a thousand men for his above-mentioned regiment which he had lying ready then with the necessary transport-ships, and the necessary orders for the purpose were issued; but the said convoy-ship not having arrived at the right time, the said colonel has had to keep the said men and transports till now, to his trouble and great expense, seeing that, according to the agreement, payment first begins on the day on which every company shall have been delivered, armed and equipped, and reviewed at Bois. The said earl having, accordingly, addressed himself to their High Mightinesses, they have decided to give him some relief, and to that end, by their resolution of the 9th inst., provisionally granted him the full wages of his regiment from July 29th last, and left him at liberty, if the expenses incurred and suffered by him in the above affair should run to a larger sum, to come again to them about it.

We have thought it right to inform your Noble Mightinesses thereof, as we do herewith, requesting your Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to issue orders for the payment of the wages of the said regiment from July 29th last.

Noble Mightinesses, we commend your Noble Mightinesses to God's holy protection.—Your Noble Mightinesses' good friends, the Council of State of the United Netherlands.

(Signed) D. H. Verelst.

By their order.

(Signed) A. van der Hoop.

At the Hague, January 17th, 1748.

Resolutions of Council of State.

Feb. 24. — On the report of Mr. van Wassenaer, it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to write to Colonel Drumlanrig that he must send the sick who are in his regiment, if they are still at Hellevoetsluys, to the country's hospital at Fijenoort near Rotterdam, instead of to Vianen; taking care that an officer knowing Dutch sufficiently well accompanies them. And notice hereof shall be given by an

extract to the contractors of the country's hospitals, for their instruction.

March 26.—On the petition of Alexander Johnson, military solicitor, presenting an extract from the muster-rolls of the review of the Scottish regiment of the Earl of Drumlanrig, and requesting, in accordance with the eleventh article of the agreement made about the same regiment, that the account for the second part of the bounty-money for these men may be made up and paid for nine hundred and fifty-six men.

It is resolved and decided, after discussion, to authorise the clerks of the Union's Treasury to make up, in favour of the said colonel, Earl of Drumlanrig, the necessary account of the second half of the bounty-money for the men of the said regiment, in accordance with the eleventh article of the said agreement.

1749, *January* 28.—On the petition of colonel, the Earl of Drumlanrig, requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to write to the commissioned councillors of Holland that, in accordance with the sixteenth article of the agreement concluded with him, the necessary 'ordinance' for one and a half months' wages for the men of his regiment may be issued as soon as possible—which men, numbering ten hundred and thirty in all, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of the 24th inst., will be discharged and sent back—in order that the men may without delay receive their passage-money when discharged; it is resolved and decided, after discussion, that as soon as the list of the actually discharged men of the petitioner's regiment, demanded by to-day's resolution, shall have arrrived, their Noble Mightinesses shall make the necessary further arrangements for the payment of the said one and a half months' wages for them.

February 10.—A despatch is received from major-general, the Count of Flodroff Wartensleben, adjutant-general of His Highness, written here at the Hague on the 7th inst., whereby, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 28th of last month, January, he presents the muster-rolls of the battalion of colonel the Earl of Drumlanrig, which he has formed from the finest men of the two battalions, adding that he, with respect to the officers, has mostly taken into account

their seniority, as their Noble Mightinesses will see from the list appended to his despatch, excepting some who merited preferment on the report of the chief officers. To which despatch is also appended a list of the dismissed and discharged officers of the two battalions, who, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of January 24th last, must be placed on pension, also a muster-roll of the discharged men of the said regiment, as well as a sworn certificate of the number of men who are at Vianen, in the hospital or on guard there.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that the muster-rolls of the battalion which remains, also of the discharged men, and the certificate of men at Vianen, shall be sent to the clerks of the Treasury of the Union to be examined and closed. That the list of the discharged officers shall be placed in the hands of Treasurer-General van der Does to serve its right purpose, and that the others shall be deposited at the secretary's office.

February 19.—The muster-rolls of the ten companies of the Scottish regiment of colonel, the Earl of Drumlanrig, according to their strength after the discharge of the second battalion of the said regiment, having been presented to the Council, as well as a list of the soldiers who have been discharged in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of January 24th last, both having been examined and closed, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of the 10th inst., it is resolved and decided, after discussion, to send them by a despatch to the States of Holland, and, in their absence, to their commissioned councillors, to have the wages of the regiment remaining in existence paid; also to give orders for the payment of the one and a half months' wages for the discharged men, awarded by the agreement concluded about the formation of the said regiment; as can be seen in the register of outgoing letters.

July 4.—On the petition of the Earl of Drumlanrig, colonel of a Scots regiment in the service of this country, requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to write the necessary injunctions to the province of Holland, that, in accordance with the agreement, the month's wages for the

seven men in each company lately discharged may be paid him, according to the list annexed to the petition.

After discussion, and taking into account that the agreement entered into with the petitioner makes no mention of the case of any men being discharged from each company, but that the whole regiment is sent back, and that at the first reduction a whole battalion, and not some men from each company, were discharged, and therefore at that time wages for a month and a half were paid for them; it is resolved and decided that there are no reasons why in this case the petitioner's regiment should be treated differently from the other Scots regiments in the service of this State; and that, therefore, the Lords States of Holland, and, in their absence, the Lords Commissioned States, be requested to issue orders that the wages till June 17th last shall be paid to the regiment of the petitioner, at the rate of sixty-five men per company; as was requested for the other Scots regiments by letter of May 16th last, as can be seen in the register of the outgoing letters.

December 12.—On the petition of the several captains of the disbanded regiment of Drumlanrig, notifying that their Noble Mightinesses, by their resolution of November 25th last, permitted them to take over the firelocks and bayonets of the discharged men, and to pay them with ordinances [promissory notes], negotiable in the Union lottery; but that they (petitioners) cannot effect the delivery of the said firelocks at the Bosch [Bois-le-Duc] by the 15th inst., this being the last day fixed for keeping open the lottery. That since the said resolution they have indeed tried to make arrangements to have the said weapons delivered as soon as possible, but that the town of Maestricht, where they are in garrison, is situated far from Bommel, where the weapons are, and that the boats which have to convey them thence to Bois cannot be found so quickly; and requesting that, on account of the shortness of time and distant situation of places, they may not be bound to the time aforesaid, but that their Noble Mightinesses' permission may be considered as a sum already invested in the lottery, so that place may be kept for the ordinances [promissory notes] still to be issued by them, as soon as they can be despatched, which will be done with all speed, since officers

commissioned for the purpose are already on their way to deliver the weapons.

It is decided and resolved, after discussion, that in favour of the petitioners, in satisfaction for one thousand firelocks with their bayonets (this being the number given by Solicitor Johnson, who serves the said regiment), calculated at the rate of eight guilders for each firelock with its bayonet, an ordinance [promissory note] on the Treasurer-General van Hogendorp for the sum of eight thousand guilders from one of the petitions added in and since the year 1741 to the magazines, shall be despatched, to be employed in the Union lottery, sanctioned on July 10th last; whereof a note shall be made on the margin of the ordinance; on condition that, before the issue of the said ordinance, the said Solicitor Johnson engages by a written document, to be handed in to the Treasury, in case the said number of firelocks and bayonets should not be delivered into the magazine at Bois before the beginning of next year, and a proper certificate thereabout be shown from the clerk of the said magazine and the first officer of the artillery present, or in case the said weapons be found, either wholly or partially, in an unfit condition, to restore to the Treasury of the Union six guilders, in money, for each firelock with its bayonet which may be wanting in the delivery of the said number, or which may be found in an unfit condition.

DIVISION IV

THE LAST DAYS OF THE BRIGADE

1750-1782

INTRODUCTORY

THE Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was followed by the usual reduction of the Dutch military establishment. In 1749 Lord Drumlanrig's regiment was reduced from two battalions to one,[1] and in 1752 a further reduction was proposed, which seems to have taken effect in the following year. There were at that time in the service of the States three regiments of

---

[1] 1749. The Second Battalion of Drumlanrig's regiment, the last raised Scots corps in the Dutch service, being broke, his lordship, on his own charges, hired three transports to bring them over to Scotland, paid nine shillings freight each man, and laid in twenty-two days' provisions. Other Scots corps in that service were reduced, and it is said that of twelve hundred discharged in one week, eight hundred or nine hundred immediately enlisted in the Prussian service, commissaries attending for that purpose.—*Scots Magazine.*

The *Scots Magazine* of July 1747 contains a complete list of the officers of Lord Drumlanrig's regiment, then 'raising in Scotland.' The colonel had the nomination of all the officers, and a very large number of them are noted as having served in the independent companies, as volunteers or otherwise, in the suppression of the Jacobite rising.

The following names occur in addition to those found in the Dutch list of 1750, after the reduction to one battalion (*infra*, p. 412):

Captains.

Major Charles Leslie, a captain in the Scots Dutch, brother to the Earl of Rothes.

Allan MacLean, Brolus, a captain of the independent companies.

James Johnston, a 2nd lieut. of Marines, son to Sir James.

Alex. Dundas, a 2nd lieut. of the Scots Dutch, son to Dundas of that Ilk.

Daniel Barbour, Aldourie.

John Sinclair, brother to Ulbster.

Thomas Oswald, brother to Dunnikier.

Alexander Stuart, son to Mr. Archibald Stuart, W.S. (He succeeded to Torrance in 1767, *Douglas's Baronage.*)

With Captains Keith-Murray and Pringle, who appear as captains commanding in the list of 1750, in Lord Drumlanrig's and Lieut.-Colonel Stuart's companies, those make the twenty captains.

First Lieutenants.

Simon Fraser, son to Dunballoch.

Scots of two battalions each, and one of one battalion, containing in all seventy companies. The resolution taken was to reduce Lord Drumlanrig's as a separate unit, and to reorganise the other regiments as two-battalion regiments, each battalion consisting of seven companies.[1]

During a second period of thirty years of peace, which

William Jardine, a volunteer, brother to Sir Alexander.
Viscount Garnock.
Alex. Macintosh, a lieut. of the independent companies, brother to the laird.
Alex. Mackenzie, cousin to Coul.
Alex. Mackintosh.
Wm. Maxwell, son to Dalswinton.
George Dunbar, brother to Boath.
Alexander Reid, son to Baron Reid.
James Stuart, son to Mr. Archibald Stuart, W.S.
Duncan Campbell.

Second Lieutenants.

David Ross, a lieut. of Bateley's, brother to Culrassie.
Robert Inglis, an ensign of Stewart's Scots Dutch.
Archibald Maxwell, brother to Dalswinton.
Ronald Macdonald, of Loudon's, son to Scotus.
Donald Macdonald.
Either Archibald or Patrick Macarthur.
William Wallace, son to Carriel.
Donald Macbean of Kinwhile.
Charles Stuart, son to Blairhall.

Ensigns.

Francis Napier, son to Lord Napier.
Alexander or Colin Campbell.
Æneas Schaw of the Foot Guards, 3rd Regt.
James or Lachlan Leslie of the late Life Guards.
William Oswald, a volunteer with Gen. St. Clair
Hans Cleland, son to Carnbee.
Alexander Dale.
David Douglas.
Dougal Stuart, son to the late Blairhall.
John Cuthbert, son to Castlehill.
John Cameron of Stron.
John MacLeod.

Chaplain.

Mr. Robert Douglas.

[1] 1752, *April.*—The States-General of the United Provinces have agreed upon a further reduction in all the regiments in the service of the Republic except the Dutch and Swiss Guards, who are to remain as formerly. As to the rest, two troops of every regiment of horse and dragoons and the three youngest companies of every battalion of foot are reduced. Of the Scots the four youngest, in order to incorporate Lord Drumlanrig's regiment with the three old ones.

followed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the quarters of the three regiments seem to have been substantially the following:

The oldest regiment of all, which had originally been Colonel Balfour's and subsequently Sir William Brog's, General Hugh Mackay's, and Murray's, commanded from 1745 to 1773 by Alexander Marjoribanks, then for two years by another Hugh Mackay, and finally by General Houston, seems at the close of the war to have been stationed at the Bosch, where it

---

The second battalion of Drumlanrig's was broke upwards of three years ago, and the six companies still unreduced are joined to Halket's. To make room for them four of Halket's are removed, two to Stewart's, and two to Marjoribanks's. By this late regulation there are reduced of the Scots twenty-eight captains, fifty-six second lieutenants, and seventy ensigns: the captains pensioned at nine hundred guilders a year, and obliged to serve, the subalterns at three hundred, and leave to go where they will. But the gentlemen who have companies now are between £40 and £50 better than formerly.—*Scots Magazine.* In a note the following list is given:

A list of the field officers and captains that have companies in the Scots Brigade, March 25, 1752:

In Lt.-Gen. Halket's	*In Major-Gen. Steuart's*	*In Major-Gen. Marjoribanks's*
First Battalion.	*First Battalion.*	*First Battalion.*
1. L. G. Halket pay as Col.	1. M. G. Stewart, Col.	1. M. G. Marjoribanks, Col.
2. Col. Houston, Maj.	2. Lt.-Col. Graeme, Lt.-Col.	2. Lt-Col. Cunningham, Maj.
3. Lt.-Col. Halket, Capt.	3. Maj. Clephan, Capt.	3. Lt.-Col. Thomson, Capt.
4. Lt.-Col. Dundas, Capt.	4. Capt. Scott, Capt.	4. Maj. Lyon, Capt.
5. Maj. Buchanan, Capt.	5. Capt. Mahony, Capt.	5. Col. Leslie, Capt.
6. Maj. Alexander, Capt.	6. Capt. Stedman, Capt.	6. Lt-Col. D. Graeme, Capt.
7. M. G. Graeme, Capt.	7. Lt.-Col. Macmurray, Capt.	7. Capt. Gun, Capt.
Second Battalion.	*Second Battalion.*	*Second Battalion.*
1. Col. Gordon, Lt.-Col.	1. Col. Mackay, Lt.-Col.	1. Col. Mackay, Lt.-Col.
2. Lord Drumlanrig, Col.	2. Lt.-Col. Forbes, Capt.	2. Lt.-Col. Maclean, Capt.
3. Lt.-Col. Stewart, Lt-Col.	3. Lt.-Col. Dundas, Capt.	3. Maj. Bruce, Capt.
4. Maj. Young, Capt.	4. Lt.-Col. Forbes, jr. Capt.	4. Capt. Turnbull, Capt.
5. Maj. MacLeod, Capt.	5. Capt. Burns, Capt.	5. Capt. Johnston, Capt.
6. Capt. Douglas, Capt.	6. Capt. Heriot, Capt.	6. Capt. Gordon, Capt.
7. Capt. Macdonald, Capt.	7. Capt. Irons, Capt.	7. Capt. Hollingsworth, Capt.
Captains Reduced.	*Captains Reduced.*	*Captains Reduced.*
Cunningham, Paplay, Robertson, MacLeod, Halket, Henderson, Balneavis and Nicholson.	Munro, Sutherland, Chalmers, Halket, Macgill, Anderson, Turnbull and Middleton.	Macalaster, Johnston, Mackay, Cunningham, Macpherson, Cunningham, Mackenzie, Gordon.

remained till 1750. For the next two years it was at Gorcum, then for two more at Tournay, then for two at Nimeguen, for another two at Breda, and from 1761 to 1763 again at Nimeguen. In 1764 it was at Namur. From 1769 to 1772 the first battalion was at Tournay and the second at Yprés.[1] From 1776 to 1778 it was again at Nimeguen, and in 1779 at Bergen-op-Zoom.

The regiment originally commanded by Lord Buccleuch, afterwards by Lord Almond, and later by the Barthold Balfour who fell at Killiecrankie, and by Lauder, was commanded from 1746 to 1754 by Charles William Stewart, and subsequently by J. Stuart. It seems to have been stationed in 1761 at Namur; and is found in 1764 at Nimeguen, where it was from 1767 to 1769. It was at Deventer in 1771-72, at Zutphen from 1773 to 1777, at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1778, Arnheim in 1779, Heusden in 1780, and Namur in 1781.

The third regiment, commanded by Alexander Colyear in

---

[1] The second battalion seems to have succeeded the first at Tournay, from the following intimation by the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands to the Magistrates of Tournay, which is interesting as a specimen of the official notifications made by the imperial authorities when the Dutch garrisons of the Barrier Towns were relieved:

'Charles Alexandre, Administrateur de la Grande Maitrise en Prusse, Grand Maitre de l'ordre Teutonique en Allemagne et Italie, Duc de Lorraine et de Baar, Marechal des Armées du St. Empire Romain, et de celles de sa majesté l'imperatrice Douariere, Reine Apostolique de Hongrie et de Boheme, etc., etc., Son Lieutenant Gouverneur et Capitaine Général de ses Pais Bas.

'Chers et bien ames, comme les Etats generaux des Provinces unie se proposent des faire des changemens dans les Garnisons de quelques places de ces Pais ci, et que nous venons d'avoir fait expédier les ordres de toute a ce necessaires, nous vous faison la presénte, pour vous en informer, et vous prevenir, que le second. Bataillon Ecossais de Mackay sortira de la ville de Tournay, le 14 Avril prochain en allant prendre gite a Coijeghlem, et qu'il y sera remplace, le soir precédent, par le troisieme Bataillon du regiment de Smitssaert, qui sera pour cet effet rendu, le 12, a ijrchonvel, vous en chargeant de faire les dispositions, qui peuvent dépendre de vous en cette occasion, sur le pied usité en pareils cas. A vous chers et bïen amés Dieu vous ait en sa sainte garde.

'De Bruxelles, le 23 fevrier 1774.

(Signé) CHARLES DE LORRAINE.
(Plus bas contre signé) D. CRUMPIPEN.

'Aux Magistrats de Tournay.'

(From the Archives of Tournai Canton, Dirrets Lettres, etc., 1773-1777.)—*Communicated by Mr. J. J. Dalgleish of Brankston Grange.*

1674, subsequently by Ramsay, and for fifty years by Walter Philip Colyear, was at the close of the war commanded by Charles Halkett. He was succeeded in 1758 by J. Gordon, and he in 1776 by R. Dundas. It was at Breda in 1748, and at Yprés in 1749 and 1754, at Gertruydenberg in 1756, at Namur from 1759 to 1762, and at Nimeguen from 1763 to 1766. In 1767 its companies are found at Fort Philipine and Sluys, and in 1768 it was at Breda, probably on its way to Maestricht, where it was quartered from 1768 to 1772. From 1773 to 1776 it was at Venlo, in 1777 at Bergen-op-Zoom, and in 1782 it is again found at Venlo.

In 1750 the Stadtholder, William IV. of Orange, falling into delicate health, recommended Prince Louis of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel to the States as commander-in-chief of their army, and on his death in the following year was succeeded by his son, William V., whose mother, Princess Anne of Great Britain, daughter of George II., was appointed Governante during his minority. On her death in 1759, the Duke of Brunswick became Governor to the young Stadtholder as well as commander-in-chief. The fortunes of the Scots Brigade had always been closely associated with those of the House of Orange, and the closing years of its service were to form no exception to the rule. Indeed the opposition between the royal and popular party devoted to the House of Orange, and the aristocratic and republican faction, which came more and more under the influence of France, supplies the clue to the history of its later years. The interests of the House of Orange, which relied upon its fidelity, were among the most powerful reasons which retained it in Holland at a time when its native country sought its services, while the jealousy and hostility to Britain of the party that had its headquarters in Amsterdam attached conditions to its employment by its own sovereign on a later occasion which prevented his request being insisted in, and ultimately led to its destruction as a body of British troops devoted to the protection of the United Netherlands.

'At the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France in 1755,' says the 'Historical Aecount,' 'the Scotch Brigade naturally expected to be recalled according to the treaty subsisting for that purpose. . . . When great bodies

of troops were brought over from Germany for the defence of this island, why six old battalions, of which both officers and private men were entirely British, and which were at all times accustomed to the same duty and discipline as if in presence of an enemy, should have been left in a foreign country, while many new regiments were raised at home, seems extremely unaccountable. It was believed in the Brigade that the Princess Dowager of Orange had requested of the late king, her father, to leave these regiments in Holland as a sure support to the interest of her infant son against the French faction, which then began to gain ground. . . . In 1757, soon after suffering the mortification of being left useless in Holland, while their own country was engaged in war, these regiments underwent that of being obliged to recruit foreigners,[1] because of the great levies then making in Scotland. But in the same year that their recruiting at home was suspended, it was thought necessary to secure the allegiance of these regiments to the crown of Great Britain by an Act of Parliament, obliging the officers to take the same oaths with those of regiments serving in the British dominions; which had not before been required, except of the private soldiers, who had always taken the same oaths with all other British troops; but from that time the private soldiers were subjected to no oath whatever, the States-General requiring none except of the officers, upon whom alone the actions of the troops depended, for private soldiers were not punishable even for rebellion, if acting by the command of their officers.'[2]

---

[1] In a letter dated Maestricht, July 23rd, 1757, written by Alexander MacLeod to 'Angus MacLeod, soldier of Major-General Stuart's first battalion, and in Major Scott's company, Garrison, at Bergen-op-Zoom,' the writer says, 'I am informed your battalion is the same way with Hollanders and high Dutchers as we are.'—Letter printed in *Nijmegen's Belegering en Inneming Door Franschen*, 1894.

[2] The Act of Parliament above referred to was passed in the session of 1756. The *Journals of the House of Commons* contain the following entry, dated March 31st, 1756: 'The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the Bill to Prevent his Majesty's Subjects from serving as Officers or Soldiers under any Foreign Prince or State without his Majesty's Licence. Ordered that it be an instruction to the said committee that they have power to receive a clause or clauses to oblige such officers who are His Majesty's subjects as shall accept commissions in the corps in the ser-

That the Brigade was not recalled for service during the Seven Years' War was not the fault of the British Government. Its position was carefully considered, and in 1758, a proposition was submitted to the Duke of Brunswick, in which the reasons for the withdrawal of licence to recruit in Scotland were indicated, and the suggestion tentatively put forward that there should be three battalions of nine companies each left in Holland, and three of similar strength should be taken into the British service.[1] The proposal was not welcomed by the rulers of the Netherlands,[2] and was declined by the Duke of Brunswick on the ground that it would have an injurious effect on the measures for augmentation of the Dutch military forces then in view.[3]

In 1759, the famous year in which the elder Pitt's efforts were signalised by so many triumphs, the proposition was repeated in a more formal manner, but the Duke of Brunswick urged that it should not be submitted to the States-General, as even a partial recall would afford the French faction a handle to accuse the government of a breach of neutrality, might excite troubles in the interior, and might sap the foundations of the Stadtholdership.[4]

In 1764 orders were again issued for recruiting the regiments in Scotland but withdrawn, while in the previous year the position of the Brigade, and the propriety of reorganising it with an addition of the other arms,[5] in view of the young Stadtholder, William v., taking into his own hands the reins of government, had been discussed in a letter by an officer (believed to be Colonel John Cunningham), which was printed

---

vice of the States-General of the United Provinces, called the Scotch Brigade, to take and subscribe the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration within a certain time after the dates of their commissions, and to transmit a certificate thereof to His Majesty's Secretary at War.'

This resolution was carried out by 29 Geo. II. c. 17, s. 5. The oaths had to be taken in the Netherlands before the British minister, in the Courts of Session, Exchequer or Justiciary, or in a Sheriff-court, or before the Justices in Quarter-Sessions in Scotland, or in a Court at Westminster, or General Assizes or General Quarter-Sessions in England.

[1] See p. 458. [2] See Colonel Graeme's letter, p. 462.
[3] See p. 464. [4] See pp. 465-467.
[5] See *Strictures*, pp. 64 and 65.

in 1774 with others in a volume entitled *Strictures on Military Discipline*, and had been submitted at the time to several members of the British ministry.

At the time of the American war, when Great Britain found it necessary to put forth all her strength, another unsuccessful effort was made to secure the services of the Brigade. On this occasion it seems to have been thwarted by the commercial jealousy of the Dutch and their sympathy with the American rebellion, and by a difference of interest between the Duke of Brunswick and the States, or some of them, as to the method by which it was to be replaced if allowed to leave. 'In the year 1776,' says the 'Historical Account,' 'a message was delivered in the king's name to the States-General by Sir Joseph Yorke, then ambassador at the Hague, signifying His Majesty's desire that the Scots Brigade should be sent home. Although the private men were then in general foreigners by birth, very few of them were natives of the United Netherlands, and being under the absolute command of British officers, were still entirely at His Majesty's disposal. Duke Lewis of Brunswick, then commander-in-chief of the Dutch land forces, urged the necessity of a body of German troops being taken into the pay of the Republic in place of the British regiments. To this the States being extremely averse, they signified to Sir Joseph Yorke their wishes that the Brigade might remain with them; so that to the great mortification, and as it afterwards proved the great loss of the officers concerned, the power of recalling it was not exercised.'

In November 1775,[1] the Prince of Orange submitted to the States-General the request of the king that the Brigade should pass over into his service and pay 'during the present troubles in the American colonies,' His Majesty having first offered in return an equal number of Hanoverian troops, and subsequently, 'adhering to his request with particular emphasis,' to bear the expense incurred by the States in levying an equal number of national troops, to give the States full power to reclaim the Brigade or not on the conclusion of peace, and to grant permission to recruit in Scotland if recalled. The

[1] See p. 468.

matter was referred to the Provinces; and Gelderland, Friesland, Overyssel, and Stad-en-Landen at once consented. What the ultimate resolution of Zealand and Utrecht was does not appear, but the key of the situation lay with Holland, and intrigues were rife at Amsterdam.[1] Holland ultimately agreed to surrender the Brigade,[2] and accept the king's offer of the money necessary to levy troops to replace it, upon certain conditions. These were that the cost of transport and return from the time of embarkation should be borne by the Crown, that His Majesty should engage *not to employ the Brigade, in whole or in part, in any case outside His Majesty's kingdoms and possessions situated in Europe*, and that, after its return, he should accord free permission to recruit in Scotland.[3] On 16th February, the Prince of Orange was able to communicate to the States of Holland that 'His Majesty had agreed, if the condition be insisted on, not to employ the Brigade outside Europe.' But the result of the insistence, in rigid and almost insulting terms on the condition, and probably of a consideration of the whole situation, as affecting the interests alike of Great Britain and of the House of Orange, was that, on the 8th of April, the Prince reported what was practically a dignified abandonment of the request, the king having sent him an autograph letter, 'in which, in the friendliest terms, and in the most gracious manner, he expressed to the Prince his gratitude for his good offices and trouble, and announced that in case His Majesty should, contrary to expectation, find himself in the position of renewing his request about this matter, he would do so on the terms and conditions laid down by the Prince in his note embodying the opinion of the States-General.

As the struggle with the revolted colonies in America was prolonged, the relations of Great Britain and Holland grew more strained. The Dutch island of St. Eustatius became an

---

[1] See pp. 473-475.

[2] '1776, *Hague, February* 20.—The affair regarding the cession of the Scotch Brigade is at last decided. The States of Holland, after being assembled six weeks to deliberate about it, gave their consent last Friday; theirs being the only one wanted. It was carried the same day into the Assembly of the States-General, who are now separated.'—*Scots Magazine.*

[3] Minute, pp. 475-477.

emporium for supplying the American rebels, and the exercise of the right of search by Great Britain irritated the Dutch. France and Spain had joined in the war, Russia and the Northern Powers had formulated the armed neutrality, and, in September 1780, the capture of an American packet proved that the city of Amsterdam had, since 1778, been carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the revolted subjects of the Power to which the Netherlands were bound by the closest alliance. The reply to the British demand for redress was so unsatisfactory that in December 1780, Great Britain, then at the lowest point of her fortunes, and fighting as she was with her revolted colonies, France, and Spain, with haughty courage declared war against Holland.

So early as 1763, the officers of the Scots Brigade had addressed the British Secretary at War, expressing an anxious desire to be removed from the Dutch service on account of indifferent usage.[1] In 1779, they had made offer of their

[1] *The British Army*, by Sir S. W. Scott, vol. ii. pp. 526-8. This memorial was as follows:—

'*A memorial of the officers commanding the Scots Brigade in the Dutch service, in behalf of the said troops and their officers, drawn up and presented to the Secretary at War in Britain, in the month of July*, 1763.

'The suspension of the annual grants of the War Office for the further recruiting of said brigade make its officers apprehend the speedy dissolution of a corps, in which they have had the honour to serve under His Majesty's protection; and this apprehension induces them to represent its particular situation, setting forth,

'That the above troops are amongst the oldest in Europe, having been granted for and employed in the defence of the republic from its first foundation.

'That it has been constantly supplied with officers and men from their native country, and has ever been considered as a body of British troops even by the States they serve: a title by which they have always had the first rank in the army of the republic.

'That this corps has ever been zealous to maintain the honour of its country as far as depended upon its behaviour; and as it may with confidence be said that in past times no body of men ever followed their colours with more fidelity and valour, the officers, without laying a stress on their own execution of duty, now presume to avail themselves of *the reputation of their corps*, as they feel the obligation of not forfeiting any honours derived to them from their predecessors.

'Though placed in the service of a foreign State, they have ever retained the allegiance due to their Sovereign and their country; and they joined in the sentiments of the British nation at the Revolution, and had the honour of being trusted in that transaction, so important to the liberties of their country.

'During the late unnatural rebellion, when the disaffected were assembled

services to the British Government, stating their unwillingness to remain idle in the garrison towns of the States while the enemies of their country were uniting against it. In January 1781, Sir Joseph Yorke, the British Minister, being at Antwerp, on his way to England from the Hague, a field officer of the Scots Brigade went to ask directions of him as to the conduct

---

and supported from abroad, these troops did not furnish the example of a single officer or private man who betrayed the allegiance due to his Sovereign.

'His late Majesty was pleased to command that the above corps should be augmented with three additional battalions in the year 1745, and in the year 1747 with two more, or one entire new regiment under the command of the Earl of Drumlanrig. On that occasion many were induced to enter into the service from a persuasion that as they were raised by his Majesty's command, so they were to remain under his gracious protection; a favour with which the whole corps most naturally flatters itself, not alone as the only body of British troops allowed to be engaged in foreign service, but also distinguished by a renewed prerogative equal to that of the army in Britain, that of swearing allegiance to his Majesty, prescribed by a late Act of Parliament of the 27th of Geo. II.

'That notwithstanding their being thus plainly proved permanent subjects of G. Britain, they nevertheless cannot but consider themselves as upon a very undetermined establishment with the State they are allowed to serve, not having so much as the knowledge of any capitulation made for them, and consequently not any certain rule for what they have to claim on one hand, or the limits of what they are held to on the other.

'That this same brigade is so much a seminary for the army in Britain, that it has at all times, and particularly in the war now last ended, furnished many officers, under-officers, and men, to the said army, and especially to the new-levied corps, which they most speedily helped to form and discipline; and that it may further in time to come, by some proper encouragement, be useful in training up officers in greater numbers to several practical parts of duty, of which the indispensable utility is now well evinced and known in Britain.

'That with such advantages the said brigade hopes to be considered as of particular use at such times when the service of its country requires augmentation of military force; and that in this and all other respects its earnest desire of serving, where their allegiance and affections are due, will be graciously thought of by their Sovereign.

'The said officers, therefore, have presumed to refer to the past conduct of the corps in which they serve for a proof of their disposition to their Sovereign and their country; and as the present measures must soon deprive the Republic of that part of their army, and expose the officers to the loss of the name and character of their country, they can find in their own hearts no consciousness of any reason why they should be suffered to languish in a foreign country rather than be restored to a proper establishment suitable to the rank of "Royal British auxiliaries," or be employed by their native Sovereign against his enemies, and in preserving and vindicating the rights of the British nation.'—*Scots Magazine*, 1774.

The officer who forwarded this memorial to the *Scots Magazine*, in January

which the Brigade should hold in such an embarrassing situation. He answered that they must remain quiet where they were until they should receive instructions from home.[1] Upon the outbreak of war, the Brigade was sent from the towns nearer the sea to the inland fortresses on the Meuse—Grave, Venlo, Maestricht, and Namur,[2] and when, in 1782, the Emperor Joseph, realising the weakness of the Dutch Government, resolved to repossess himself of the Barrier Towns, General Stuart's regiment was the last to evacuate Namur upon the day the Imperial troops entered that famous fortress. As the war went on, the perennial controversy between the party of the Stadtholderate and the Amsterdam faction waxed fiercer, and the influence of the latter became more powerful in the councils of the State. The field officers of the Brigade 'sent home repeated requests to be recalled, but it was given them to understand that there were still hopes of matters being

---

1775, stated, 'That corps to my knowledge has been more than once attempted to be recalled to the service of G. Britain; but the States always found means to elude the demand. Lately they were demanded once to be sent to America, and once to come to Britain; but the late Princess Royal having asked as a particular favour to let them remain, the demand was not insisted on.'

In February 1775, another correspondent of the *Scots Magazine* wrote, pointing out the danger of enabling a foreign power to confer the privileges of British naturalisation, as was done 'by permitting the States of Holland, or their Stadtholder, to appoint any but British-born subjects, or gentlemen born in that Brigade, to be officers in that corps; for so soon as any one is received as an officer into one of these regiments, he has ever been deemed *ipso facto* a natural subject of Great Britain, and intituled to all the privileges of a British subject.' He added, 'The memorial presented in the year 1763 to the Secretary at War from the chiefs of that corps speaks their true sentiments. Another very spirited memorial was also presented in their favour by Sir Joseph Yorke, when at London in 1772.'

When the 71st Regiment was raised in 1776, it included among its lieutenants Ensigns Charles Gordon and George Stewart, from the Dutch service. Similarly, in 1778, among the officers of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, or 80th Regiment, was Lieutenant William Nicolson, from the Dutch service.

[1] 'Historical Account.'

[2] The feelings of the troops thus condemned to quasi-exile were expressed in a song, popular in the Brigade, of which one verse ran:

> 'Our brigade still for valour and bravery renowned,
> Whose battles were always with victory crowned,
> Now depressed and forlorn greatly mourns that sad day
> When they in their kilts came o' this side the sea.'
>
> *Brankston Grange Papers.*

made up, and that Government did not choose to widen the breach by recalling them.'[1] Ultimately, in November 1782, the final blow fell. On the 18th of that month the States-General resolved that the officers should be required to take the oath abjuring all allegiance to their native land, on pain of forfeiture of their commissions, that the regiments should be put into the Dutch uniform, that the officers should provide themselves with orange sashes and Dutch gorgets and spontoons, that the colours should be changed and no longer bear the British arms, and that the orders and commands should be in Dutch, and the Scottish March be no longer beaten.[2] On 8th December the Prince of Orange wrote to the colonels, ordering blue uniforms to be provided instead of red, orange sashes to be worn, the gorgets and spontoons to be changed if the British arms were engraved upon them, and the halberts also if they bore any device or arms, new colours to be carried with the arms of the province by which each regiment was paid, and that from the 1st of January the command should be given in Dutch, and the regiment should beat the Dutch instead of the Scots March. Within a few days the orders of the Government as to the nationalisation of the regiments and the oath to be imposed were conveyed to the officers, and the six weeks allowed them for deliberation began to run. The colonels of the three regiments, Generals Houston, Stuart, and Dundas, were to enjoy their pay for their lives on account of their long and meritorious services,[3] and their regiments continued to be called by their names. The dilemma for the other officers was a grave one. Houston's regiment was in garrison at Maestricht, and Dundas's two battalions at Grave and Venlo. The colonels-commandant of these two regiments seem to have met at Maestricht, from whence, on 17th December, they deputed Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier and Major Lind to see Lord Grantham, the Secretary of State, in London, to whom they had sent 'copies of the Resolutions of the States-General and the Orders of the Prince of Orange anent the annihilation of the Brigade,' and to

[1] 'Historical Account.'
[2] Pp. 496, 497.
[3] An. Reg. xxvii. 194.

ascertain the views of the Home Government as to the line of conduct the Scottish officers ought to observe.[1] Lord Grantham in reply wrote on 20th December, declaring that the king was thoroughly sensible of the loyalty manifested, recognising the close ties that bound many of the officers to their adopted country, and stating that those who should return to Great Britain would be received into his gracious protection, and that those who from the ties they had formed should continue to reside in Holland would not forfeit his regard.[2]

One colonel, five lieut.-colonels, three majors, eleven captains, five lieutenants, twenty-three ensigns, one adjutant, one chaplain, and three surgeons, refused to serve under foreign colours, threw up their commissions, and returned to Great Britain.[3] On 28th June 1783, when the half-pay of the British army was under consideration in Parliament, 'the provision of half-pay was fully voted by the House of Commons to such officers of His Majesty's late Scots Brigade in the service of the States-General as had left the service of that republic, and returned to their native country.'[4] Eleven years later, upon the outbreak of war with France, the British Government ordered 'the Scotch Brigade lately in the service of the States-General of the United Provinces, to be forthwith levied in North Britain.'[5]

---

[1] P. 517. [2] P. 518.

[3] See p. 521. The list there given from the Belsyde Papers does not quite agree with Dr. Porteous's Account, which gives six or eight field-officers, twelve captains and thirty subalterns.

[4] Dr. Porteous's Account. In the supplies granted that year by Parliament is this item : 'Upon account of several officers late in the service of the States-General, £3513, 9s.' Eighteen of the officers, including Major Stedman, had been presented at Court on 13th June.

[5] Letter of Lord Amherst, 10th Oct. 1793. For a notice of the subsequent service of the Scots Brigade in the British army, and of the Dutch regiments forming the Scots Brigade, see the General Introduction to this volume.

V

STATES OF WAR, NAME-REGISTERS, ETC. 1750-1783 [1]

1750.

Reg[t] of the Lieut-General Halket, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

L[t]-Gen[l] Halket, Coll,[2] 16 Nov. 1736.
Lieut. W. Stierling, 28 Apr. 1749.
Sous-Lieut. Wemyss, 1 Jan. 1747.
Sous-L[t] Maitland, 6 Jan. 1749.

2d Company (Grenadiers).

L[t]-Coll. Dundas,[3] 31 Dec[r] 1749.
Lieut. Riddell, 31 Aug. 1747.
Sous-Lieut. Blair, 1 Jan[y] 1747.
Sous-Lieut. Lesly, 6 Jan[y] 1749.

3d Company.

Major Buchanan,[4] 8 March 1750.
Lieut. M[c]ghie, 6 Jan[y] 1749.
Sous-Lieut. Bodden, } 26 Jan[y] 1748.
Ensign Lockhart, }

4th Company.

Gen.-Major Graeme,[5] Coll., under Waldeck, 22 Nov[r] 1742.
Lieut. Martin, 7 April 1721.
Ensign Gordon, 23 Jany. 1747.

5th Company.

L[t]-Col. tit. Murray.[6]
Lieut. M[c]Kenzie, 26 Jan. 1748.
Sous-L[t] Rutherford, 22 June 1747.
Ensign Dalyell, 6 Jan[y] 1749.

6th Company.

Cap[n] Irons,[7] 13 March 1733.
Lieut. M[c]Leen, 11 October 1746.
Sous-L[t] Buchanan, } 6 Jan[y] 1747.
Ensign Stewart, }

Military Name-registers of the Army of the United Netherlands.

[1] See p. 43.

[2] The State for 1783 gives the personnel as it existed in the end of 1782, the States of War being apparently prepared in advance.

[3] James Dundas, captain of new company 1745; major second battalion, March 26th, 1748; lieut.-colonel, December 29th, 1749; major *de facto*, July 23rd, 1756. Deceased, 1762.

[4] Robert Buchanan, captain of new company 1745; br. sergeant-major first battalion, April 1st, 1762; major *de facto*, January 12th, 1762. Exchanged with his company to first battalion, regiment Dundas, May 14th, 1778. Died, 1783.

[5] Wiliam Graeme, retired, October 30th, 1755.

[6] William Murray, captain, November 22nd, 1729; second br.-major, March 27th, 1747. Deceased, 1759 [?]. 'William Murray, formerly a captain in the Dutch service, aged seventy-eight, a relation of the Earl of Dunmore's, died at Hounslow, on his way to Bath, in 1762.'—*Scots Magazine.*

[7] See p. 125.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} Hollingwort,[1] 23 March 1742.
Sous-L^{t} Robbertson, 23 June 1747.
Ensign McKenzie, junior, 8 Apr. 1749.

8th Company.

Cap^{n} Mcloed,[2] 23 Oct^{r} 1748.
Lieut. Cameron, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Shau, 20 Aug^{t} 1749.
Ensign McKenzie. s^{r}, 23 June 1747.

9th Company.

Cap^{n} Balneavis,[3] 23 Oct^{r} 1748.
L^{t} Grahame, 1 March 1745.
Ensign Mercer, 8 March.

10th Company.

Cap^{n} Henderson,[4] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Hume, 1 March 1745.
Ensign Crockat, 13 Sept^{r} 1747.

Officers à la suite.

L^{t}-Coll. Murray[5] heeft nooit zijn commissie bij het Regim^{t} vertoond.
Cap^{n} Baard, 24 March 1748.

Lieu^{t}-Gen. Halket, 2d Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Coll. Gordon,[6] 1 Jan^{y} 1748.
Lieut. Forbes, 4 Sept^{r} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Fraser, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Mcghie, 3 Sept^{r} 1749.

2d Company (Grenadiers).

L^{t}-Coll. Houstoun,[7] 24 May 1748.
Cap^{n}-Comm. Nicolson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Seton, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Balneavis, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Sous-L^{t} Seton, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.

3d Company.

Major Halket,[8] 24 May 1748.

[1] John Hollingworth, captain of new company 1742; pensioned by December 18th, 1752.

[2] John MacLeod, captain (Com. Book), October 10th, 1749. A John MacLeod exchanged his company in 1758; major, February 12th, 1776.

[3] John Balneavis, captain (Com. Book), November 8th, 1749; exchanged company, April 27th, 1763, Stewart's regiment. Deceased, 1773. In 1766. Mrs. Preston-Durham, wife of Captain John Balneavis, of Carnbaddie, in the Dutch service, died at Gertruydenberg.

[4] James Henderson, captain, April 8th, 1750 (Com. Book).

[5] 'Never presented his commission to the regiment.'

[6] James Gordon, see p. 122.

[7] John Houston, son of Andrew Houston, of Calderhall, Mid-Lothian, married, in 1759, Marjory, daughter of Thomas Rigg, of Morton; captain, April 10th, 1742; br.-major, March 26th, 1748; lieut.-colonel, May 30th, 1748; major, November 27th, 1749; lieut.-colonel, November 8th, 1758; major-general, September 1st, 1772; colonel of Mackay's regiment, July 6th, 1775. Seems to have left Dutch service after 1782, though specially allowed to retain rank and pay. Died in 1788, when succeeded as colonel by van Nyvenheim. 'Died at Edinburgh, 20th May (1788), Gen. John Houston, in the service of the States of Holland.'—*Scots Mag.*

[8] Charles Halkett, eldest son of General Charles Halkett (p. 43), captain 1745; br. serg.-major (Halkett's), May 26th, 1748; lieut.-colonel, July 30th, 1750; major of Namur, 1760; colonel-com., October 2nd, 1772. Deceased by April 18th, 1774. '3rd April, 1774. Died at Edinburgh, Colonel Charles Halkett-Craigie, Lieut.-Governor of Namur.'—(*Scots Mag.*)

Lieut. Ross, 23 June 1747.
Sous-L^{t} D. Nicolson, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Wedderburn, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

4th Company.

L^{t}-Coll. · tit^{r} Graem,[1] as cap^{n}, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Hepburn, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Douglas, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.
Ensign Monroe, 26 Jan^{y} 1748.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} McKenzie,[2] 16 Nov^{r} 1736.
Sous-L^{t} Bodden, 4 Sept^{r} 1747.
Ensign Oliphant, 20 Aug^{t} 1749.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} Alexander,[3] 11 Oct^{r} 1746.
Lieut. Lairn, 8 March 1750.
Sous-L^{t} Campbell, Ensign Brown, } 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} Cuninghame,[4] 10 Jan^{y} 1748.
Sous-L^{t} Bruce, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Cameron, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

8th Company.

Cap^{n} Paply,[5] 8 March 1748.
Lieut. McKenzie, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.
Sous-L. Burel, 31 Aug^{t} 1747.
Ensign Nicolson, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

9th Company.

Cap^{n} Robbertson,[6] 1 June 1748.
Sous-L^{t} Lesly, 28 Apr. 1749.
Ensign Hamilton, 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

10th Company.

Cap^{n} Halket,[7] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Sous-Lieut. Cameron, Ensign Clephan, } 6 Jan^{y} 1749.

---

[1] David Graeme, captain, 1745. —— Grahame was deceased by April 8th, 1750. Lieut.-Colonel David Grahame appears in Marjoribanks's regiment in 1759, ranking as colonel from 1747, and no Colonel Grahame is found in it in 1750. He retired in 1761.

[2] John Mackenzie, captain, 1736. Deceased, 1750.

[3] James Alexander, captain, 1746.

[4] James Cunninghame, captain, 1748; exchanged company, October 30th, 1755; major, July 11th, 1755; lieut.-colonel, February 5th, 1776.

[5] John George Paplay, captain, 1748; exchanged company, 1752.

[6] Alexander Robertson, captain, June 1st, 1749 (Com. Book); exchanged company, 1758; major, November 11th, 1778. Deceasecd by 1780. '10th Dec. 1779. Died at Perth, Colonel Alex. Robertson, who served long in the Scots Brigade, and retired several years ago. He was brother of Duncan Robertson, the present male representative of the family of Strowan.'

[7] Frederick Halkett (son of General Charles Halkett, p. 43); captain, April 8th, 1750 (Com. Book); exchanged company, 1762; major, April 18th, 1774; hon. disch., 1782. The following extract from the Genealogy of the family of Halkett shows the further services of this officer and his sons, and the connection of yet another generation with the Scots Brigade in the British service: 'By his second marriage to Anne le Faucheur, a French lady, General Charles Halket had a son, Frederick Godar Halket, who served in the Scots Brigade in Holland, and was appointed lieut--colonel of Colonel Dundas's regiment of the Scots-Dutch, October 28th, 1777. The British and Dutch Governments having arranged that the Scots-Dutch Brigade should be disbanded, and the officers allowed to choose in which of the two Governments' service they would continue, he requested to resign the Dutch service, when the Dutch Government, while

Officers à la suite.

Lieut. Coll. Graeme,[1] nooit sijn commissie vertoond.

Cap^{n} tit. Robert Dalyell, 30 Sept^{r} 1749.

Gen.-Major Marjoribanks's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen. Maj. Marjoribanks,[2] Coll., 23 July 1745.
Cap^{n} Comm. Menzies, 8 March 1750.
Lieu^{t} Sutherland, 28 Oct^{r} 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Lion, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Gordon, 8 March 1750.

2nd Company (Grenadiers).

Lieut.-Coll. Cuninghame,[3] 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Cap^{n} Comm. Macalester, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Gordon, 11 Oct^{r} 1746.
Sous-L^{t} Mackay, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Ensign Campbell, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

3rd Company.

Major Thompson,[4] 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Sous-Lieut. Lowis, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Turnbull, 12 Dec^{r} 1747.

---

granting his request, conferred on him the rank of full colonel, 6th July 1782, making honourable mention of his services and those of his forefathers to the United Netherlands. He served in the Scots Brigade, then in the British service, as lieutenant-colonel, was promoted as full colonel in that corps May 3rd, 1776 [? 1796], and rose to the rank of major-general in the British service. He died in 1803.

'General Frederick Halket's son, Sir Colin, born in 1774, at Venlo, served in the Dutch Guards: on their being disbanded he came to England, raised part of the king's German legion, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the British army. He served throughout the wars with the greatest distinction, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He was governor of Jersey, afterwards commander-in-chief at Bombay, and died, September 24th, 1856, as a general in the army; governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, and Grand Cross of the Bath. (He was the last person buried in the Chelsea Hospital ground, which was re-opened on the occasion by special permission.) His brother, Sir Hugh Halkett, entered the Scots Brigade as an ensign in 1794, and joined them in India in 1798. He entered the second battalion of the king's German legion, which his brother Sir Colin had raised, and served throughout the war, commanding a German brigade at Waterloo, where he took prisoner General Cambronne of the French Imperial Guard. After the Peace he entered the Hanoverian service, rose to the rank of full general, and was created a baron.'

[1] 'Never presented his commission.'

[2] See p. 45. [3] See p. 233.

[4] James Thompson, captain, 1745; sergeant-major, December 14th, 1747; lieut.-colonel, first battalion, April 14th, 1751; major, second battalion, February 2nd, 1753. Deceased, 1756.

4th Company.

Major Leslie,[1] Lieut. Stuart, } 2 June 1747.
Sous-Lieut. Adair, 12 Dec[r] 1747.
Ensign Hope, 23 Sept[r] 1749.

5th Company.

Cap[n] Lion,[2] 23 Jan[y] 1745.
Sous-Lieut. Roose, Ensign Grand, } 1 Jan[y] 1747.

6th Company.

Cap[n] Gun,[3] 6th May 1745.
Lieut. Erskine, 30 Sept[r] 1747.
Sous-L[t] Rollo, 1 Jan[y] 1747.
Ensign Sterling, 30 Sept[r] 1747.

7th Company.

Cap[n] Mackalister,[4] 23 July 1745.
Lieut. Irons, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L[t] Cummine, 1 Jan[y] 1747.
Ensign Thomson, 1 Jan[y] 1747.

8th Company.

Cap[n] Johnstone,[5] 2 June 1747.
Lieut. Ridle, Sous-lieut. Luin, Ensign Mill, } 30 Sept[r] 1747.

9th Company.

Cap[n] Mackay,[6] 30 Sept[r] 1747.
Lieut. Campbell, 20 Nov[r] 1747.
Sous-L[t] Forbes,[7] Ensign Winchester, } 1 Jan[y] 1747.

10th Company.

Cap[n] Cuninghame (George).[8] 25 Nov[r] 1748.

---

[1] Charles Leslie, captain Marjoribanks's regiment, May 2nd, 1747; br.-major and Captain Drumlanrig's, June 9th, 1747; br.-lieut.-colonel, first battalion, Marjoribanks, September 3rd, 1750; exchanged company, April 14th, 1751. Deceased, 1769.

'Charles, second son of John, ninth Earl of Rothes, was a captain in a Scotch regiment in the service of the States of Holland; he was appointed major in the Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment, raised for the same service; he afterwards rose to the rank of colonel in the same regiment, and died in London, 16th August 1769.'—Colonel Leslie of Balquhain's *Historical Records of the Family of Leslie*, vol. ii. p. 126.

[2] Charles Lyon, captain, 1745; major, first battalion, March 30th, 1751. Died at Durham, 1766.

[3] William Gun, captain, 1745. Deceased, June 22nd, 1768.

[4] Robert Macalister, captain, 1745; exchanged company, February 2nd, 1753; colonel-com. and lieut.-colonel, March 10th, 1780.

[5] James Johnstone, captain, May 29th, 1749 (Com. Book).

[6] Iye Mackay, captain, 1747, exchanged company 1747, reappointed 1759; was succeeded as major, March 14th, 1771; lieut.-colonel in the army, March 3rd, 1778; and grand major of the town of Ypres; commanded in 1783 as major, first battalion Houston's regiment; grand major of the Province, August 25th, 1785. Deceased 1789.

[7] George, eldest son of Sir Alexander Forbes, second baronet of Foveran, 'an officer in the Dutch service, along with Professor David Fordyce of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and eight other persons, was drowned near the island of Uishe in East Friesland, while on their passage from Rotterdam to Leith, September 1751.—*Thanage of Fermartyn.*

[8] George Cunninghame, captain, 1748; major March 14th, 1771; major def., July 4th, 1780; hon. disch., and quitted Dutch service 1783.

Lieut. Macloud, 12 Dec^{r} 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Donald Mackay, 8 March 1750.

2nd Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Coll. Mackay,[1] 25 Sept^{r} 1747.
Camp. Comm. MacKinzie, 15 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Orrok, 19 May 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Thomson, Ensign Clark, } 30 Sept^{r} 1747.

2nd Company (Grenadiers).

L^{t}-Col. Maclean,[2] 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Cap^{n} Comm. Mercer, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Mcleen, 20 Oct^{r} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Hay, 30 Oct^{r} 1749.
Ensign Marjoribanks, 24 May 1749.

3rd Company.

Major Bruce,[3] 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Lieut. Nairn, 23 Aug. 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Kennedi, Ensign Maxwel, } 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

4th Company.

Cap^{n} Turnbul,[4] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Mackenzie, 8 March 1750.
Sous.-L^{t} Stenhouse, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Macqueen, 12 Dec^{r} 1747.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} Johnstone,[5] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Sous.-L^{t} Mackenzie, Ensign Hay, } 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} Gordon,[6] 19 May 1745.
Lieut. Maclean, 12 April 1746.
Sous-L^{t} Macpherson, 12 May 1747.
Ensign Rose, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} Mackenzie,[7] 11 Oct^{r} 1746.
Lieut. Duncan, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Butter, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

8th Company.

Cap^{n} John Macpherson,[8] 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Lieut. Hume, 30 May 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Ross, Ensign Erskine, } 12 Dec^{r} 1747.

---

[1] See p. 122, or p. 125.

[2] See p. 231.

[3] George Bruce, captain, 1745; sergeant-major, December 6th, 1747; major def., April 29th, 1756; colonel com., October 9th, 1769. Deceased July 6th, 1780.

[4] Robert Turnbull, captain, 1745. Deceased 1769 [?]

[5] Robert Johnstone, captain, 1745; major def., July 4th, 1769; lieut.-colonel def., December 27th, 1773. Deceased by 1780. (Will entered in Edinburgh Commissariot Register May 6th, 1779.) A cousin of Johnston of Hilton, and father of Captain Robert Johnstone, 3rd Foot Guards. He married Lord Rollo's second daughter.—*Letters of Lieutenant Dalgleish*, 1775.

[6] George Gordon, captain, 1745; major, December 27th, 1773. '1796, May. Died at Edinburgh, Col. George Gordon, of late Scots Brigade.'—*Scots Mag.*

[7] Alexander Mackenzie, captain, 1746; captain by replacement, April 25th, 1756; exchanged company 1759; d. unm. Son of Roderick Mackenzie of Applecross. (*Douglas's Baronage.*) Alexander, son of Donald M'Kenzie of Kilcoy, died in the army abroad.

[8] John Macpherson, captain, 1747.

9th Company.

Cap^{n} Cuninghame,[1] Lieut. Corsar, Sous-L^{t} Blanc, } 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Ensign Maclean, 26 Nov. 1748.

10th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Thomson,[2] 20 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. J. Thomson, 19 May 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Munro, 8 March 1747.
Ensign Sutherland, 8 March 1750.

General-Major Stewart's Regiment—1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen.-Major Stewart, Coll.,[3] 18 March 1746.
Cap^{n} Comm. Macghie, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. John Gordon, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Sutherland, 6 Feb^{y} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Macniel, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.

2nd Company (Grenadiers).

Cap^{n} Forbes,[4] 12 March 1734.
L^{t}-Coll. tit. 27 July 1747.
Cap^{n} Comm. Pilkington, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Gordon, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Dundas, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Sous-L^{t} Inglis, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.

3rd Company.

Major Clephane,[5] 1 Jan^{y} 1748.
Lieut. Pattullo, 29 Feb. 1740.
Sous-Lieut. Gordon, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Chalmers, 9 Sept^{r} 1747.

4th Company.

Cap^{n} Scott,[6] 23 March 1742.
Lieut. Mackay, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Miller, 23 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Macleod,[7] 1 Jan^{y} 1748.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} Mahony,[8] 22 March 1743.
Lieut. Macleod, 31 March 1746.
Ensign Doul, 31 March 1750.

---

[1] John Cunninghame, captain, 1747; exchanged company August 6th, 1761. Deceased major, 1769. (A Captain John Cunninghame was hon. disch. in 1772.) 'The Hon. Colonel John Cunninghame, commandant of the garrison, died at Tournay in 1769.'—*Scots Magazine.*

[2] Robert Thomson, captain, 1749.

[3] See p. 123.

[4] See p. 125.

[5] See p. 232.

[6] Archibald Scott, captain, 1742; major, June 2nd, 1757, def., July 31st, 1760. Hon. disch. 1776.

Archibald Scott, fourth son of Sir James Scott of Galashiels and Euphemia, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers, was a major in the Dutch service.—*Douglas's Baronage.* He married a Dutch lady named François Graille de Graines, and lived near Nimeguen after his retirement, where there resided with him Lieut.-colonel John Gordon, brother of George Gordon of Gordonbank, who had been first in the Dutch, and subsequently in the Portuguese service and died in 1777.

[7] William MacLeod, son of John MacLeod of Contilich, was an officer in the service of the States-General. The Edinburgh Commissariot Register contains the entry of the will of Lieut. William MacLeod in the service of the States-General in Holland, under date July 9th, 1760.

[8] See p. 231.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} Stedman,[1] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Hamilton, 6 Feb^{y} 1749.
Ensign Cleland, 31 March 1750.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} Munro,[2] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Nairn, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Douglas, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Aughterlony, 6 Feb^{y} 1749.

8th Company.

Cap^{n} Sutherland,[3] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Steward, 9 Sept^{r} 1746.
Ensign MacDonald, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Stewart, 8 March 1750.

9th Company.

Cap^{n} Chalmers,[4] 31 March 1746.
Lieut. Don, 9 Sept^{r} 1746.
Sous-L^{t} Sutherland, 6 Feb^{y} 1749.
Ensign Miller, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

10th Company.

Cap^{n} Halket,[5] 24 March 1747.
Lieut Mackay, 10 Jan^{y} 1748.
Sous-L^{t} Campbell, 20 Aug^{t} 1749.
Ensign Stewart, 20 Aug^{t} 1749.

Capitain à la suite,

Lord Dundonald, 8 March 1750.

2nd Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Coll. Mackay,[6] 1 Jan^{y} 1748.
Cap. Comm. Scott, 23 Sept^{r} 1749
Lieut. Farquharson, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.
1st Sous-L^{t} Munro, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
2nd Sous-L^{t} Williamson, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.

2nd Company (Grenadiers).

L^{t}-Coll. Grahame,[7] 19 June 1747.
Cap^{n} Comm. Watson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. Mackintosh, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.

3rd Company.

Major Forbes,[8] 24 March 1747.
L^{t}- Mackintosh, 31 March 1750.
Sous-L^{t} Galbreath, } 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Greenhil, }

---

[1] Robert Stedman, captain, 1745. Deceased 1770. Son of Rev. John Stedman of Baldridge, county Fife, minister of Dalmeny. Married Antoinette Cristina van Cuelen of Bergen-op-Zoom. Buried at Breda. Father of Colonel William George Stedman and Colonel John Gabriel Stedman.—*Pedigree compiled by J. J. Dalgleish of Brankston Grange.*

[2] Andrew Munro, captain, 1745; exchanged April 29th, 1756.

[3] George Sutherland, captain, 1745; exchanged November 24th, 1757. Hon. disch. 1767.

[4] Alexander Chalmers, captain, 1746; exchanged August 31st, 1758; succeeded in 1764.

[5] John Halkett, captain, 1747; exchanged company 1760. John, second son of General Charles Halkett (p. 43), 'a captain in the army, died 1766.'—*Halkett Genealogy.*

[6] See p. 125.

[7] See p. 125.

[8] See p. 232. An *Alexander* Forbes, seventh son of Sir William Forbes, third baronet of Craigievar and Fintray, is said to have 'died a major in service abroad.'

Stewart's Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

4th Company.

Cap^{n} Dundas,[1] 23 March 1742.
Lieut. Maxwel, 31 March 1750.
Sous-L^{t} Spalding, } 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Bain, }

5th Company.

Cap^{n} Burn,[2] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Levingston, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Pelfoord, 10 Jan^{y} 1748.
Ensign Mackenzie, 31 March 1750.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} Heriot,[3] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.[3]
Lieut. Watson, 1 March 1745.
Sous-L^{t} Stewart, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Sinclair, 1 Jan^{y} 1748.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} Makgill,[4] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Stewart, 1 March 1745.
Ensign Robertson, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

8th Company.

Cap^{n} Anderson,[5] 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. Mackenzie, 10 Jan^{y} 1748.
Ensign Moubray, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

9th Company.

Cap^{n} Turnbul,[6] 9 Sept^{r} 1746.
Sous-L^{t} Geddis, 24 March 1747.
Ensign Mackqueen, 1 Jan^{y} 1748.

10th Company.

Cap^{n} Middelton,[7] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Sous-L^{t} Cafoord, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.
Ensign Sutherland, 6 Febr^{y} 1749.

Officers à la suite.

Lieut.-Coll. Dundas, 3 June 1748.
Cap^{n} John Gordon, 8 March 1750.

---

[1] Ralph Dundas, captain, 1742; lieut.-colonel, May 19th; and major def. August 3rd, 1751; lieut.-colonel def. March 14th, 1763; colonel-com. October 2nd, 1772; colonel of Gordon's regiment February 5th, 1776; major-general July 9th, 1779. Took oath to Dutch Government in special circumstances in 1783. Died 1789, when succeeded by Bentinck. Probably a Dundas of Blair. 'Nov. 19, 1789. Died at Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Ralph Dundas, who commanded a regiment in service of States General.'—*Scots Mag.*

[2] John Burn, captain, 1745; retired, 1757.

[3] William Heriot, captain, 1745; pensioned 1758. Probably a Heriot of Ramornie in Fife.

[4] Arthur Makgill, captain, 1745; exchanged August 8th, 1757. Deceased February 4th, 1778. Probably a Makgill of Rankeillor in Fife.

[5] James Anderson, captain, 1745; exchanged company 1758; cashiered 1763. He married in 1747 Mrs. Hepburn, daughter of Mr. William Drummond.

[6] William Lodewyk Turnbull, captain, 1746; major, September 18th, 1772.

[7] George Middleton, captain, 1749.

Regiment of Col. Earl of Drumlanrig.

1st Company (Grenadiers).			
Coll. Earl of Drumlanrig,[1]	2 June 1747.	Lieut. Sandilands,[3]	2 June 1747.
Cap[n] Comm. Keith,[2]		1° sous-L[t] Budge,[4]	
		2[d] sous-L[t] Arthur,[5]	

[1] Henry Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, colonel of a regiment of Scots, June 9th, 1747; major-general May 20th, 1754. Eldest son of Charles, third Duke of Queensberry. Married July 10th, 1754, Lady Elizabeth Hope. Accidentally killed by the discharge of his pistol on his journey fnom Scotland to London, October 20th, 1754. He had previously 'been several years in the King of Sardinia's service.'

[2] Robert Murray Keith, of Murrayshall, captain in Drumlanrig's regiment 1747, formerly a cornet in Rothes's dragoons. Reappointed to Halkett's regiment; captain by exchange July 27th, 1756; retired May 5th, 1758. Son of Robert Keith of Craig, ambassador at Vienna and St. Petersburg. He returned to Scotland in 1758, and in 1759 joined the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany, with three companies of Highlanders. In 1760 these were increased to a regiment of eight hundred men, which served in the German campaigns, and was disbanded in 1763. Sir Robert Murray Keith was himself ambassador at Vienna for twenty years.

The following verses by Sir Robert Murray Keith, 'written at Bergen-op-Zoom, March 1752, on the reduction that then happened,' show that distinctive facings were in his time worn by the various regiments of the Brigade:

'By the side of the slow-running Zoom
A poor pensioned captain was laid,
And while he bewailed his sad doom,
A knapsack supported his head.

The lieutenants who heard him complain,
With a sigh to his sighs did reply;
And the ensigns, who shared in his pain,
Stood mournfully murmuring by.

Alas, what a fool have I been
(Then sadly complaining, said he),
To have changed my old yellow for green.
'Twere better by far I had staid;

But I was ambitious and young,
And the name of a captain seemed great.'
. . . . . .

It would seem as if the green was the colour of Drumlanrig's regiment, in which Keith was appointed a captain in 1747, and that he had probably served in Halkett's or Stuart's before. He is found in Halkett's again in 1756. Portraits of the century show that the facings of Stuart's were yellow.

[3] Robert Sandilands, son to Lord Torphichen.

[4] John Budge of Stuart's Scots Dutch.

[5] Archibald Macarthur of Honeywood's horse, or Patrick Macarthur.

2nd Company (Grenadiers).

L^t-Coll. Stuart,[1]
Capt. Comm. Pringle,[2]
Lieut. Arbuthnott,[3]
1° sous-L^t Sutherland,[4]
2^d sous-L^t Dodd.[5]
} 2 June 1747.

3rd Company.

Major Young,[6]
Cap^t L^t Neile,[7]
Sous-L^t Hamilton,[8]
Ensign Montgomorie,[9]
} 2 June 1747.

4th Company.

Cap^n M^cLeod,[10]
Lieut. D. M^cLeod,[11]
} 2 June 1747.
Sous L^t J. M^cLeod,[12] 11 March 1750.
Ensign Duff,[13] 2 June 1747.

5th Company.

Cap^n M^cKie,[14]
Lieut. Pringle,[15]
Sous-L^t Small,[16]
Ensign Burnett,[17]
} 2 June 1747.

---

[1] John Stuart, 'brother to the Earl of Murray,' formerly a captain of Loudon's Highlanders. Lieut.-colonel of Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment July 3rd, 1747. Appointed colonel in the regiment of Lieut.-general Halkett November 26th, 1754, and colonel-com., lieut.-colonel def., and captain of Major-General Charles William Stewart's regiment May 5th, 1758. Colonel on his decease, July 30th, 1760, and major-general September 1st, 1772. Allowed to retain rank and pay in 1783, and regiment called by his name till 1795.

[2] Joseph Pringle, a cornet, son to Lord Newhall.

[3] Robert Arbuthnot, formerly second lieutenant of Powlett's marines.

[4] James Sutherland.

[5] Benjamin Dodd.

[6] John Young, formerly 'major of Bolton's Hampshire'; br. lieut.-colonel December 15th, 1750. Subsequently appointed to Stewart's regiment, and retired in 1756. Afterwards lieut.-colonel in the Royal American Regiment, and a brigadier-general in America. Died at Edinburgh in 1766.

[7] John Macneil, a lieutenant of Bedford's.

[8] William Hamilton, son to Wishaw.

[9] John Montgomery, son to Borland.

[10] John MacLeod (of Talisker, formerly a captain of the Independent Companies), major March 20th, 1751. Hon. disch., and quitted Dutch service 1783.

[11] Donald M'Leod of Unish, of the Independent Companies.

[12] John MacLeod, ensign 1747.

[13] James Duff, son to Culbin.

[14] James Mackie, 'brother to Palgowan, a captain of Halifax's,' deceased and succeeded on March 27th, 1751, by Joseph Pringle.

[15] Francis Pringle, an ensign of the American regiment, son to Mr. Thomas Pringle, W.S.

[16] John Small.

[17] William Burnet, a volunteer with General St. Clair, son to the late minister of Lasswade.

6th Company.

Cap[n] Douglas,[1]
Lieut. Douglas,[2]
Sous-L[t] M[c]Kenzie,[3]
Ensign Horsbruch,[4]
} 2 June 1747.

7th Company.

Cap[n] MacDonald,[5] 2 June 1747.
Lieut. Douglas,[6] ,,
Sous-L[t] Stuart, ,,
Ensign Cuthbert, ,,

8th Company.

Cap[n] Chalmers,[7] 2 June 1747.
Lieut. Crighton,[8] 2 June 1747.
Sous-L[t] Forbes,[9] ,,
Ensign Gilchrist,[10] ,,

9th Company.

Cap[n] Colquhoun,[11] 2 June 1747.
Lieut. Douglas,[12] ,,
Sous-L[t] M[c]Kay,[13] ,,
Ensign Campbell,[14] ,,

10th Company.

Cap[n] Cunningham (Alex.),[15] 10 April 1748.

---

[1] Captain R. Douglas, 'a captain of Ancaster's, son to Friershaw' (entry as captain Com. Book, April 8th, 1763), was reappointed to Halkett's regiment; became major April 18th, 1774, see p. 420. A Douglas was governor of Bois-le-Duc in 1787.

[2] Either William Douglas, son to Sir John of Kilhead, or Robert Douglas, brother to Finglassie, or John Douglas, son to Lieutenant Douglas.

[3] Alexander Mackenzie, son to Dalmore.

[4] William Horsburgh, son to Mr. Horsburgh, Sheriff-Clerk of Fife.

[5] Captain D. Macdonald, 'of Castletoun,' a captain of the Independent Companies, was reappointed to Halkett's regiment, see p. 420. Deceased May 23rd, 1769. 'April 12, 1769. Died at his house of Castletoun, in the isle of Skye, aged 75, Col. Donald Macdonald, in the service of the States-General.'—*Scots Mag.*

[6] See note 2, *supra.*

[7] George Chalmers, formerly captain-lieut. of Fuller's. Reappointed to Halkett's regiment January 31st, 1755. Deceased May 5th, 1756. Had married Jane, daughter of Alexander Fergusson of Isle, M.P. for Dumfriesshire 1704-7, and his descendants succeeded to Isle.

[8] Alexander Crichton of the Lifeguards.

[9] Charles Forbes, a lieutenant with General St. Clair.

[10] Daniel Gilchrist, son to the minister of Thurso.

[11] Sir George Colquhoun, reappointed to Halkett's regiment; exchanged company 1756. Formerly a first lieutenant of Torrington's marines.

Sir George Colquhoun, grandson of Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, and great-grandson of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, first baronet, an officer in the service of the States-General, 'became undoubted heir-male of the ancient family of Luss, and is designed Sir George Colquhoun, Bart., as heir-male of Sir John, the first baronet.—*Douglas's Baronage.*

[12] See note 2, *supra.*

[13] Hugh Mackay.

[14] Alexander Campbell or Colin Campbell.

[15] Alexander Cunningham, 'a volunteer under the Duke of Cumberland, son to Sir David of Corsehill.'

Lieut. Trotter,[1] 10 April 1748.	Ensign Leslie,[3] 10 April 1748.
Sous-L[t] Baillie,[2] ,,	

[1] Alexander Trotter, a lieutenant of Berkeley's, brother to Mortonhall.

[2] William Baillie, an ensign of the Independent Companies.

[3] James Leslie, of the late Lifeguards (Crawford's), or Lauchlan Leslie of the same. Peter Leslie Grant, who became a Protestant, claimed Balquhain, and on February 5th, 1762, was declared by the court next Protestant heir; 'entered the Dutch service, and during the period of his service he used occasionally to come over to Scotland, and reside at Fetternear. But having lived rather freely, he fell into delicate health, and was obliged to retire, when he took up his permanent abode at Fetternear.'—*Hist. Rec. of Fam. of Leslie*, vol. iii. p. 175.

Council of State. Military Affairs, Portfolio 25.

1758.

Tabelle Militair van de presente [?] *Generaals van haar Hoog Mogende.*

. . . . . .

Schotsche Infanterie [Scotch Infantry],

Regimenten.	Batt.	Comp.	Sterkte [Strength].
Halkett,	2	14	782
Majoribanks,	2	14	782
Stewart,	2	14	782
	6	42	2346

Lieut'-generaal van de Iufanterie.

Mahoni.

Gener.-Majoors van de Infanterie.

Majoribanks.

Stewardt—Major Commandant van Bergen-op-Zoom.

1759.

Gen. Major Marjoribanks's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

Military Name Registers.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen.-Major A. Marjoribanks als coll., 23 July 1745.
Cap^{n} Comm. W. Mercer,[1] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. R. Rollo, 6 Febr^{y} 1751.
Sous.-Lieut. A. Hay, 30 Oct^{r} 1749.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. J. Cuninghame, 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Lieut. R. Lowis, 4 Nov^{r} 1756.
Ensign H. Maclean, 26 Nov^{r} 1749.

3d Company.

Major G. Bruce, 12 Dec^{r} 1747.
Lieut. C. Nairn, 23 Aug^{t} 1748.
Ensign A. Campbell, 1 Jan^{y} 1747.

4th Company.

Collonel C. Leslie, 1 Sept^{r} 1751.
Lieut. R. Mackenzie, 8 March 1750.
Ensign J. Largie, 30 July 1758.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Turnbul, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. J. Irons, 1 March 1745.
Ensign H. Macalester, 5 Nov^{r} 1758.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} W. Gun, 19 May 1745.
Lieut. J. Erskine, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Ensign J. Erskine, 12 Dec^{r} 1747.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Macalester, 23 July 1745.
Lieut. A. Macpherson,[2] 24 April 1757.
Ensign Æ. Mackay, 6 Febr^{y} 1751.

Capiteinen Comm. op f 900.

John Cuninghame, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Georg Cuninghame, 25 Nov^{r} 1748.

2d Battalion.

1st Company Grenadiers.

Collonel H. Mackay, 25 Sept^{r} 1747.
Cap. comm. { J. Macalester, 23 Sept^{r} 1749. / D. Menzies, 8 March 1750. }
Lieut. A. Orrok, 19 May 1745.
Sous-Lieut. D. Munro, 8 March 1750.

2d Company.

Major C. Lyon, 25 Febr. 1751.
Lieut. J. Riddel, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Sous-Lieut. D. Mackay, 8 March 1750.

3d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. D. Graeme, 5 May 1748.
Lieut. L. Blanc, 30 July 1758.
Ensign C. Stuart, 6 June 1749.

4th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Johnston, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. H. Cumming, 25 April 1756.
Ensign J. Rose, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.

---

[1] William Mercer of Aldie. '1758. Died at his house of Meikleour, Perthshire, James Mercer of Aldie, Esq. Dying a bachelor, he is succeeded by his only brother, Captain William Mercer of the Scots Dutch.'—*Scots Mag.*

[2] Angus Macpherson, of Phoness (suc. 1766), was an officer in General Marjoribanks's regiment in Holland (Douglas).

5th Company.

Cap^{n} G. Gordon, 19 May 1745.
Lieut. J. Stenhouse, 11 Oct^{r} 1754.
Ensign A. Gordon, 8 March 1756.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} A. Mackenzie, 11 Oct^{r} 1746.
Lieut. J. Thomson, 19 May 1745.
Ensign J. Stuart, 30 April 1758.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} W. Nicolson,[1] 17 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. G. Ross, 5 Nov^{r} 1758.
Sous-Lieut. W. Mackenzie, 8 March 1750.

Capiteinen. Comm. op f 900.

J. Mackay, 30 Sept^{r} 1749.
J. Henderson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
R. Thomson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.

Gen. Major Stewart's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen. Major C. W. Stewart, as Coll. 18 March 1746.
Cap. comm. F. Pelkington, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. J. Gordon,[2] 22 Nov^{r} 1749.
Sous-Lieut. C. Stewart, 30 April 1758.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. W. Grahame, 19 Jnne 1747.
Lieut. J. Gordon, act. as cap^{n}, 8 March 1750.
Ensigne W. Milne, 30 April 1758.

3d Company.

Major A. Scott, 24 April 1757.
Lieut. P. Mackay, 24 March 1747.
Ens. W. Berry, 30 April 1758.

4th Company.

J. A. Mahony, 8 May 1757.
Lieut. J. Gordon, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.
Ens. C. Sinclair, 1 Jan. 1748.

5th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. W. Murray, . . . 1750.
Lieut. F. Leslie, 24 April 1757.
Ens. D. Douglas,[3] 2 June 1747.

---

[1] Sir Walter Philip Nicolson, seventh baronet, son of Sir Thomas Nicolson, sixth baronet of Tillicoultry, who retired as major from Scots Brigade in 1746. Captain in Halkett's regiment, 14th May 1750, exchanged company 1752. Seems to have exchanged to Marjoribanks'. Hon. disch. 1770.

[2] John Gordon, brother of George Gordon of Gordonbank near Duns, Berwickshire, was for many years in the Dutch service and subsequently in that of Portugal. Being disappointed in not getting the command of a regiment he retired and lived near Nimeguen in Holland with Colonel Archibald Scott. He died in 1777, and one of his executors was Captain (afterwards colonel) Alexander Gordon. His nephew, George, son of George Gordon of Gordonbank, was a lieutenant in the Brigade.

[3] David Douglas, second son of Archibald Douglas of Morton, and grandson of Brigadier James Douglas (p. 20). Born 26th December 1725. Left Dutch service as captain in 1783, along with his two sons Lieutenant James Douglas and Ensign Queensberry Douglas. He became colonel in the British Scots Brigade, and died December 1821. His son James (born 1751, died 1820) became a captain, and his son Queensberry also a captain in the 94th (Scots Brigade). He had also a nephew, Andrew Douglas, a lieutenant in the Scots Brigade, and subsequently major of the Peebles militia, who died in 1813.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Stedman, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. D. Macdonald, 29 Jan^{y} 1758.
Ens. A. Stewart, 5 Nov^{r} 1758.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} A. Munro, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. J. Sutherland, 30 Apr. 1758.
Sous-Lieut. L. Macnill, 22 Nov. 1749.

Capiteinen Commandanten.

W. L. Turnbull, 9 Sept^{r} 1746.
John Halket, 24 March 1747.
John Balneavis, 23 Oct^{r} 1746.

2d Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel J. Stewart, 21 Nov^{r} 1744.
Cap. comm. J. Mackenzie, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Cap. comm. J. Watson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. J. Telfoort, 24 Apr. 1757.
Sous-Lieut. D. Williamson, 22 Nov^{r} 1749.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. R. Dundas, 3 June 1748.
Lieut. W. Galbraith, 28 Oct^{r} 1751.
Ens. W. Watson, 30 April 1753.

3d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. A. Forbes, 27 July 1747.
Lieut. W. Stewart, 24 Apr. 1757.
Ens. . . . . .

4th Company.

Cap^{n} A. Makgil, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. R. Macdonald, 30 April 1758.
Sous-Lieu^{t}. Pel Greenhil, 12 Feb. 1752.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} G. Sutherlant, 23 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. A. Levingston, 1 March 1745.
Ens. G. Sutherland, 6 Febr. 1749.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} A. Chalmers, 18 March 1746.
Lieut. C. Watson, 1 March 1745.
Ens. A. Doul, 2 June 1747.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} J. G. Paplay, 8 March 1748.
Lieut. H. Balneavis, 8 March 1750.
Sous-Lieut. J. Macqueen, 8 March 1750.

Captain Commandant at f 900.

G. Midleton, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.

Coll. Gordon's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel John Houstoun, 8 March 1750.
Cap^{n} comm. M. Graham, 12 May 1750.
Lieut. D. Nicolson, 6 Feb. 1750.
Sous-Lieut. A. Gordon, 8 March 1750.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. J. Dundas, 31 Dec^{r} 1749.
Lieu^{t}. J. Bodden, 13 July 1755.
Ens. R. Macleod, 6 Febr. 1751.

3d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. C. Halket, 8 April 1750.
Lieut. G. Ross, 23 June 1747.
Sous-Lieut. H. Douglas, 8 March 1750.

4th Company.

Major R. Buchanan, 8 April 1750.
Lieut. J. Macghie, 6 Jan. 1749.

Sous-Lieut. A. Macghie, 28 Oct. 1751.

5th Company.

Major J. Alexander, 23 April 1750.
Sous-Lieut. C. Nicolson,[1] 8 March 1750.

6th Company.

Capn J. Cuninghame, 16 Jany 1748.
Lieut. G. Bodden, 18 April 1756.
Ens. W. Martin, 8 March 1750.

7th Company.

Capn J. Macleod, 23 Octr 1748.
Lieut. F. Maclean (act. as captain) 21 June 1750.
Sous-Lieut. J. Seton, 8 March 1750.

Capitein Commandt op f 900.

F. Halket, . . .

2d Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel J. Gordon, 1 Jany 1748.
Capn comm. A. Hume, 8 March 1750.
Lieut. R. Campbel, 24 April 1757.
Ens. A. Smit, 8 March 1750.

2d Company.

Major J. Macleod, 8 Feby 1751.
Lieut. S. Fraser, 2 June 1747.
Ens. P. D. Gordon, 5 Novr 1758.

3d Company.

Capn J. Anderson, 23 Jany 1745.
Lieut. R. Macdonnel, 5 Novr 1758.
Ens. J. Stewart, 2 June 1747.

4th Company.

Capn R. Douglas, 2 June 1747.
Lieut. J. Budge, 18 April 1756.
Ens. W. Oswald, 2 June 1747,

5th Company.

Capn D. Macdonald, 2 June 1747.
Lieut. A. Douglas,[2] 2 June 1747.
Ens. J. Carstairs, 5 Novr 1758.

6th Company.

Capn G. Colquhoun, 2 June 1747.
Lieut. D. Campbel, 2 June 1747.
Ens. J. Irons, 5 Novr 1758.

7th Company.

Capn A. Robertson, 1 July 1748.
Lieut. C. Stewart, 30 Jany 1757.
Ens. A. Hay, 6 Febr. 1751.

Capitein à la suite op f 700.

Alexander Dundas,[3] 2 June 1747.

---

[1] Charles Nicolson, younger brother of Sir Walter Philip Nicolson, died at Maestricht, October 1771.

[2] An Archibald Douglas became colonel of a grenadier regiment in the Dutch service, and a Douglas was governor of Bois-le-Duc in 1787. An A. Douglas, major-general grenadier battalion van Raesfeld, signed the capitulation of Nieuport in 1795.

[3] A feature of these lists of 1750 and 1759 is the number of Highland names. 'About the same period,' says General Stewart of Garth (1757), 'and previously, numerous detachments of young men were sent to the Scotch Brigade in Holland, to procure commissions for the gentlemen who had lost their fortunes.' Recruiting, it is said, was very popular in the Isle of Skye.

List of the Pensioned Officers who have been replaced among the following squadrons and battalions; also of those who have received their discharges, from November 10th, 1754, to December 1st, 1755. Council of State Military Affairs.

First Battalion of Scots of Lieut.-General Halkett.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. J. Seton to be sub-lieut. by replacement, July 13th, 1755.

Retired Captain J. Cunningham to be captain by replacement, October 26th, 1755.

Second Battalion.

Retired Captain G. Chalmers to be captain by replacement, January 26th, 1755.

First Battalion of Scots of General-Major Stewart.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. G. Sutherland to be sub-lieutenant by replacement, January 26th, 1755.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Earl of Dundonald to be sub-lieut. by replacement; the pension being granted to Lieut. J. Stewart, October 26th, 1755.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Campbell to be sub-lieut. by replacement, April 27th, 1755.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. D. Williamson to be sub-lieut. by replacement, July 13th, 1755.

List of the Pensioned Officers who are replaced among the following squadrons and battalions; also of those who have received their discharges, from December 1st, 1755, to October 31st, 1756.

. . . . . .

Regiment of Scots of Lieut.-General Halkett.

N.B. Is in Drumlanrich } Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Colin Campbell to be sub-lieut. by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign Daniel Gilchrist to be ensign by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Retired Captain Robert Murray Keith to be captain by replacement, July 10th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign John Cuthbert to be ensign by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Second Battalion of the same Regiment.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Ewan Cameron to be sub-lieut. by replacement. The pension is granted to Lieut. James Wemyss, April 18th, 1756.

Retired Captain George Colquhoun to be captain by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. James Leslie to be sub-lieut. by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks.

Retired Captain Alexander Mackenzie to be captain by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign Alexander Campbell to be ensign by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Pens[d] Ens. Lachlan Grand to be ensign by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

,,	,,	James Winchester	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	Thomas Sterling	,,	,,	Oct.	31st, 1756.
,,	,,	David Mill	,,	,,	,,	,,

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Ensign John Hay to be ensign by replacement. The pension is granted to Sub-Lieut. Charles Butter, April 11th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign John Rose to be ensign by replacement. The pension is granted to Ensign John Hay, May 16th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign Charles Stewart to be ensign by replacement, October 31st, 1756.

First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Stewart.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. L. Macneil to be sub-lieut. by replacement, February 1st, 1756.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Simon Fraser, of the regiment of Scots of Lieut.-General Halkett, to be sub-lieut. by replacement in the battalion of Stewart. The pension is granted to John Burral, sub-lieut. in the same battalion, March 21st, 1756.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Archibald Robertson to be sub-lieut. by replacement, April 25th, 1756.

Pensioned Ensign Thomas Hamilton, of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, to be ensign by replacement in the aforesaid battalion, July 18th, 1756.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. John Mowbray to be sub-lieut. by replacement, July 18th, 1756.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. John Stewart, of the first battalion of the same regiment, to be adjutant, June 10th, 1756.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Duncan Bain to be sub-lieut. by replacement, July 18th, 1756.

Discharges.

James Johnstone, retired captain of the Scots regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks, January 4th, 1756.

Joseph Aikman, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of the late General-Major the Earl of Drumlanrig, January 25th, 1756.

Hugh Paterson, retired ensign of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, February 1st, 1756.

George Munro, pensioned sub-lieut. of the Scots regiment of General-Major Stewart, February 15th, 1756.

William Montgomerie, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of the late General-Major the Earl of Drumlanrig, February 22nd, 1756.

Thomas Oswald, pensioned captain of the Scots regiment of the late Colonel the Earl of Drumlanrig, April 4th, 1756.

Laurence Mercer, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, April 18th, 1756.

George Turnbull, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks, April 18th, 1756.

John Broun, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, April 25th, 1756.

Simon Fraser, pensioned sub-lieut. of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, May 9th, 1756.

Alexander Campbell, pensioned sub-lieut. of the Scots regiment of General-Major the Earl of Drumlanrig, July 11th, 1756.

James Dalzell, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, October 3rd, 1756.

List of the Pensioned Officers who were replaced among the following squadrons and battalions; also of those who received their discharges between November 1st, 1756, and October 31st, 1757.

First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Charles Nicolson to be sub-lieut. by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign Roderick Macleod to be ensign by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign William Martin to be ensign by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Retired Captain Mongo Grahame to be captain by replacement, October 30th, 1757.

Pensioned Lieut. James Wemyss to be lieut. by replacement, October 30th, 1757.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Ensign James Oliphant to be ensign by replacement, January 30th, 1757.

,,	,,	James Duff, . .	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert MacLeod, . .	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	Alexander Smith, . .	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	James Stewart, . .	,,	,,	,,

Pensioned Lieut. Duncan Campbell to be lieut. by replacement, April 24th, 1757 (but not on the State of War, owing to want of a certificate *de vita*).

Pensioned Lieut. Simon Fraser to be lieut. by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign Thomas Buchanan to be ensign by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign Adam Hay to be ensign by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Ronald Macdonald to be sub-lieut. by replacement, October 30th, 1757.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. William Oswelt, . ,, ,, ,, ,,

Pensioned ,, ,, John Douglas, . ,, ,, ,, ,,

First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Majoribanks.

Pensioned Ensign Hugh Maclean to be ensign by replacement, January 30th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign James Erskine, . . ,, ,, ,,

Pensioned Ensign John Marjoribanks to be ensign by replacement, February 27th, 1757. The pension is granted to Ensign Lachlan Grand.

Retired Captain William Mercer to be captain-commandant, April 24th, 1757.

Pensioned Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie to be lieut. by replacement, October 30th, 1757.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Ensign Alexander Gordon to be ensign by replacement, April 24th, 1757.

Are in Drumlanrig, 1748-9.
- Pensioned Lieut. Alexander Reid to be lieut. by replacement, October 30th, 1757.
- Pensioned Lieut. George Dombaer, ,, ,, ,,

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Daniel Mackay to be sub-lieut. by replacement, October 30th, 1757.

First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Stewart.

Is in Halkett.
- Pensioned Ensign George Clephan to be ensign by re-appointment, October 24th, 1757.

Retired Captain Andrew Munro to be captain by re-appointment, April 24th 1757.

Pensioned Ensign Hans Cleland to be ensign by re-appointment, April 24th, 1757.

Is in Drumlanrig, 1748-9.
- Pensioned Sub-Lieut. David Douglas to be sub-lieut. by re-appointment, October 30th, 1757.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Sub-Lieut. Pell Greenhill to be sub-lieut. by re-appointment, January 30th, 1757.

Pensioned Ensign Alexander Doull to be ensign by re-appointment, April 24th, 1757. The pension is granted to Lieut. Alexander Stewart.

Pensioned Ensign Alexander Mackenzie to be ensign by re-appointment, May 1st, 1757.

Retired Captain George Sutherland to be captain by re-appointment, July 31st, 1757. The pension is awarded to Captain John Burn.

Retired Captain Arthur MacGill to be captain by re-appointment, July 31st, 1757.

Discharges.

John Macpherson, retired captain of the Scots regiment of General-Major Majoribanks, June 24th, 1757.

David Hepburn, retired captain of the grenadier company of the second battalion of the Scots regiment of Lieut.-General Halkett, July 4th, 1757.

John Sinclair, pensioned captain of the regiment of the late General-Major the Earl of Drumlanrig, July 12th, 1757.

Lewis Chalmers, pensioned ensign of the Scots regiment of General-Major Stewart, July 31st, 1757.

List of the Pensioned Officers who are re-appointed among the following squadrons and battalions; also of those who have received their discharges from October 31st, 1757, to November 5th, 1758, inclusive.

First Battalion of the Regiment of Lieut.-General Haikett, now of Colonel Gordon.

Retired Captain John Macleod to be captain by re-appointment, November 5th, 1758.

Second Battalion of the same regiment.

Retired Captain Alexander Robertson to be captain by re-appointment, April 30th, 1758.

Retired Captain James Anderson of the second battalion of Stewart to be captain by re-appointment, April 30th, 1758.

First Battalion of the Regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks.

Pensioned Ensign Æneas Mackay to be ensign by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

First Battalion of the Regiment of General-Major Stewart.

Pensioned Ensign Charles Sinclair to be ensign by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

Pensioned Ensign and Adjutant Charles Stewart to be ensign by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

Pensioned Ensign and Adjutant John Stewart to be ensign by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

Pensioned Lieut. James Stewart to be lieut. by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

Second Battalion.

Pensioned Ensign George Sutherland to be ensign by re-appointment, January 29th, 1758.

Retired Captain Alexander Chalmers to be captain by re-appointment. From his salary of 900 guilders the ordinary pension of a captain is granted to Captain William Heriot, August 29th, 1758.

Discharges.

James Stewart, pensioned lieut. of the Scots regiment of General-Major Stewart, April 22nd, 1758.

(James Stuart, pensioned ensign of the battalion of General-Major van Swanenburg, July 30th, 1758.)

List of the Pensioned Officers who have been re-appointed in the following squadrons and battalions; also of those who have obtained their dismissals from November 5th, 1758, to December 1st, 1759.

The First Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Stewart.

Retired Captain William Lodewijk [Louis] Turnbull to be captain by re-appointment, July 12th, 1759.

The Second Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks.

Retired Captain Iye Mackay to be captain by re-appointment, July 12th, 1759.

Discharged Officers.

George Middleton, retired captain of the regiment of Scots of General-Major Stewart, July 28th, 1759.

Discharges and Pensions.

Discharge *in forma* for George Sutherland, honorary major and captain of a company in the second battalion of the Scots regiment of Colonel Stuart, August 12th, 1767.

List of Reformed Officers.

Lijste van Gereformeerde Officieren.

. . . . . .

Schotsche.

Capiteijnen.	Lieutenants.	Vendrighs [Ensigns].
W^m^ Mackensie.	Donald Martini.	Donald Macdonald.
Donald Mackleod.	Walter Bruce.	Maurice Corbet.
Alexander Hackett.	Joh. Reynold.	Guill. Rosendael.
David Baccalan.	Nicolaes Hellenberg.	W^m^ Monceur.
W^m^ Ramsay.	Gayen Ramsay.	Alexand. Boyd.
Graham.	Pieter van Beest.	Mau. Franck.

1766.

Ex. Ordinaris Staat van Ooorlog.

[*Ordinary State of War.*]

Holland. Infantry.
Scottish Companies.
Regiment Majoribanks.
1st Battalion.

	men	guilders
Alex. Majoribanks, Gen^{r}	61	1149 7
John Cunningham	55	969 6
Charles Lyon	,,	,,
Charles Leslie	,,	,,
William Gun	,,	,,
Iye Mackay	,,	,,
John Cunningham	,,	,,

2nd Battalion.

Hugo Mackay, Gen^{r}	61	1149 7
George Bruce	55	969 6
Robbert Turnbull	,,	,,
Robbert Johnstone	,,	,,
George Gordon	,,	,,
Walther Nicolaas Nicolson	,,	,,
Robbert Macalester	,,	,,

Regiment Stuart.
1st Battalion.

John Stuart, Gen^{r}.	61	1149 7
Archibald Schot	55	969 6
Robbert Stedman	,,	,,
Andreu Munro	,,	,,
W^{m} Lodewyk Turnbull	,,	,,
John Halket	,,	,,
John Balneavis	,,	,,

2nd Battalion.

Ralph Dundas, Gren.	61	1149 7
Arthur Forbes	55	969 6
Johan George Paplay	55	969 6
Arthur Makgel	,,	,,
George Sutherland	,,	,,
Jeremias Arnold Mahoney	,,	,,
James Macghiel[1]	,,	,,

Regiment Gordon.
1st Battalion.

Jacob Gordon, Gen^{r}	61	1149 7
John M^{c}Leod	55	969 6
Robbert Douglas	,,	,,
Donald MacDonald	,,	,,
George Colquhoun	,,	,,
Alex. Robbertson	,,	,,
Alex. Hume[2]	,,	,,

2nd Battalion.

John Houstoun, Gen^{r}	61	1149 7
Charles Halket	55	969 6
Robbert Buchanan	,,	,,
James Alexander	,,	,,
James Cunninghame	,,	,,
John MacLeod	,,	,,
Fred^{k} Halket	,,	,,

Per month of 42 days.

Pay.

Alex. Marjoribanks, Col. for himself as Col.	200	212
the Drum-Major	12	
Hugo Mackay, L^{t}-Col.		80
John Cunninghame 1st Sj^{t}-Major		60
George Bruce 2nd ditto		60
Francois Sutherland, Adj^{t}		50

[1] James M'Ghie, captain May 14th, 1764; succeeded 1772, when Balneavis was promoted in his place, and another James M'Ghie became captain-com. grenadier company.

[2] Alexander Hume, captain January 5th, 1763. Hon. disch., and quitted Dutch service 1783.

John Henderson, Adjt. . . 50
Pieter Carmichael, Surgeon . 40
James Anderson, ,, . . 40
Henry Pope, Minister . . 50
John Stuart, Col.
for himself as Col. . 200 / the Drum-Major 12 } 212
Ralph Dundas, Lt-Col. . . 80
Archibald Schot, 1st Serjt-Major 60
Jeremias Arnold Mahony, 2nd Serjt-Major 60
Alex. Campbell, Adjt . . 50
Charles Gordon, ,, . . 50
David Campbell, Surgeon . 40
James Stenhouse, Surgeon . 40
Patrik Cunninghame, Minister 50
Jacob Gordon, Col.
for himself as Col. . 200 / the Drum-Major 12 } 212
John Houstoun, Lt-Col. . . 80
Charles Halket, 1st Serjt-Major 60
Robbert Buchanan, 2nd ,, 60
John Robbertson, Adjt . . 50
John Pringle, ,, . . 50
Walter Graham, Surgeon . 40
Cornelis Stadhonder, ,, . 40
Alex. Pitram, Minister . . 50
Per current month. [?]

Extraordinary State of War.

Chapter 7.

Pay of Field-officers and Capts (horse and foot) fallen out through their High Mightinesses' Resolution of March 2nd, 1752.

Infantry. Scots.

Regiments to which they belonged.

Halket now *Gordon.*

James Henderson, Capt. 75 0 0

Majoribank.

George Cunningham, Capt 75 0 0
William Heriot, Capt., by exchange with Alex. Chalmers [*Stewart*], but in place of 900, only allowed a pension of 700 58 6 8
Per current month.

Chapter 8.

Pay of Capt.-Coms Grenr Compies, fallen out through their High Mightinesses' Resolution of March 2nd, 1752.

Marjoribanks.

Duncan Mensies . . 41 13 4
Per current month.

Chapter 11.

Officers pensioned in consequence of reduction through their High Mightinesses' Resolutions of 1748 and 1749.

Drumlanach.

Alex. Cunninghame, Capt. 58 6 8
Alex. Stewart, Capt. . 58 6 8
J. Gray, Lieut . . 29 3 4
G. Paplay, Lieut . . 29 3 4
Wm Jardine, Lieut . . 29 3 4
J. Forbes, Ensign . . 25 0 0

Chapter 12.

Officers pensioned in consequence of the reduction and re-organisation conform to their High Mightinesses' Resolutions of Dec. 22nd, 1751, and March 2nd, 1752.

Wm Miller, Sub.-Lt. . 25

Stewart.

Wm Mackay, ,, . 25
Alex. Geddes, . ,, . 25
Alex. Stewart, Ensign . . 25
Per current month.

Holland.

In the Provence of Holland shall be paid the items here under specified (from chapters 7, 8, 11, and 12).

[See above.]

1767.

Lieut.-Gen^{l}. Marjoribanks's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

Military Name Registers.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Lieut. Gen^{l} A. Marjoribanks.
Capt. Comm. W. Mercer, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
(Non active) Cap. Comm. D. Menzeis, 8 March 1750.
Cap. tit^{r} J. Orskine, 14 May 1766.
Ensign C. Halket, 18 April 1758.

2d Company.

Coll. Comm. J. Cuninghame 18 March 1766.
Lieut. C. Stuart, 24 May 1764.
Ensign D. Ogilvy, 27 June 1760.

3d Company.

Lieut. Col. R. Johnstone, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. A. Gordon, 18 April 1765.
Ensign D. Gun, 19th Feb^{r} 1760.

4th Company.

Major R. Macalester, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. A. Macpherson, 24 April 1757.
Ensign J. Mackay, 24 May 1764.

5th Company.

Collonel C. Leslie, 1 Sept. 1751.
Cap. tit^{r} R. Mackenzie, 14 May 1768.
Ensign W. P. Colyear Robertson, 3 March 1761.

6th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. W. Gun, 3 July 1766.
Lieut. J. Stuart, 23 Sept^{r} 1766.[1]
Ensign D. Mackay, 23 June 1760.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} G. Cuninghame, 25 Nov^{r} 1748.
Cap. tit^{r} J. Riddel, 14 May 1766.
Ensign H. Wardlaw, 27 Nov^{r}. 1761.

2d Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen.-Major Hugh Mackay.
Cap.-Comm. J. Macalester 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. A. Orrock, 19 May 1745.
Ensign G. Lind, 30 May 1765.

2d Company.

Collonel G. Bruce, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. C. Nairn, 23 Aug^{t} 1745.
Ensign R. Mackenzie, 24 Dec^{r} 1762.

3d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. G. Gordon, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. J. Stenhouse, 11 Oct^{r} 1754.
Ensign C. Gordon, 18 March 1762.

4th Company.

Major I. Mackay, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. J. Thomson, 19 May, 1745.
Ensign G. Mackay, 23 Sept^{r} 1766.

5th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. R. Turnbull, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. J. Irons, 1 March 1745.
Ensign I. Ferrier, 30 Oct^{r} 1764.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} J. Cuninghame, 30 Sept^{r} 1747.
Lieut. Æ. Mackay, 30 May 1765.
Ensign R. Johnstone, 1 May 1766.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} W. P. Nicolson, 16 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. W. Mackenzie, 23 April 1762.
Ensign P. Jones, 19 May 1762.
Non-active capitain James Henderson, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.

[1] '1784, March 17. Died at Campvere, Capt. John Stewart, of Genl. Houston's Regt.'—*Scots Mag.*

General-Major Gordon's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Gen.-Major James Gordon.
Cap. Comm. D. Nicolson,[1] 24 April 1766.
De Cap. titr Ch. Nicolson trekt het Lieutt. tractement in deeze compagnie en dient hij het 2e Battalion.
Ensign A. Scott, 29 Decr 1766.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. R. Buchanan, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. W. P. Watson, 30 Decr 1765.
Ensign J. J. C. Aberson, 29 Jany 1762.

3d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. John Macleod, 24 April 1766.
Lieut. A. Hay, 18 Febry 1763.
Ensign H. Maclaine, 9 Novr 1763.

4th Company.

Lieut.-Col. G. Colquhoun, 24 April 1766.
Lieut. A. Smith, 25 Novr 1762.
Ensign W. Home, 27 July 1761.

5th Company.

Lieut.-Col. A. Robertson, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. A. Macghie, 22 Jany 1762.
Ensign J. Cameron, 9 Novr 1763.

6th Company.

Capn F. Halket, 23 Septr 1749,
Lieut. J. Bodden, 13 July 1755.
Ensign R. Lundin, 3 Jany 1763.

7th Company.

Capn M. Graham,[2] 12 May 1750.
Lieut. J. Budge, 18 April 1756.
Ensign G. Lundin, 22 July 1762.
Adjudant G. Scott, act. as lieut., 5 Octr 1766.

2nd Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel J. Houstoun, 8 March 1750.
Cap. Comm. J. Macghie, 27 Decr 1765.
Lieut. A. Sharp, 24 April 1766.
Ensign J. Macpherson, 22 July 1762.

2d Company.

Collonel C. Halket, 18 March 1766.
Cap. titr C. Nicolson, 14 May 1766.
Lieut. M. Martin, 22 July 1762.
Ens. W. J. Hamilton, 30 Decr 1765.

3d Company.

Major J. Cuninghame, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. G. Bodden, 18 April 1756.
Ensign A. Robertson, 31 Decr 1759.

4th Company.

Major J. Macleod, 24 April 1766.
Lieut. R. J. Gordon, 30 Decr 1765.
Ensign A. Patoun, 30 Decr 1765.

5th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. D. Macdonnald, 10 May 1766. *bij de armée.*[3]
Lieut. R. Macleod, 3 Jany 1763.
Ensign J. Fairfull, 28 Jany 1763.

[1] David Nicolson, second son of Sir George Nicolson, sixth baronet of Tillicoultry, succeeded his brother, Sir Walter Philip, and was one of three brothers, all in the Dutch service.

[2] Mungo Graham, captain com. grenadier company, 1st battalion, December 28th, 1757; captain, December 30th, 1765; major, April 18th, 1774; hon. disch. 1777. A reappointed officer.

[3] *Bij de armée*, 'in or with the army.' Probably means 'army' as distinguished from regimental rank.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} A. Hume, 8 March 1750.
Lieut. O. Gordon, 22 April 1763.
Ensign A. Cameron, 4 Febr^{y} 1767.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Douglas, 31 Dec^{r} 1762.
Lieut. J. Douglas, 5 Nov. 1758.
Ens. Colin Dundas Graham, 12 May 1766.

Collonel Stuart's Regiment, 1st Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel John Stuart, 26 Nov^{r} 1754.
Cap^{n} Comm. A. J. Livingston, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. D. M^{c}Donald, 29 Jan^{y} 1758.
Ensign J. Stewart, 6 Sept^{r} 1765.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. A. Scott, 18 March 1766.
Cap^{n} P. Mackay, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. W. Ross, 9 Sept^{r} 1766.
Ensign R. Scott, 24 Nov^{r} 1762.

3d Company.

Major A. Munro, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. J. Sutherland, 30 Apr. 1758.
Ensign W. G. Stedman, 10 June 1765.

4th Company.

Cap^{n} R. Stedman, 3 Jan^{y} 1745.
Lieut. D. Douglas, 4 Oct^{r} 1762.
Ensign A. Cuningham, 1 July 1766.

5th Company.

Cap^{n} W. L. Turnbul, 9 Sept^{r} 1746.
Lieut. Charles Stewart, 6 Sept^{r} 1765.
Ensign J. Bryden, 4 Octob^{r} 1762.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} J. Balneavis, 23 Oct^{r} 1748.
Lieut. J. Mcqueen, 15 Oct^{r} 1761.
Ensign G. Gordon, 9 Sept^{r} 1766.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} F. Pelkington,[1] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut^{t} Pell Greenhill, 28 April 1761.
Ensign A. Hay, 18 March 1766.

2d Battalion.

1st Company (Grenadiers).

Collonel Ralph Dundas, 18 March 1766.
Cap^{n} Comm. Arthur Macgil, 23 June 1745.
Cap^{n} C. Watson, 1 July 1766.
Lieut. J. Telfoort, 24 April 1757.
Sous-Lieut. P. C. Home, 27 April 1761.

2d Company.

Lieut.-Coll. J. A. Mahony, 18 March 1766.
Lieut. W. Galbraith, 28 Oct^{r} 1751.
Ensign W. Stewart, 9 Sept^{r} 1766.

3d Company.

Major G. Sutherland, 14 June 1766.
Lieut. W. Milne, 18 March 1766.
Ensign C. Frank, 26 July 1764.

4th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. A. Forbes, 27 July 1747. *bij de armée.*
Lieut. W. Stewart, 24 Apr. 1757.
Ensign W. Galbraith, 16 Sept^{r}. 1760.

5th Company.

Lieut.-Coll. J. G. Paplay, 10 May 1766. *bij de armée.*

[1] Francis Pilkington, major, October 8th, 1772.

Lieut. H. Balneavis, 8 March 1750.
Ensign F. Mackay, 28 April 1761.

6th Company.

Cap^{n} J. M^{c}ghie, 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. W. H. Watson, 9 Sept^{r} 1766.
Ensign J. G. Stedman, 14 July 1760.

7th Company.

Cap^{n} John Watson,[1] 23 Sept^{r} 1749.
Lieut. R. Macdonald, 30 Apr. 1758.
Ensign Ewen Cameron, 1 July 1766.

---

[1] John Watson, captain-com., 2nd battalion, May 15th, 1764. Deceased December 6th, 1776.

1775.

Ordinary State of War.

Holland. Infantry.

Scottish Companies.

Regiment Mackay.

1st Battalion.

Hugo Mackay, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
George Bruce . .	55	969	6
George Gordon[1] .	,,	,,	
Robbert Macalester .	,,	,,	
Daniel Mackay[2] .	,,	,,	
James Riddel[3] . .	,,	,,	
John Erskine[4] .	55	969	6

2nd Battalion.

Robbert Johnstone, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
Iye Mackay . .	55	969	6
George Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John Macalister[5]	,,	,,	
Wm. Mercer[6] .	,,	,,	
Francis Sutherland[7]	,,	,,	
Ilay Ferrier[8] .	,,	,,	

[1] Captain George Gordon, formerly in the Scots Brigade, succeeded George Robertson, who had also been an officer in the Scots Brigade, as captain of the Town Guard of Edinburgh in 1787, and died in 1803.—Kay's *Portraits*, pp. 41 and 118.

[2] Daniel Mackay, captain, March 12th, 1770; major, September 26th, 1780. Deceased 1782.

[3] James Riddell, captain-com. grenadier company, September 14th, 1769; captain January 30th, 1771 (in succession to Duncan Menzies, deceased, who had been appointed captain-com. grenadier company, June 22nd, 1768, and captain, September 14th, 1769). Sir Walter Riddell, fifth baronet, who died 1765, had two sons:

1. Walter, captain in service of States of Holland, died before his father.
3. James, in service of Holland (Douglas).

[4] John Erskine, captain-com. grenadier company, October 9th, 1769; captain, December 27th, 1773; major, June 30th, 1779; died 1783. Guard Rolls of Captain Erskine's company which have been preserved of the year 1774 show a large number of foreign names.—*Brankston Grange Papers.*

[5] John Macalister, captain, June 22nd, 1768.

[6] William Mercer, captain, July 18th, 1769. A return of Major Mercer's company, Steenbergen, September 29th, 1774, is among Mr. J. J. Dalgleish of Brankston Grange's Papers, signed by his subaltern, John Dalgleish, Officers, 4; sergeants, 2; drummer, 1; corporals and privates, 44. Among the *Brankston Grange Papers* are also John Dalgleish's commissions, as 'vaandrig' Mackay's regiment, May 16th, 1774; 'vaandrig titulair,' Houston's regiment, December 15th, 1775; 'vaandrig supernumerair,' January 4th, 1776; and 'vaandrig effectif,' April 11th, 1776. And a certificate of demission to John Dalgleish, vaandrig of General Houston's regiment, he having quitted the Dutch service on receiving a commission in the twenty-first regiment (Scots Fusiliers).

[7] Francis Sutherland, captain-com. grenadier company, July 18th, 1769; captain, October 27th, 1769; major, September 28th, 1772. Deceased 1782.

[8] Islay Ferrier of Belsyde, captain Marjoribanks's regiment, October 30th, 1772; major of Stuart's regiment August 7th, 1776 (exchanged company with James Gordon). Hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783. The following notice of this officer's career, communicated by Miss Ferrier, Belsyde, is taken

Regiment Stuart. 1*st Battalion.*				*Regiment Stuart.* 1*st Battalion.*		
John Stuart, Gen^{r} .	61	1149	7	Andrew Munro	55	969 6
Archibald Schot .	55	969	6	Wm. Lodewyk Turnbull . . .	,,	,,
				Francis Pilkington .	,,	,,

from *The Royal Military Calendar* or *Army Service and Commission Book*, 3rd edition (1828), vol. iii. p. 71:

'Major-General Islay Ferrier. In the year 1763 this officer was received as a cadet in General Marjoribanks's regiment of His Majesty's Scotch Brigade, then in the service of Holland, as British auxiliaries. He was appointed to an ensigncy on the 30th of October 1764, and served as a subaltern till promoted to a company in the same regiment, on the 28th October 1772. On the 30th of July 1776 he was appointed major, and on the 9th of August 1779 lieutenant-colonel to the Honourable General [John] Stewart's regiment of the same brigade; which commission he held till the 10th of February 1783, when, in consequence of an order from the Dutch Government calling upon the brigade to abjure their allegiance to their own Sovereign and take one in place of it to their High Mightinesses, he, with sixty others, gave in his resignation, and was deputed with another field officer, in the name of their brother officers, to lay their case before His Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to approve of their conduct, and signified to them, through Lord Grantham, then Secretary of State, and General Conway, Commander-in-Chief, his acceptation of their offer of service, should the war continue. Peace, however, shortly after taking place, and their situation being brought before Parliament, half-pay was unanimously voted them, agreeable to the regimental rank respectively held by each individual. In this situation he continued till 1793, when, the war breaking out, His Majesty in council, in the month of June of that year, was pleased to issue an order re-establishing the Scotch Brigade, and likewise to issue a few days afterwards commissions to three of the field officers of that brigade who had been on half-pay since 1783, to the command of the three regiments, in which commissions the brigade is named as then existing. To the third of these corps this officer was appointed lieutenant-colonel-commandant, and at a very considerable private expense completed the same in October 1794. In this month a colonel-in-chief with a fourth battalion was appointed from the British line, who had never served in the brigade. This appointment was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary at War, stating that it was in no way to interfere with Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier's emoluments as lieut.-colonel commandant. He had also the mortification to be informed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Amherst) that the ten years he had been on British half-pay was not to be included in looking forward to brevet rank in the line, and was only to reckon from the date of his last commission in 1793. In 1795, the first and second battalions having failed to complete their numbers, they were ordered to be drafted into the other two, of which the fourth was made the first and the third the second. The battalion this officer had the honour to command, after having taken the duty of Edinburgh Castle, during the latter end of 1794, Dunbar Camp, and Hilsea Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth in November 1795 for Gibraltar, where he commanded it, and remained till April 1796, when, on receipt of an order incorporating his battalion with a junior one, he was reduced to a regimental lieut.-colonelcy and deprived of his emolument as commandant. The reason assigned for such

Christiaan Watson [1]	55	969	6
Walther Galbraith [2]	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

Ralph Dundas, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
Johan George Paplay	55	969	6
Jeremias Arnold Mahony	,,	,,	
John Watson . .	,,	,,	
James Gordon [3] .	,,	,,	
Alex. James Livingston [4]	,,	,,	
Henry Balneavis [5] .	,,	,,	

Regiment Gordon. 1st Battalion.

Jacob Gordon, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
John MacLeod .	55	969	6
George Colquhoun .	55	969	6
Alex. Robbertson .	,,	,,	
Alex. Hume . .	,,	,,	
Mungo Grahame . .	,,	,,	
John Macghil [6] . .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

John Houstoun, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
Robbert Buchanan .	55	969	6
James Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John MacLeod .	,,	,,	
Fred[k] Halket . .	,,	,,	
Robbert Douglas .	,,	,,	
Willem Johan Herman	,,	,,	
Hamilton of Silverton Hill [7]	,,	,,	

Per month of 42 days.

---

arrangement being that the junior battalion was commanded by an officer, who, from the commander-in-chief's depriving Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier of ten years' rank, was his senior. He obtained leave to return to Great Britain; and on the 3rd of May 1796 he was included in the promotion of colonels. On the 25th he was appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the recruiting service at Edinburgh; and on the 2nd of July 1796 Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He continued Inspecting Field-Officer till his promotion as major-general, the 20th of April 1802; and some months after, in consequence of the peace, there being then no prospect of his regiment being restored to him, he, with the view of relieving himself from some of the very heavy expenses incurred in raising it, obtained permission to dispose of his lieut.-colonelcy retaining the rank he then held, and his lieut.-governorship.'

[1] Christiaan Watson, captain June 27th, 1770.

[2] Walter Galbraith, captain, April 26th, 1763.

[3] James Gordon, captain and major, August 19th, 1767, exchanged to Mackay's regiment, August 9th, 1776. Major *de facto*, January 2nd, 1781. '1786, Dec. Died lately at Zutphen in Guelderland, Sir James Gordon of Embo, Bart., Col. in the service of their High Mightinesses the States General.'—*Scots Mag.*

[4] Alexander James Livingston, May 29th, 1770; major, March, 18th, 1777.

[5] Henry Balneavis, captain-com. grenadier company, October 18th, 1771, in succession to Patrick Mackay, appointed August 22nd, 1770; deceased 1771; captain, March 16th, 1772; major, March 22nd, 1779.

[6] John Macghie (possibly Makgill), captain-com., December 30th, 1765; captain, May 23rd, 1769. Deceased 1782. (On July 18th at Edinburgh, designed as lieut.-colonel John Macghie of the Scots Brigade in the Dutch service.)

[7] Sir W. J. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, colonel-com. April 18th, 1774, and lieut.-colonel *de f.* July 10th, 1775. Exchanged (with R. Dundas) to Stuart's regiment as colonel-com. and lieut.-colonel *de f.*, February 6th, 1776. '1789, Nov. Died lately at Gorcum, Holland, Major-Gen. W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, in the service of the States-General.'—*Scots Mag.* He was not the first of his family in the Brigade, for Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, who died 1708, served in Holland, married Catharine van Hettingen (Friesland),

Pay.

Hugo Mackay, Col
for himself as Col. . 200
the drum major . 12 } 212
Robbert Johnstone, Lt-Col. . 80
George Bruce, 1st Sergt-Major 60
George Gordon, 2nd ,, 60
Kennoth Mackenzie, Adjt . 50
George Lind [1] ,, . 50
James Anderson, Surgeon . 40
Pieter Carmichael ,, . 40
Alex. Macaulay, Minister . 50
John Stuart, Col.
for himself as Col. . 200
the Drum-Major . 12 } 212
Ralph Dundas, Lt-Col. . . 80
Archibald Schot, 1st Sergt-Major 60
Jeremias Arnold Mahony, 2nd Sergt-Major . . . 60
Alex. Campbell, Adjt. . . 50
Charles Gordon, ,, . . 50
David Campbell, Surgeon . 40
John Storer, ,, . . 40
Patryk Cunninghame, Minister 50
Jacob Gordon, Col.
for himself as Col. . 200
the Drum-Major . 12 } 212
John Houstoun, Lt-Col. . 80
W. J. H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, 1st Sergt-Major . 60
Robbert Buchanan, 2nd Sergt-Major 60
George Scott, Adjt . . 50
John Pringle, ,, . . 50
Walther Graham, Surgeon . 40
Cornelis Stadhouder, ,, . 40
Alex. Pitram, Minister . . 50
Per current month [?]

Extraordinary State of War.

Chapter 7.

Infantry.

Halket now *Gordon.*

James Henderson, Captain 75 0 0

Stewart.

Wm. Herriot, Captain, etc. (see 1766) . . 58 6 8
Per current month.

Chapter 11.

Drumlanrich.

Alex. Stewart, Capt. . 58 6 8
J. Gray, Lieut. . . 29 3 4
G. Paplay, ,, . . 29 3 4
Wm. Jardine, Lieut. for lack of proper attestation *de vita* left out from the Estimate 1774, but now having proved he is alive, brought here with double pension, conform Res. C. of State, Nov. 10th, 1774 . 58 6 8
J. Forbes, Ensign . 25 0 0

Chapter 12.

Stewart.

Alex. Geddes, Sub-Lt . 25 0 0
Per current month.

Holland.

(As above, under chapters 7, 11, and 12.)

---

and had a second son William, who was an officer in the service of the States of Holland, and married Miss Athuiscuby, by whom he had issue:

1. John, lieut.-colonel of Holstein's regiment.
2. Robert, a captain in Glentra's regiment.
3. William, a major in the Dutch Guards.

—Anderson's *House of Hamilton.*

[1] George Lind, major and captain-com. grenadier company, September 24th, 1782. Hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.

1776.

Ordinary State of War.

Holland. Infantry.

Scottish Companies.

Regiment Houston..

1st Battalion.

John Houston, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
George Bruce . .	55	969	6
George Gordon .	,,	,,	
Robbert Macalester .	,,	,,	
Daniel Mackay .	,,	,,	
James Riddel . .	,,	,,	
John Erskine . .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

Robbert Johnstone, Gren[r] . . .	61	1149	7
Iye Mackay . .	55	969	6
George Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John Macalister .	,,	,,	
Wm. Mercer . .	,,	,,	
Francis Sutherland .	,,	,,	
Ilay Ferrier . .	,,	,,	

Regiment Stuart.

1st Battalion.

John Stuart, Gren[r] .	61	1149	7
Archibald Schot .	55	969	6
Andreu Munro .	,,	,,	
Wm. Lodewyk Turnbull . . .	,,	,,	
Francois Pilkington	,,	,,	
Christiaan Watson .	,,	,,	
Walther Galbraith .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

Ralph Dundas, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
John George Paplay	55	969	6
Jeremias Arnold Mahony . .	,,	,,	
John Watson . .	,,	,,	
James Gordon .	55	969	6
Alex. James Livingston . . .	,,	,,	
Henry Balneavis .	,,	,,	

Regiment Gordon.

1st Battalion.

Jacob Gordon, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
John MacLeod .	55	969	6
George Colquhoun .	,,	,,	
Alex. Robbertson .	,,	,,	
Alex. Hume . .	,,	,,	
Mungo Grahame .	,,	,,	
John Macghil .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

W. J. H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, Gren[r]	61	1149	7
Robbert Buchanan .	55	969	6
James Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John MacLeod .	,,	,,	
Fred[k] Halket . .	,,	,,	
Robbert Douglas .	,,	,,	
John Budge[1] . .	,,	,,	

Per month of 42 days.

Pay.

John Houstoun, Col. for himself as Col. .	200		
the Drum-Major .	12		212
Robbert Johnstone, Lt-Col. .			80
George Bruce, 1st Serg[t]-Major			60
George Gordon, 2nd ,, .			60
Kenneth Mackensie, Adjt. .			50
George Lind, ,, .			50
James Anderson, Surgeon .			40
Alex. Macaulay, Minister .			50
John Stuart, Col. for himself as Col. .	200		
the Drum-Major .	12		212

[1] John Budge, captain-com. grenadier company, May 23rd, 1769; captain, July 12th, 1775; had previously served as subaltern in Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment. Died, 1783. A Caithness name, said to be a sept of the Macdonalds descended from a fugitive to the north.

Ralph Dundas, Lt-Col. . . 80
Archibald Schot, 1st Sergt.-Major 60
Jeremias Arnold Mahony, 2nd Sergt.-Major . . . 60
Alex. Campbell, Adjt. . . 50
Charles Gordon, ,, . . 50
Alex. Stuart, Surgeon . . 40
John Storer, ,, . . 40
Patrik Cunningham, Minister 50
Jacob Gordon, Col.
for himself as Col. . 200 } 212
the Drum-Major . 12 }

W. J. H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, Lt-Col. . . . 80
James Cunningham, 1st Sergt-Major 60
Robbert Buchanan, 2nd Sergt.-Major 60
George Schott, Adjt . . 50
John Pringle, ,, . . 50
Walter Graham, Surgeon . 40
Cornelis Stadhouder, ,, . 40
Alex. Pitram, Minister . . 50
Per current month [?]

Extraordinary State of War.

Chapter 7.

Infantry.

Halket now *Gordon.*

James Henderson, Capt. 75 0 0

Stewart.

Wm. Herrick, Capt., etc. (see 1775) . . 58 6 8
Per current month.

Chapter 11.

Drumlanrich.

Alex. Stewart, Capt. . 58 6 8
J. Gray, Lieut. . . 29 3 4
G. Paplay, Lieut. . . 49 3 4
Wm. Jardine, ,, . 29 3 4
J. Forbes, Ensign . 25 0 0
Per current month.

Chapter 12.

Stewart.

Alex. Geddes, Sub-Lt . 25 0 0
Per current month.

Holland.

(As above, under chapters 7, 11, and 12).

1777.

Ordinary State of War.

Holland. Infantry.

Scottish Companies.

Regiment Houstoun.

1st Battalion.

John Houston, Gen^{r}	61	1149	7
George Bruce . .	55	969	6
George Gordon .	,,	,,	
Robbert Macalester .	,,	,,	
Daniel Mackay . .	,,	,,	
James Riddel . .	,,	,,	
John Erskine . .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion

Robbert Johnstone, Gen^{r} . . .	61	1149	7
Iye Mackay . .	55	969	6
George Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John Macalester .	,,	,,	
Wm. Mercer . .	,,	,,	
Francis Sutherland .	,,	,,	
James Gordon . .	,,	,,	

Regiment Stuart.

1st Battalion.

John Stuart, Gen^{r} .	61	1149	7
Andreu Munro .	55	969	6
W^{m} Lodewyk Turnbull	,,	,,	
Francois Pilkington	,,	,,	
Christiaan Watson .	55	969	6
Walter Galbraith .	,,	,,	
W^{m} George Stedman[1]	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Gen^{r}	61	1149	7
Johan George Paplay	55	969	6
Jeremias Arnold Mahony	,,	,,	
Alex. James Livingston	,,	,,	
Henry Balneavis .	,,	,,	
Ilay Ferrier . .	,,	,,	
Donald MacDonald[2]	,,	,,	

Regiment Dundas.

1st Battalion.

Ralph Dundas, Gen^{r}	61	1149	7
John MacLeod .	55	969	6
George Colquhoun .	,,	,,	
Alex. Robbertson .	,,	,,	
Alex. Hume . .	,,	,,	
Mungo Grahame .	,,	,,	
John Macghil . .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

James Cunninghame, Gen^{r} . . .	61	1149	7
Robbert Buchanan .	55	969	6
John MacLeod[3] .	,,	,,	

[1] William George Stedman, captain, August 21st, 1776. Son of Robert Stedman (p. 410); remained in Dutch service and became lieut.-colonel; buried at Nimeguen; married Charlotte Margaretta Haltmann; was the father of Lieut.-general John Andrew Stedman, who commanded the first division of the Dutch army at Waterloo, and grandfather of Charles Barton von Stedman of Besselich Abbey, near Coblentz, who was acknowledged a Prussian nobleman and member of the Rhenish States.

[2] Donald Macdonald, captain December 6th, 1776; major March 22nd, 1779.

[3] 'Captain M'Leod, brother to Ardnanish, who was a captain in Fraser's former regiment,' is mentioned in letters by Alexander Macdougall, youngest son of Alexander Macdougall of Dunolly, who was surgeon of this regiment.—Notes by J. Patten-Macdougall of Gallanach.

Fred Halket	. .	55	969 6
Robbert Douglas	.	,,	,,
John Budge	. .	,,	,,
Charles Nicolson[1]	.	,,	,,

Per month of 42 days.

Pay.

John Houston, Col.			
for	himself as Col.	200	212
	the Drum Major	12	
Robbert Johnstone, Lt-Col.	.		80
George Bruce, 1st Serg[t] Major			60
George Gordon, 2nd ,,	.		60
Thomas Thomson, Adj[t]	. .		50
George Lind, ,,	. .		50
James Anderson, Surgeon	.		40
Pieter Carmichaal, ,,	. .		40
Alexander Macaulay, Minister			50
John Stuart, Col.			
for	himself as Col.	200	212
	the Drum-Major	12	
W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Lt-Col.	. . .		80
Archibald Schot, 1st Serg[t] Major			60
Jeremias Arnold Mahony, 2nd Serg[t]-Major	. . .		60
Alex. Campbell, Adjt.	. .		50
Charles Gordon, ,,	. .		50
Alex. Stuart, Surgeon	. .		40
John Storer ,,	. .		40
Patrik Cunningham, Minister	.		50
Ralph Dundas, Col.			
for	himself as Col.	200	212
	the Drum-Major	12	
James Cunninghame, Lt.-Col.			80
John MacLeod, 1st Serg[t]-Major			60
Robbert Buchanan, 2nd ,,	.		60
George Schott, Adjt.	. .		50
Johan Pringle, ,,	. .		50
Walter Graham, Surgeon	.		40
Cornelis Stadhouder ,,	. .		40
Alex. Pitram, Minister	. .		50

[Per current month?]

Extraordinary State of War.

Chapter 7.

Infantry.

Halket now *Dundas.*

James Henderson, Capt.		75	0 0

Stewart.

W[m] Heriot, Capt.			
etc. (see 1766)	. .	58	6 8

Per current month.

Chapter 11.

Drumlanrich.

Alex. Stewart, Capt.	.	58	6 8
J. Gray, Lieut.	. .	29	3 4
G. Paplay, Lieut.	. .	29	3 4
W[m] Jardine ,,	. .	29	3 4
J. Forbes, Ensign	. .	25	0 0

Chapter 12.

Stewart.

Alex. Geddes, Sub-Lt	. .	25	0 0

Per current month.

Holland.

(As above under Chapters 7, 11, and 12.)

[1] Charles Nicolson, captain com. grenadiers, July 18th, 1775; exchanged company as captain, February 8th, 1776; major, November 11th, 1777.

1783

Ordinary State of War.

Holland. Infantry.

Regiment Houstoun.

1st Battalion.

Alex. Houstoun, Gren[r]	61	1106	4
George Gordon .	55	929	16
James Riddel . .	,,	,,	
John Erskine . .	,,	,,	
Roderick Mackensie[1]	,,	,,	
Æneas Mackay[2] .	,,	,,	
Alex. Gordon[3] .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

Robert Macalester, Gren[r]. . .	61	1106	4
Iye Mackay . .	55	929	16
George Cunninghame	,,	,,	
John Macalester .	,,	,,	
W[m] Mercer . .	,,	,,	
James Gordon .	,,	,,	
John Hope[4] . .	,,	,,	

[1] Roderick Mackenzie, captain-com. grenadier company, February 11th, 1771; captain, March 16th, 1780.

[2] Æneas Mackay, captain April 22nd, 1767; major January 6th, 1773; captain-com. grenadier company January 27th, 1773; captain July 6th, 1780; lieut.-colonel October 3rd, 1780; son of Colonel Donald Mackay (p. 122), and grandson of Colonel Hon. Æneas Mackay (vol. i. p. 516).

Colonel Æneas Mackay had two brothers, Colonel (or General) Francis Mackay, and Major Donald Hugh Mackay, who was the ancestor of the present Lord Reay, and of Baron Mackay, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

In March 1784 there 'died at Edinburgh, Daniel, son to Col. Æneas Mackay.' —*Scots Mag.*

In addition to those of the name already noted, the following also served as officers:

Donald Mackay of Far, ensign 1741.

George Mackay, lieutenant 1745.

Iye Mackay (son of Major Iye Mackay, p. 407), in a Dutch regiment 1787-1795.

James Mackay, ensign 1716.

John Mackay, lieutenant 1745, and adjutant-general to Lieut.-general van Aylva, 1747.

John Louis Mackay (son of Major Donald Hugh Mackay) in a Dutch regiment 1791-1795.

Robert Mackay, ensign 1708-1712.

William Mackay, lieutenant 1745.

William Mackay, ensign 1747.

—MS. Notes from Lists sent to John Mackay, Esq., by Baron Æneas Mackay, Prime Minister of Holland 1889, communicated by Dr. George Mackay, Edinburgh.

[3] Alexander Gordon, captain-com. grenadier company January 17th, 1780; major May 21st, 1782; captain September 18th, 1782; executor of will of Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon (brother to George Gordon of Gordonbank) 1777.

[4] John Hope, captain April 29th, 1782.

Regiment Stuart.

1st Battalion.

John Stuart, Gen^{r}	61	1106	4
Andreas Munro .	55	929	16
W^{m} Lodewyk Turnbull	,,	,,	
Francois Pilkington	,,	,,	
Christiaan Watson	,,	,,	
Walther Galbraith	,,	,,	
William George Stedman . . .	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Gen^{r}	61	1106	4
Johan George Paplay	55	929	16
Alex. James Livingston	,,	,,	
Henry Balneavis .	,,	,,	
Ilay Ferrier . .	,,	,,	
Donald MacDonald.	,,	,,	
Johan Gabriel Stedman [1] . . .	,,	,,	

Regiment Dundas.

1st Battalion.

Ralph Dundas, Gen^{r}	61	1106	4
John MacLeod .	55	929	16
George Colquhoun .	,,	,,	
Robert Buchanan .	,,	,,	
George Nicolson [2] .	,,	,,	
Colin Dundas Graham [3]	,,	,,	
Roderik MacLeod [4]	,,	,,	

2nd Battalion.

Volkier Rudolph Bentinck, [5] Gen^{r}	61	1106	4
John MacLeod .	55	929	16
Robert Douglas .	,,	,,	
Alex. Hume . .	,,	,,	
John Budge . .	,,	,,	
Stuart Bruce [6]. .	,,	,,	
Walther Philip Colyear Robertson [7]. .	,,	,,	

[1] John Gabriel Stedman, major March 30th, 1778; captain January 2nd, 1781; hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783; second son of Robert Stedman (p. 410); volunteered in 1772 as a lieutenant for the Dutch Expedition to Surinam (1772-1777), of which he afterwards published a narrative. He was the only officer who had gone out with the marine regiment formed in 1772 who returned in 1777, and was appointed a captain in Stuart's regiment, referring to which he says, 'I exchanged my blue coat for a scarlet one.' Unlike his brother, he quitted the Dutch service in 1783. Among the subscribers to his 'Expedition to Surinam' were General Robert Douglas, Holland; the Prince of Orange; Colonel Islay Ferrier, Scots Brigade; Colonel Alexander Home, Scots Brigade; and Colonel M'Leod, Scots Brigade.

'1782, Feb. 2. Mar. at Maestricht, Major John A. Stedman to Miss A. Wartz of that place.'—*Scots Mag.*

[2] Charles Nicolson? See p. 440.

[3] Colin Dundas Graham, captain March 10th, 1777. Hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.

[4] Roderick MacLeod, captain-com. grenadier company June 2nd, 1778; captain March 16th, 1781; in succession to Charles George Bruce, deceased, who had succeeded A. Robertson in 1780. Hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.

[5] Volkier Rudolph Bentinck, colonel-com. July 2nd, 1779; subsequently commanded regiment after conversion.

[6] Stewart Bruce, captain July 16th, 1782 (in succession to Fred: Halkett, hon. disch.).

[7] Walter Philip Colyear Robertson, major August 3rd, 1779; captain September 4th, 1782. Hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783. See letters by, in Appendix A.

Pay.

John Houston, Col.
for himself as Col. 200
the Drum-Major 12 } 212
Robert Macalester, L^t-Col. . 80
George Cunninghame, 1st Serg^t Major 60
George Gordon, 2nd Serg^t-Major 60
Daniel Clark, Adj^t . . 50
Robert Kennedy ,, . . 50
James Anderson,[1] Surgeon . 40
James Collier,[2] ,, . . 40
Ebenezer Marshal, Minister . 50

N.B.—Conform Res. Council of State of Dec. 23rd, 1782 this item must disappear from the State of War on the first vacancy.

John Stuart, Col.
for himself as Col. 200
the Drum-Major 12 } 212
W. J. H. Hamilton of Silverton-hill, L^t-Col. . . . 80
Andreu Munro, 1st Serg^t-Major 60
James Gordon, 2nd ,, . 60
Alexander Campbell, Adj^t . 50
Charles Gordon, ,, . 50
John Gray, Surgeon . . 40
Philip During ,, . . 40
Angus Macaulay, Minister . 50

N.B.—Conform Res. Council of State of Dec. 23rd, 1782, this item must disappear from the State of War on the first vacancy.

Ralph Dundas, Col.
for himself as Col. 200
the Drum-Major 12 } 212
James Cunninghame, L^t-Col. . 80
John MacLeod, 1st Serg^t-Major 60
Robert Buchanan, 2nd ,, . 60
John Schott, Adj^t . . . 50
John Pringle, ,, . . . 50
Alexander Stewart,[3] Surgeon . 40
George Home, ,, . 40
Alex. Pitram, Minister . . 50

N.B.—Conform Res. Council of State of Dec. 23rd, 1782, this item must disappear from the State of War on first vacancy.

Per current month [?]

Extraordinary State of War.

Chapter 6.

Infantry.

Halket now *Dundas.*

James Henderson, Capt. 75 0 0

Stewart.

W^m Herriot, Capt.
etc. (see 1766) . . 58 6 8
Per current month.

Chapter 10.

Drumlanrich.

Alex. Stewart, Capt. . 58 6 8
J. Gray, Lieut. . . 29 3 4
J. Forbes, Ensign . . 25 0 0

Chapter 11.

Stewart.

Alex. Geddes, Sub-L^t . 25 0 0
Per current month.

Holland.

(As above under Chapters 6, 10, and 11.)

[1] James Anderson, hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.
[2] James Collier, hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.
[3] Alexander Stewart, hon. disch. and quitted Dutch service 1783.

II

RESOLUTIONS, REPORTS, REQUESTS, Etc.

1749-1765

Resolutions of Council of State.

1749, *May* 16.—On the petition of the head officers of the Scots regiments of Lieut.-General Halkett and of General-Majors Marjoribanks and Stuart, in which, in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of March 7th last, they present attested lists of the men who have been discharged in accordance with the orders of His Highness, of January 26th last, and to each of whom nine guilders had to be paid in order to go to Scotland, amounting, with the other [payments?] for four hundred and thirty-six men who have been sent to Scotland, to f.3924; requesting that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to cause an ordinance [promissory note] to be sent in favour of them, the petitioners, to reimburse them for that sum; and, further, that, with reference to the reduction of seven men, which is about to be effected, it may please their Noble Mightinesses to take measures in the direction of ensuring that the payment of the said regiment till June 17th next be refunded by the States of Holland, at the rate of sixty-five heads per company, in order that the passage-money for the men who are about to be discharged, as above-mentioned, may be taken therefrom.

After discussion, it is resolved and decided that the lists appended to the above petition shall be sent to the clerks of the financial department of the Union; and that they be authorised, therewith, to draw up the necessary account for the discharged men mentioned in them [the lists], in favour of the head officers and captains of the said regiments, at the rate of nine guilders for each man, in order that thereupon a promissory

note for the sum may be despatched, to be paid from the petition made December 9th last. That the Lords States of Holland, and in their absence the Lords Commissioned States, be requested by letter to continue payment to the aforesaid regiments, at sixty-five men per company, till June 17th next, in order that the several captains may obtain therefrom the passage-money for the seven men who are to be discharged from each company that is to be reduced; as can be seen in the register of the outgoing letters.

Resolutions of Council of State.

June 10.—A letter is received from Lieut.-General Lely, Commander of Yperen, written there on the 8th instant . . . intimating that the discharge of seven men from each company of the two Scots battalions of the regiment of Lieut.-General Halket was effected before the 28th of last month, May; the discharged men having been conducted hence by two officers, through Sluys in Flanders to Zeeland, and embarked there to be conveyed to Scotland; and that each captain of the said regiment gave to each of his discharged soldiers six loans for travelling expenses.

Resolutions of States General.

July 7.—A letter is received from the General, Prince of Hesse-Philipsthal, Governor of Doornick, written there on the 5th inst., notifying that he, having received permission from His Highness to absent himself for a time from his government aforesaid for the restoration of his health, he would begin to take advantage of that leave on the date of the said letter, and depart for a country-residence three or four hours from there, leaving the command of that government meanwhile to Major-General Graem, grand-major of that place.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1750, *January* 23.—A missive is received from J. Rolandus, second churchwarden of the Reformed Church at Venlo, written there on the 20th inst., wherein he announces that Major Forbes, commanding the two Scots battalions of General-Major Stewart there, refuses to have the pall of the church there used, and to pay for the use of it the church fees of two guilders, according to the regulation about it, framed in the year 1719 and approved of by their Noble Mightinesses; thinking that he does not belong to those who must pay those fees, but, being a separate corps, can and may use their own pall, which

they have for the regiment, without payment of any fees to the church; which is directly in conflict with their Noble Mightinesses' further resolution of April 30th, 1720, taken with reference to the petition of Louis Larcher and Michiel Springer, then church-wardens at that place, when a similar case occurred, namely, the refusal of the aforesaid tax of two guilders for the pall by the officers at that time.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the commander, and, in his absence, to the commanding officer at Venlo, that the Scots in garrison there are free to use a pall or not, also to use the pall of the church or that which they have for the regiment; but that when they use a pall (whether that of the church or their own), they, as well as the other soldiers in garrison there, must pay the church fees of two guilders, according to the regulation framed in the year 1719, and their Noble Mightinesses' further resolution of April 30th, 1720.

1752, *March* 9.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses' of the 2nd inst., is read:

'Mr. van Haersolte and other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs reported to the meeting that they, the commissioners, along with some commissioners from the Council of State, having been invited by Grand-Pensionary Steyn to a conference about military affairs, the said Grand-Pensionary, in the name and on behalf of Her Royal Highness, has shown them a Project to place the troops of the State on a more solid and less expensive footing than at present.'

. . . . .

§ 4. The ordinary infantry of the State, without including the regiment of Saxe-Gotha, consists at present of a regiment of two battalions, each of twelve companies, namely that of Orange-Friesland, with which are two complete staffs; further three regiments with their staffs, each of twelve companies, namely those of Orange-Gelderland, Orange-Stad-en-Landen, and Baden-Baden; and forty-four regiments of battalions, each with a staff, and each of ten companies, those of Orange-Nassau and Waldeck being included: these are all national or German. Further, there are three Scots regiments of two

battalions, with single staffs, each battalion of ten companies, and one Scots regiment of one battalion of ten companies with its staff. Lastly, other three regiments of Walloons with their staffs, each of ten companies.

Thus there are in all forty-nine staffs and five hundred companies, national or German, four staffs and seventy companies Scots, and three staffs and thirty companies Walloons.

In each regiment or battalion are, in accordance with the arrangements made thereanent by His Most Serene Highness, of most illustrious memory, two companies of grenadiers; and in each of these companies one captain-commandant, in addition to and besides the usual number of officers in a company. Thus there are in all ninety-eight companies of grenadiers and captains-commandant, national and German; fourteen Scots companies of grenadiers, with their captains-commandant; and six companies of Walloons, each with a captain-commandant. . . . . Out of the seventy companies of Scots three regiments could be formed, each of two battalions, of seven companies each. . . . . All the companies of grenadiers, national and German, as well as Scots and Walloon, should be composed as follows: One captain, one captain-commandant, one lieutenant, one sub-lieutenant or ensign, two sergeants, two drummers, one solicitor—total, nine. + Fifty-two privates, including three corporals—total, sixty-one.

All the ordinary companies should be composed of one captain, one lieutenant, one sub-lieutenant or ensign, two sergeants, one drummer, one solicitor—total, seven. + Forty-eight privates, including three corporals—total, fifty-five.

With each regiment, or with every two battalions, should be retained one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, two adjutants, and two surgeons; to whom one drummer-major should be added. The manner, which appears most suitable and least subject to inconveniences, for executing this reform among the infantry is the following:

. . . . . .

In each battalion of the three regiments of Scots of Halket, Marjoribanks, and Stewart, the companies of grenadiers shall be treated in the same way as has been set forth above with

respect to the nationals and Germans. (viz., 'In every battalion the two companies of grenadiers should be incorporated with the first. The eight remaining ordinary companies should, by incorporation of two, be made into six; and each battalion being in this manner reduced to seven companies, etc.') The remaining sixteen ordinary companies of each of the said regiments shall, by incorporation of six, be reduced to ten; and from the regiment or battalion of Drumlanrig shall be formed six ordinary companies. Two of the aforesaid ten remaining ordinary companies of Halket shall be added to the remaining grenadier and ordinary companies of Stewart; and the six which will then still be left to the remaining grenadier companies of the first battalion of Halket. Further, the six remaining companies of Drumlanrig shall be added to the remaining grenadier companies of the second battalion of Halket; whereby three regiments of Scots will be obtained, each of two battalions of seven companies each. . . . . The major, adjutant, and surgeon of Drumlanrig shall be transferred to the second battalion of Halket; and in the regiment of Baden-Baden, also in the Scots regiments of Marjoribanks and Stewart, a major, an adjutant, and a surgeon shall be appointed.

Furthermore, there shall fall out [be discharged] one hundred and fifty companies, national or German, twenty-eight companies of Scots, and nine companies of Walloons, besides forty-eight captains-commandant of the national or German, eight of the Scots, and three of the Walloon grenadiers. . . . .

The colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Scots regiment of Drumlanrig shall, accordingly, also receive appointments at the first vacancy in one of three remaining Scots regiments. . . . . The captains in each regiment who are youngest and least in rank, in so far as there are not somehow or other special reasons to the contrary, should lose their companies, but on condition of being appointed captains-commandant in each regiment, and in such ordinary companies as Her Royal Highness shall decide, to serve in them till they receive preferment. . . . . .

§ 7. . . . . The establishment of the two grenadier companies in each battalion of infantry, as it is regulated by

His Highness, substantially amounts to this, that one man is wanting in each company throughout a whole battalion; and that the wages of these are used to increase the advance-money of the grenadiers to two stivers per week more than that of the fusiliers; and to obtain from it a salary of thirty guilders per long month for each of the captains-commandant. These captains are for the most part effective lieutenants or pensioned officers.

In the first case a subaltern officer is lost thereby, and in the last case the country pays a pension above the aforesaid thirty guilders, which is obtained by discharging men. Thus these captains-commandant are also on an unequal footing, the pension of one being higher than that of another, according to the rank which they had when pensioned. It is further proposed that henceforth there should be only one company of grenadiers in a battalion. But in order to make this establishment regular and permanent, a suitable salary should be given by the country to the captain-commandant, who in that case would not be allowed to be a subaltern officer, or to draw any pension; and the increase of two stivers per week for the drummer and grenadiers should then be charged directly to the country. The salary of the captain would have to be fixed at eighty-three guilders per long month, which is a lieutenant's salary increased by thirty guilders; and the wages of a drummer would amount to twelve guilders twelve stivers, and those of a grenadier to twelve guilders seventeen stivers per long month, in the ordinary infantry; accordingly, in the case of the Scots, thirteen guilders four stivers for a drummer, and thirteen guilders twelve stivers, two and a half 'penningen' [cents?] for a grenadier. However, in what is written above this one exception should be made, that a captain-commandant of a grenadier company, who happens to be receiving a salary from the country of nine hundred guilders yearly as captain *à la suite*, may retain the surplus of these nine hundred guilders above the aforesaid new salary of a captain-commandant.

Resolutions of Council of State.

May 17.—The report is heard of Messrs. . . . . ., who, in accordance with the appointment of their Noble Mightinesses of April 6th last, have examined the petition of

Alexander Pitcairn, wherein he shows that he has been appointed chaplain to their Scots regiment in the place of the emeritus-minister C. Cambel, at a salary of six hundred guilders, granted by the country to the Scottish minister, in accordance with a document of Lieut.-General Halket annexed to the petition; and requests that it may please their Noble Mightinesses to have him placed on the State of War [Military List] from January 1st, 1752, with the ordinary salary of six hundred guilders, in the place of the said immeritus-[*sic*] minister C. Cambell, and to grant him their Noble Mightinesses' act of demand [?]

After discussion thereanent, and consultation with Her Royal Highness, it is resolved and decided that a note shall be made of the appointment of the petitioner in place of the minister Campbel, at the office of the Treasury, on the State of War, in order in the future to be placed on it; and that, for his benefit, for the payment of the salary in that capacity, the necessary act of demand shall be despatched to him, to date from the day on which it shall appear, from a certificate from the colonel or commanding officer, he first discharged his duties; and that notice hereof shall be given by extract to Lieut.-General Halket, with instructions that, inasmuch as the lieutenant's salary, which was granted to emeritus-minister Campbel by His Highness of blessed memory, ceased when the regiment under his command was incorporated, he should cause the said salary to be paid to the aforesaid minister during his lifetime from the reserve-funds of his regiment.

Resolutions of States General.

July 4.—A letter is received from Colonel G. Mackay, written at Doornick on the 2nd instant, thereby informing their High Mightinesses that Lieutenant-General Lewe, commander of the said town, had left there on the 30th ultimo, and given up to him the command of the garrison.

No resolution is taken thereanent.

Resolutions of Council of State.

1762, *April* 30.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 27th instant [is read]:

'After resumption of the discussion on the report of Mr. van Lijnden of Hemmen and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of their resolution-commissorial

of the 9th ultimo, have, in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, examined the petition of Charles Leslie, colonel, also, as discharged second major of the regiment of Drumlanrich, and brother of the Earl of Rothes, showing that he, petitioner, having from his earliest youth been in [the] English service, and lately adjutant-general of Earl Stair, British field-marshal, and thus attended the campaigns of the last war, owing to his adherence to the late Prince of Wales, he had been traversed [or thwarted] by the then British minister of state, as well as others; that he accordingly being disgusted with the service of his country, and having been persuaded by several leading men of this republic to enter the service of the State, had finally done so, by no means to win his bread, but promotion and rank, inasmuch as, with consent of the sovereigns on both sides, he had exchanged his English company, of incomparably greater value, on April 28th, 1747, for his present company in the regiment of Marjoribanks. That the exaltation [*i.e.* decease] of His Serene Highness following so suddenly thereupon, he, petitioner, was of course disappointed in the promotions which he reasonably had placed before himself as his aim; but had, however, soon won new consideration from the deceased prince. That His Serene Highness aforesaid, both owing to the said considerations, and also inasmuch as he, petitioner, was better able than many others to provide the country with good soldiers, had been pleased already, on June 2nd following, to honour him with a second company in the newly to be raised regiment of Drumlanrig, besides the dignity of second major of the same regiment, but without pay; so that he then had two companies, each in a different regiment, but also discharged in the last-mentioned regiment the office of major without pay. That, furthermore, some companies in the regiment of Drumlanrig, as well as in other regiments, were to be disbanded, in accordance with the resolution of January 24th, 1749; and, as this, according to the order of the country, could not affect his, petitioner's, company, His Serene Highness had had it notified to him, the petitioner, that it would be gratifying to His Serene Highness if he, petitioner, gave his consent to the disbanding of that his major's company; that His Serene

Highness, in recompense for the sacrifice which he, the petitioner, would have to make, would make provision for him.

That the petitioner having immediately consented to the desire of His Highness, had thereupon without any trouble been placed, by resolution or special appointment of the Council of State, dated May 21st, 1749, on a pension of seven hundred guilders yearly, and, in fact, as the statement ran, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution, dated January 24th, 1749, in terms of their High Mightinesses' resolution of May 26th, 1717, namely (N.B.) as discharged second-major Drumlanrig.

But that the petitioner had never been allowed to enjoy the effect thereof. That the first ordinance therefor, to the amount of two hundred and sixty-eight guilders and nine stivers, had indeed been drawn up *in forma*, and been received by him, petitioner; but in his absence his solicitor neglected to receive the money, which was thereafter refused him.

That the sad death having taken place meanwhile of His Serene Highness, who had a short time before been pleased to promote him (after having first appointed him lieut.-colonel in the regiment of Marjoribanks, and afterwards, by transfer, lieut.-colonel in the regiment of Drumlanrig, although only honorary) to the rank of colonel, and from whom he, petitioner, had every reason to expect further favours, including the actual indemnification for the sacrifice he had made; he, petitioner, had thereafter flattered himself (having heard that difficulties had arisen in regard to his pension, and fearing that he would have to do without it [*lit.* would have to cry for it]) that this would voluntarily be compensated by actual promotion, whether of a regiment or command, but that he had been repeatedly disappointed in this; and that further, in this respect, no consideration was shown for him.

The petitioner requested, for the reasons stated in the above petition, that their High Mightinesses would take everything into the most favourable consideration, and cause the pension granted him as major to be paid to him in the future, and reasonable indemnification to be given him for his arrears, in such a manner as their High Mightinesses might think fit.

It is resolved and decreed that, without entering into a careful investigation of the reasons set out at length in the petitioner's request, there be awarded the petitioner, as an indemnification for his grievances, both for the past and the future, once and for all, as hereby it is awarded, a sum of two thousand five hundred guilders; the Council of State being hereby requested, for that purpose, to place the said indemnification to the amount aforesaid on the next State of War for the year 1763.

Paraphd. D. W. van Lijnden.

(Signed) H. Fagel.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the aforesaid resolution in the hands of Treasurer-General Hop, with the request that he should see to it that the petitioner above mentioned, in accordance therewith, with the said indemnity be placed on the Extraordinary State of War for next year.

June 30.—A letter is received from Colonel Stuart, written at Breda on the 28th instant, wherein he notifies that his regiment of Scots is burdened with the care of three orphans, of whom they would fain be relieved. That one is a daughter of John Macdonal, formerly soldier in the said regiment, the mother having died at Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1755, when the father, who afterwards deserted, was in garrison at Hulst, in the year 1756; which child the orphanage at Hulst would not receive. That the soldier, Benjamin Sutherland, was married at Bergen-op-Zoom to a widow, who had a little son, whose father died at Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1754, and the mother at Tholen in the year 1760, where the company was in garrison, and that the orphanage there, as well as that at Bergen-op-Zoom, has refused to take in the child. That the third is a son of William Sim [?] who was also a soldier in the said regiment, and who died at Tholen in the year 1760, his wife having died at Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1755. The said colonel requesting that their Noble Mightinesses may be graciously pleased to have the said three children taken into some poorhouse or other.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that

a written reply shall be sent to the said colonel, to the effect that at the expense of the country only such children of soldiers are provided for in some poorhouse or other, whose parents or the survivor of them happen to die in a place outside the jurisdiction of the State, when, namely, the regiment or the company to which such soldiers belong is in garrison there. That in accordance with that rule none of the aforesaid children can be placed by the Council in a poorhouse, and that before it can be determined by their Noble Mightinesses by whom they must be supported, he must plainly inform their Noble Mightinesses when John Macdonal deserted, and where his garrison then was; also if the soldier Benjamin Sutherland is still alive, or if, on the contrary, he is dead already or has deserted, and, in that case, where he was in garrison at the time of his death or desertion, and, in case he is still alive, if he had for some time assumed responsibility for the child of his wife by her former marriage; and, if so, why the regiment has since then charged themselves with the care of the child.

July 27.—A letter is received from Colonel Stuart, written at Breda on the 22nd instant, containing, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 30th last, his additional information regarding three orphans with whom his regiment was encumbered, as is set forth in fuller detail in his previous letter of June 28th, and in the minutes of June 30th.

September 30.—On resuming, after discussion regarding the letter of Colonel Stuart, written at Breda on June 28th last, and received on the 30th of the same month, in which he announces that three orphans are under the charge of his regiment, namely, a girl, who is a daughter of John Macdonald (who was a soldier in the said regiment), and whose mother died at Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1755, when the father was in garrison at Hulst, where he afterwards deserted, the orphanage there not having adopted the child; a boy, a son by a previous marriage of the wife of the soldier, Benjamin Sutherland, whose father died at Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1754, and the mother at Tholen in the year 1760, where the company to which the said soldier belonged was then in

garrison, neither the orphanage of Tholen nor that at Bergen-op-Zoom having consented to adopt the said child; and another boy, a son of William Sim, who was a soldier in the same regiment, and died at Tholen, where he was in garrison, in the year 1760, the mother having died previously in the year 1755, at Bergen-op-Zoom; the said colonel requesting that his regiment may be relieved of this burden; and after having also heard the report of Mr. Treasurer-General Hop and Secretary van Royen—Messrs. van Boetselaer, Verelst, and Pesters, their fellow-commissioners, being absent—these having, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of July 27th last, examined a further letter of the said colonel, written at Breda on the 22nd of the same month, wherein, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of June 30th, he intimates that the soldier, John Macdonald, deserted on June 21st, 1761, when the battalion lay in garrison at Hulst, and that Benjamin Sutherland deserted in October 1761, when the regiment was in garrison at Breda, and that the poorhouse there adopted three of his own children, but refused to take charge of the child of his deceased wife by her previous marriage.

It is resolved and decided to write to the magistracy of Hulst that the soldier, John Macdonald, having deserted at Hulst, it seemed to their Noble Mightinesses perfectly clear that the orphanage there should have adopted the motherless child left behind by him, that they (the magistracy) should ascertain and inform their Noble Mightinesses for what reasons that institution had refused to do so; that, further, the magistracy of Tholen shall be requested by letter to arrange that the two other orphans above-mentioned be supported by the orphanage there; as can be seen from the register of outgoing letters.

That Colonel Stewart shall be informed of this by an extract herefrom, with the addition that as soon as their Noble Mightinesses shall have received a reply from the said magistrates, they will send him further orders about sending away the said children.

October 25.—A letter is received from the sheriff, burgomasters, and aldermen of the town of Hulst, written there on

the 25th inst., containing, in reply to and in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' resolution of September 30th last, information with respect to the contents of a missive of Colonel Stuart, notifying that the 'Kerkeraad' [church-session] of Hulst had made some difficulties about the support of a certain child of a soldier who had deserted from his regiment, which lay in garrison there in the year 1755.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place the said letter in the hands of Messrs. van Boetselaer, Verelst, Pesters, Treasurer-General Hop, and Secretary van Royen for examination, and report.

October 28.—A missive is received from the magistracy of Tholen, written there on the 22nd inst., notifying, in reply to their Noble Mightinesses' missive of September 30th last, that they had made arrangements that, if the two orphans mentioned in their Noble Mightinesses' missive above-mentioned should be sent thither they should be taken in and supported.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to inform Colonel Stuart of this by an extract hereof, in order that he may have notification and make the necessary arrangements for despatching the two children, of whose parents the survivor had died at Tholen, to Tholen to the governors of the orphanage.

1765, *January* 14.—A letter is received from R. Douglas, minister of the Scots regiment of General-Major Marjoribanks written at Namur on the 9th inst., whereby he notifies that a soldier of the said regiment has recently died there, leaving a daughter, whose mother died some years ago; and requests, accordingly, that their Noble Mightinesses may make the necessary provision to have the said orphan adopted and brought up in a charitable institution.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to reply to the said minister that he may send the said child hither to the book-keeper of the Dutch deaconry Bisschop [diaconije Bisschop], to be educated in the local poorhouse; whereof notice shall be given to the said book-keeper by extract herefrom, to serve for his information.

November 25.—A letter is received from Major-General Marjoribanks, written here at the Hague on the 22nd inst.,

whereby he notifies that Robbert Douglas, chaplain of his Scots regiment, has been called to Bunkle in Scotland, and that, subject to the approval of their Noble Mightinesses, Henry Pope had been called in his place to the said regiment; and requests, further, that their Noble Mightinesses may be pleased to grant to the said Pope the necessary 'Act of Request' for obtaining his salary.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided that a note shall be made of the appointment of the said Pope in the place of Douglas aforesaid, at the office of the Treasury on the State of War that he may in future be placed on it, and that the necessary 'Act of Request,' in his favour, for payment of his salary in that capacity, shall be despatched, dating from the date on which he shall prove, by certificate from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, that he has performed his duties for the first time. And an extract of this, their Noble Mightinesses' resolution, shall be sent to the aforesaid Major-General Marjoribanks for his information.

III

PAPERS RELATING TO PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF THE BRIGADE, AND SUGGESTED PARTIAL RECALL TO BRITISH SERVICE DURING SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

1758-1759

Papiers concernant la Brigade Ecossoise au service de la République 1758–1759

Copie d'une lettre de Mylord Holdernesse à S.A.S. Mg^r^ le Duc de Brunswic.

(Rec. 20 Juin, par le Colonel Graham.)

Londres, ce 16 *Juin* 1758.

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio no. 12.

Monseigneur,—Il serait inutile d'importuner V. A. S. du détail de tout ce qui s'est passé depuis un certain tems touchant la Brigade Ecossoise qui se trouve au service de la République. Elle ne peut ignorer le Progrès de cette affaire, ni les raisons pour lesquelles on a trouvé nécessaire de cesser de donner la permission accoutumée pour recruter ce corps. Je ne me suis jamais trouvé en état de parler ministérialement sur ce sujet, et actuellement ce n'est qu'en qualité de particulier et sans ordre de la part du Roy, que j'ose prendre la liberté de témoigner à V.A.S. mes regrets de ce qu'un Corps respectable et qui s'est toujours distingué reste également inutile au Roy et aux Etats Généraux. Il faudra nécessairement quelque nouvel arrangement pour remettre ces trouppes sur un bon pied.

J'ai couché par écrit à la hâte quelques idées qui me sont venues à ce sujet; suppliant V. A. S. de vouloir bien les examiner, et de me faire savoir si elle juge que quelques proposi-

tions de cette nature pourroient convenir aux Etats Généraux. D'abord que je saurai l'opinion de V.A.S. je tâcherai de mettre l'affaire en mouvement; jusqu'ici ce n'est qu'en passant que j'en ai parlé à quelques uns de mès collègues; j'ai voulu préalablement chercher à savoir les sentimens de V. A. S. avant que d'en venir à une négociation.

J'ai chargé de cette lettre le Collonel Graham qui sollicite depuis longtems la permission de recruter. Je lui ai parlé fort au long sur cette matière et il pourra, si V. A. S. veut bien lui en accorder la permission, expliquer de bouche ce qui demanderoit trop de détail sur le Papier.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus profond respect, Monseigneur, de V. A. S. etc., (signé) HOLDERNESSE.

Londres, ce 16 Juin 1758.

Projet.

La Brigade Ecossoise n'étant proprement que de trois Bataillons effectifs, se trouve, pourtant avoir les officiers pour six bataillons, et ce corps ne pourra exister longtems si l'on ne trouve le moyen de lever les obstacles qui empêche qu'on ne puisse le recruter comme de coutume. On propose donc pour remédier aux inconvéniens connus:

Primo. Que dorénavant la Brigade Ecossoise au service des Etats Généraux, consistera de trois Bataillons de neuf compagnies chacun.

2do. Que des officiers qui s'y trouvent actuellement, le Roi choisira autant qu'il en faut pour fournir trois Bataillons de neuf compagnies chacun, à son service. Que le corps des Ecossois fournira aussi les bas officiers de 27 compagnies, lesquels entreront immédiatement au service du Roy.

3o. Que l'on fera une nouvelle capitulation pour les trois Bataillons qui doivent rester au service de la République, dont les articles principaux seront.

I. Que le Roy nommera les officiers de l'état Major du dit Corps.

II. Que tous les officiers porteront à sa Majesté les sermens accoutumés aussi bien que celui de fidélité aux Etats Généraux.

III. On donnera permission de recruter un certain nombre de monde tous les ans pour compléter ce corps.

IV. La Brigade Ecossoise gardera le rang qu'elle a actuellement parmi les troupes de la République.

V. En cas d'attaque sur les possessions de Sa Majesté elle pourra rappeler ce corps à son service, et pour le rendre d'autant que possible sur le pied des troupes angloises.

VI. Elle sera à la disposition de la République partout en Europe, mais ne pourra être envoyé aux Colonies d'outre mer.

VII. Il faudra quelque arrangement par rapport au Conseil de Guerre et à l'administration de justice dans ce corps.

Proposal of William Greeme, captain in the regiment of General Colyear, to raise a new regiment of Scots of ten or twelve companies, without any expense to the Republic further than the loans which would take effect on the same day as the other new levies would receive them, and, namely, on the following conditions:

The aforesaid captain shall have the right of nomination of the officers, all of whom he shall take from the Scots Brigade, except the half of the company which he purposes to send for from Great Britain, namely, all men of birth and able to provide recruits for the regiment.

He shall choose as lieut.-colonel and as major two captains who have served with distinction in the Brigade.

All captains shall be chosen from the officers who have likewise served in the Brigade, with commissions from the State.

The six companies which it has already been proposed to raise may be included in this new regiment or not as shall be found best.

In case of dismissal all these officers shall be placed on pension, and according to their rank in the Brigade, as places shall from time to time become vacant they shall be replaced.

Copie d'une lettre du Collonel Dav. Graeme au Duc Louis de Brunswic, datée la Haye, le 29 Juin 1758.

Monseigneur,—Les deux dernières fois que j'ai eu l'honneur de parler à V. A. S. au sujet de la lettre de Mylord Holdernesse et de ma venue dans ce païs il m'a paru que les véritables motifs et le but de l'un et de l'autre ne furent pas compris de

V. A. S. dans ce point de vue dans lequel il est de mon interêt que V. A. ne soit pas deçeue. Les Ministres de Sa Majesté aiant fait choix de moi pour expliquer à V. A. leurs vues et leurs dessins plus amplement qu'ils ne sont contenus dans la lettre de Mylord Holdernesse à V. A. S. C'est afin de faire paroître les choses dans leur vrai jour, que je prens la liberté de les coucher par écrit, pour que V.A. puisse avoir une juste idée de la proposition faite et des motifs qui l'ont déterminé.

Depuis l'année 1750, lorsque un bill fut porté au Parlement pour la naturalisation des Protestants étrangers, mais rejetté, il ne s'est point passé d'année sans quelque proposition ou autre tendance à rappeller la Brigade Ecossoise, ou du moins de ne pas la permettre de recruter, comme étant un épuisement annuel d'hommes hors du païs, et la tolérance des mesures destructives de celles proposées à être remédiée par le bill, occasionent la perte de beaucoup de monde au païs, au très-grand préjudice du commerce et de l'agriculture. A ces raisons et autres arguments très du véritable intérêt d'une nation commerçante, on en ajouta d'une autre nature, comme l'aiguillon à la mauvaise intention dans les sujet de sa Majesté, en étant une source de Recrues pour les Régimens François, composés des mécontens vers lesquels les soldats de la Brigade désertoient. Quoiqu'il y a peu de vrai dans ceci, cependant cela fut cru par plusieurs et affecté d'être ainsi par d'autres dans les deux chambres.

De ceux-ci et d'autres arguments trop longs à en faire le détail, une opposition général à la permission de récruter fut l'opinion des personnes de tout rang et de toutes parties; et je suppose que ce qui arriva dans la Chambre basse à cet égard, il y a deux ans, n'est pas inconnu à V. A., ce qui donna une indication suffisante de l'opinion générale, laquelle prévaloit alors. Et à la fin la difficulté de trouver des recrues pour les régimens de sa Majesté fournit l'occasion d'accomplir la chose à laquelle on avoist souvent butté.

Le mal avec lequel la Brigade s'est vue menacée depuis longtems ayant à la fin eu lieu, V. A. ne peut pas ignorer l'Etat dans lequel elle se trouve à présent et l'impossibilité de pouvoir continuer plus longtems sur le pied d'un corps étranger, les

ressources ordinaires des officiers, comme des soldats, lui étant otées.

Dans la vue de prévenir la ruine totale de la Brigade, un des plus anciens corps de l'Europe, dans lequel j'ai eu l'honneur de servir longtemps, autant que pour l'avantage de la République, je me suis intéressé, étant à Londres pour mes affaires particulières, d'obtenir la permission de récruter comme autrefois, comme la lettre de Mylord Holdernesse à V. A. S. le témoigne; ceci fut de la connoissance de Mr. Hop, qui à la vérité parut être d'opinion qu'il n'y avoit point d'apparences que cela s'accordât, l'aiant demandé lui-même plusieurs fois en vain.

Après des applications réiterées à ce sujet, et recontrant des grands obstacles, les réponses en général étoient qu'il étoit incompatible avec l'intérêt et l'honneur du païs de permettre plus longtemps un abus aussi considérable; que le commerce, les manufactures, l'agriculture, aussi bien que l'armée, la flotte et les colonies souffroient par la tolération de la Brigade, qui étoit un désavantage sensible, et dont il ne résultoit rien d'avantageuse pour la Grande Bretagne, la République même prétendant que la Nation Britannique n'étoit pas à même de pouvoir la rappeller. Aiant à la fin engagé quelques personnes en faveur d'une partie aussi considérable que celle dont est composée la Brigade, on a désiré des considérations par lesquelles ce corps pourroit être conservé pour le service de la République, mais sur un pied lequel seroit d'avantage pour deux Nations, si étroitement liées. À ces causes le projet d'une capitulation fut envoié par Mylord Holdernesse à V.A.S.

Mais la condition préablable ne paroît pas plaire; je serais au désespoir au cas que la demande des trois Bataillons pourroit renverser la bonne fin proposée, celle de conserver la Brigade, si les Etats, de l'opinion d'en avoir été bien servi seroient disposés à la retenir. Il ne peut y avoir que deux motifs pour cette demande, la première pour sonder l'inclination des Etats, l'autre pour avancer le service de Sa Majesté. Le dernier doit être supposé le véritable, comme il n'est pas apparent que la Nation voudroit se charger de trois Bataillons si elle n'auroit pas en vue de les emploier. Et à moins que dans un cas de cette sorte, il faut que l'on considère que Sa Majesté et la Nation ne demandent autre retour pour la tolérance de ré-

cruter; et à moins de cette concession de la part des Etats il y a à présumer que la Brigade doit aller à rien. Comme les Ministres, par attention et considération pour V. A. S., ont choisi de consulter préallablement avec Elle sur cette affaire, aussi je m'imagine que leur conduite dans ceci sera déterminée par l'opinion de V. A. S. Quant à l'expédient de la proposition, j'ajouterai seulement dans la qualité dans laquelle j'ai été envoié, et comme un serviteur zélé de la République, que je souhaite de voir la Brigade sur un pied florissant, de façon qu'elle puisse être utile à l'Etat; comment ceci peut avoir lieu et comment on peut ajuster les choses sans capitulation, je dois avouer que je ne puis désirer[1] la méthode.

Et comment cela pourra être obtenu sans accorder la condition exigée des trois Bataillons, il faut que j'aie l'honneur de dire à V. A. S., et sans magnifier les objets, que je crois sincèrement que le Ministère ne sera pas disposé d'écouter d'autres propositions.

Je prie V. A. S. de croire que la part laquelle je prends dans toutes les conduites de cette affaire, ne procède que d'un zèle réel et assuré pour le service de la République et le support de ce vieux corps, duquel j'ai été longtemps un serviteur, je serai toujours heureux de trouver les occasions de trouver ces sentiments comme ceux du respect profond avec lequel j'ai l'honneur, etc.

(Signé) Dav. Graeme.

Copie.

A Mylord Holdernesse de la part de S. A. S. Mr. le Duc de Brunsvic.

La Haie, 4 Juillet 1758.

Milord,—Le Collonel Grahm m'a remis la lettre que V. E. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 16e Juin avec le projet d'un nouvel arrangement dans la Brigade Ecossoise au service de la République.

C'est avec bien de plaisir que j'ai vu la part que V. E. témoigne prendre au soutien de cette Brigade, comme à un

[1] Désigner?

corps respectable qui s'est distingué et qui est d'un établissement si ancien au service de la République.

Il seroit certainement à désirer que les difficultés qui, depuis peu d'années, subsistent à recruter ce corps, fussent entièrement levées; aussi S. A. R. et tous ceux dans la République qui ont sincèrement à cœur de cultiver de plus en plus l'union et l'harmonie entre les deux Etats, n'ont pu voir qu'avec une vive douleur les difficultés qui ont été suscittées à recruter cette Brigade, surtout dans un tems, où l'intérêt des deux Nations, celui de la Religion et de la cause commune faisoient souhaitter à S. M. Brittannique et à S. A. R. Mad. la Princesse Gouvernante et à tous les bien intentionnés ici, que la République augmenta ses trouppes.

J'ai examine le Projet que V. E. m'a envoié, avec beaucoup d'attention, et je me suis fait donner par le Collonel Graham les éclaircissements nécessaires, selon qu'elle l'a désirée; mais je ne saurois vous cacher Mylord, qu'à la première lecture de ce projet j'ai été frappé de cette proposition; je l'ai été encore bien d'avantage des éclaircissements que le Collonel Graham m'a donné de bouche. Je passe sous silence tout ce qu'il m'a dit à ce sujet, supposant qu'un zèle outré pour la Brigade l'a engagé à passer les bornes qui lui étoient prescrittes par V. E., étant persuadé que tout ce qu'il m'a dit ne peut jamais être les sentiments de S. M. Brittannique et de son Ministère. Mais je ne puis cependant pas me dispenser de communiquer à V. E. copie de la lettre que le Collonel Graham m'a écrit après plusieurs conversations que nous avons eu ensemble sur la matière. Sans entrer dans la discussion de ce projet, qui n'est pas du ressort d'une lettre, je dois dire naturellement à V. E. que cette proposition surtout dans le moment présent ne serviroit qu'à élargir la brèche, laquelle S. A. R. et tous les bien intentionnés tachent de fermer, et qui n'épargnent pour cet effet ni soins ni peines; d'ailleurs V. E. qui connoît mieux que personne l'intérieur de ce païs ci, sentira elle-même l'avantage que le parti opposé tacheroit d'en tirer pour contrecarrer les mesures salutaires que S. A. R. propose pour l'augmentation de trouppes. Vous êtes trop équitable Milord, pour ne pas me rendre la justice d'être persuadé que je ne grossis pas les objets, mais que mon devoir et mon zèle pour la conservation

de l'harmonie et pour le bien de la cause commune m'obligent de vous prier instamment de laisser non seulement tomber cette proposition tout à fait, mais que vous voudrez plutôt coöpérer que les difficultés pour recruter cette Brigade soient levées, ce qui contribuera beaucoup à faciliter les mesures salutaires que S. A. R. a proposées aux Etats.

Au reste je me flatte que V. E. m'excusera de lui avoir parlé avec tant de franchise, mais comme elle m'a écrit confidemment sans ordre de S. M., j'ai cru manquer à la confiance dont elle m'honore, si je ne lui aurois pas parlé selon ma conviction et selon mon devoir.—J'ai, etc.

Copie d'une lettre de S. M. Brittannique à S. A. S. Mr le Duc de Brunsvic, datée Kensington, ce 30 Octobre 1759.

Mon Cousin,—J'ai ordonné à mon Ministre à la Haie de vous faire une proposition de ma part, touchant les Brigades écossoises qui servent en Hollande. J'ai la réussitte de cette affaire si fortement à cœur que je ne puis m'empêcher de vous la recommander instamment. Je n'entrerai point dans le détail et bornerai cette lettre aux assurances de l'estime invariable et de l'amitié avec laquelle je suis,—Mon cousin, votre bon cousin. (Signé) George R.

A Kensington, ce 30 Octobre 1759.

Copy of a letter from Myl^d^ Holdernesse to Maj.-Genl. Yorke, Whitehal, October 30th, 1759.

Sir,—The Scotch Brigades that serve in Holland having been prevented from recruiting are by this means become an useles burthen to the States-General. His Majesty is very desirous of availing himself of the service of one part of them, and if this is complied with, would consent that the Regiment remaining in Holland should be recruited, which would put those Regiments in a condition to serve. It is therefore his Majesty's pleasure that you should forthwith propose to Prince Louis, that one-half of the Scotch corps should enter into his Majesty's service, to be employed in Germany under the command of Prince Ferdinand; and if this is complied with, His Majesty will consent that the Regiments remaining in Holland should recruit in Scotland, which his Majesty can in

no other wyse consent to. The king, having the success of this affair very much at heart, has been pleased to write himself upon the subject to Prince Louis, referring his Serene Highness for the detail to what you are instructed to lay before him.

Late this evening I have received the favor of your letters of the 26th, but shall not be able to lay them before his Majesty till to-morrow morning.—I am, etc.

(Signed) HOLDERNESSE.

Whitehal, Octob. 30th, 1759.

Minute.

1759, *November* 4.—La Brigade Ecossoise au service de la République s'est acquise depuis longtems (tant en vertu de l'ancienneté de son établissement que par la façon distinguée dont Elle a servi d'une réputation décidée et la confiance de la Nation, qui s'intéresse vivement à la conservation de ce corps et ne voit point avec indifférence les difficultés que l'on fait depuis quelques années de ne permettre la recrue en Ecosse. Les égards et les ménagemens, dus aux circomstances dans lesquelles la Grande Bretagne se trouve par la présente guerre, sont les seuls motifs qui ont engagé le Gouvernement à différer ses instances pour la levée de ces difficultés. Ce n'est qu'en attendant le retour de la paix et dans l'espérance de profiter de cette époque pour former de concert avec la cour Britannique des arrangemens solides pour le soutien de la Brigade, qu'on a permis sous mains aux officiers d'en completter les régimens par des recrues levées dans d'autres païs.

Tel est le sentiment général relativement au corps des trouppes Ecossoises au service de l'Etat. La Nation les considère comme un gage et une preuve marquée de la continuation de ses liaisons avec l'Angleterre ; liaisons dont Elle reconnait la nécessité pour le maintien de la religion et de la cause commune en général, et pour celui de la constitution présente du Gouvernement de la république en particulier.

Toutes propositions qui peuvent tendre à diminuer ou à affoiblir ces idées (qui sont appuiées par les membres les plus sensés du Gouvernement) ne sauroient produire que des effets désavantageux, surtout vis à vis d'une Nation à laquelle un parti contraire tâche d'inspirer des sentimens de soupçon et

d'éloignement pour l'Angleterre, afin de mettre celle-cy dans l'impossibilité d'en tirer jamais aucune utilité.

La proposition du rappel des trouppes Ecossoises en entier ou en partie, fourniroit à ce parti une suite de sophismes dont il ne manqueroit pas de se prévaloir. Le rappel en entier seroit représenté comme une rupture formelle de toutes liaisons. L'emploi de ces trouppes en partie fourniroit matière à susciter de nouveaux embarras. Les ennemis décidés de l'Angleterre en profiteroient pour donner l'allarme, en criant à la rupture de la neutralité. Peut-être réussiroit on à exciter des troubles dans l'intérieur et à sapper les fondemens du Stadhoudérat. On allégueroit que l'Angleterre elle-même nous expose aux insultes des armées voisines, en nous ôtant ou en affoiblissant un pareil corp de trouppes pendant que sur les principes établis par feu S. A. R^le^. une augmentation seroit nécessaire pour nous en garantir; principes qui, quoique rejettés par la pluralité du Gouvernement, n'en ont pas moins été approuvés par la Nation.

Ces raisons, fondée sur la connoissance que l'on a de la façon dont on pense actuellement dans la République, font envisager la demarche projettée comme extrêmement dangereuse dans le moment présent et désirer avec ardeur qu'elle ne soit point portée à la connoissance de L.L. H.H. P.P. desquelles cette affaire dépend.

IV

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED RECALL OF THE BRIGADE TO BE EMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

1775-1776

Secret Resolutions of the States General.

1775, *November* 20.—His Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau informed their High Mightinesses' commissioners of foreign affairs that His Highness some weeks ago was requested on behalf of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, to bring to the knowledge of their High Mightinesses the desire of His Majesty above-mentioned that the republic might be induced to allow His Majesty, as a sign of friendship, and by no means on account of any subsisting treaties or conventions which might oblige them to consent, to have the loan for a time of the corps in the service of their High Mightinesses known by the name of the Scots Brigade, and to allow this corps during the present troubles in the American colonies to pass over into his service and pay; His Majesty offering in return to fill up the decrease, which the military force of the State would suffer by the temporary loss of six battalions by an equal number of Hanoverians or other troops which are in the service of the Crown.

That this proposal had been taken into serious consideration by His Highness, and having both, on the one hand, penetrated the manifold difficulties and inconveniences which would be entailed by the reception of foreign troops into the country's service, and placing them within the towns and frontiers of the republic, and, on the other hand, being persuaded at the same time of the weight of the reasons against such a decrease of the country's military forces in the present state of affairs, which opposes it in every way, His Highness had decided that

he must present his considerations and difficulties by letter to His Majesty. That the result of it had been that His Majesty above-mentioned in a rescript again, and with particular emphasis, adhered to the request made, and at the same time was pleased to make a further proposal for the removal of the proffered difficulties, in which he showed himself inclined to take to his charge all the expenses which would be incurred by the State in raising a similar number of national troops; and further, with complete liberty to the republic, after the conclusion of the said troubles, to recall this Scots Brigade, or otherwise, if they prefer, to let them remain in His Majesty's service and pay; along with the assurance that the said Brigade should have the permission always in future to enlist recruits in Scotland, in case their High Mightinesses should decide to recall them after the end of the said troubles. That having maturely pondered on this newly repeated importunity of His Majesty above-mentioned, and further proposal added to it, His Highness had deemed it his duty to inform their High Mightinesses of this, with the request to bring this matter, with the necessary secrecy, to the consideration of the [Lords] States of the various provinces, in order that, as soon as possible, and with as much haste as the constitution of the government could in any wise allow, it might be discussed, and that such a resolution might be taken as the circumstances would be found to require.

After discussion thereanent, and His Highness having been thanked for his overture, it is resolved and decided that notice shall be given of the said proposal by letter to the [Lords] States of the several provinces, with the addition that their High Mightinesses trust that a request of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, by consent to which His Majesty's desire can be gratified, without the least expense being caused to the State, without diminishing the number of soldiers at present required, and without giving the slightest umbrage to any powers, will be looked on with favour by the said [Lords] States, and that they (the lords) will authorise their deputies here, as soon as possible, to assist in taking a favourable resolution about it.

[Here follows the letter.]

To the Lords States of the several Provinces.

Noble Mightinesses,—His Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau this morning, in a despatch to our commissioners of foreign affairs, announced that His Highness had been requested some weeks ago, on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to notify to their High Mightinesses the desire of His Majesty that the republic might be induced to allow His Majesty, as a token of friendship, and by no means on account of any subsisting treaties or conventions which might oblige them to consent, to have the loan for a time of the corps in the service of their High Mightinesses known by the name of the Scots Brigade, and to allow this corps during the present troubles in the American colonies to pass over into His Majesty's service and pay, His Majesty offering in return to fill up the decrease which the military forces of the State would undergo by the temporary loss of six battalions, by an equal number of Hanoverian or other troops which are in the service of the Crown.

That this proposal had been taken into serious consideration by His Highness; and having both, on the one hand, penetrated the manifold difficulties and inconveniences which would be entailed by the reception of foreign troops into the country, and placing them within the towns and frontiers of the republic; and, on the other hand, being persuaded at the same time of the weight of the reasons against such a decrease of the country's military forces in the present state of affairs, which opposes it in every way, His Highness had decided that he must present his considerations and difficulties by letter to His Majesty.

That the result of it had been that His Majesty abovementioned in a rescript again, and with particular emphasis, adhered to the request made, and at the same time was pleased to make a further proposal for the removal of the proffered difficulties, in which he showed himself inclined to take to his charge all the expenses which would be incurred by the State in raising a similar number of national troops; and further, with complete liberty to the republic, after the conclusion of the said troubles, to recall this Scots Brigade, or otherwise, if

they prefer, to let them remain in His Majesty's service and pay; along with the assurance that the said Brigade would have the permission always in the future to enlist recruits in Scotland, in case their High Mightinesses should decide to recall them after the conclusion of the said troubles.

That having maturely pondered this newly repeated importunity of His Majesty above-mentioned, and the further proposal added to it, His Highness had deemed it his duty to inform their High Mightinesses of this, with the request to bring this matter with the necessary secrecy to the consideration of the [Lords] States of the various provinces, in order that as soon as possible, and with as much speed as the constitution of the government could in any wise allow, it might be discussed, and that such a resolution might be taken as the circumstances would be found to require.

We cannot neglect to give notice immediately of the said proposal to your Noble Mightinesses as well as to the [Lords] States of the other provinces; and we trust that [with respect to] a request of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, by consent to which His Majesty's desire can be gratified without causing the least expense to the State, without diminishing the number of soldiers at present required, and without giving the slightest umbrage to any powers, your Noble Mightinesses will as soon as possible authorise your deputies here to assist in taking a favourable resolution about it.

Whereupon relying, etc.

December 20.—The [Lords] Deputies of the Province of Gelderland presented to the meeting and caused to read the resolution of the [Lords] States of the said honourable province, their principals, wherein they consent to the lending of the Scots Brigade to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, the said resolution being inserted here, as follows:

Extract from the Minutes of the Extraordinary Diet held within the town of Arnhem in December 1775.

'A missive is received from their High Mightinesses, written at the Hague on the 20th of last month (November), bearing that his Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau in a despatch to their commissioners of foreign affairs had presented

the request made on behalf of His Majesty of Great Britain to bring to the knowledge of their High Mightinesses the desire of His Majesty above-mentioned that the Republic might be induced to lend to His Majesty aforesaid, as a token of friendship, etc., their High Mightinesses requesting for reasons there stated that this province also, and indeed as soon as possible, should authorise their deputies to the United States to assist in taking a favourable resolution in the matter, besides other matters to be learned from the missive.

'After discussion thereanent, their Noble Mightinesses decided to authorise their deputies to the meeting of their High Mightinesses, as hereby they are authorised, with regard to the loan cited above of the before-mentioned Scots Brigade requested by His Majesty of Great Britain, to consent to it on behalf of this province. Further, with regard to the replacing of the troops with their followings and belongings, in consultation with his Highness the Hereditary Stadholder, and concurrence of the other confederates, to assist in making such arrangements and take such resolutions as they, the commissioners, shall judge and deem to be serviceable and necessary for the greatest benefit of the country and for preventing the small army of the State at this present juncture of affairs from being weakened hereby.

'And an extract hereof shall be sent to the said commissioners to take measures accordingly.

'(Vouched) *Pro vero extracto.*

'(Signed) H. W. Brantsen.'

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided hereby to request the deputies of the provinces, which have not yet expressed their opinion on the subject, likewise to elicit the consent of the States their principals the sooner the better.

Resolution of Friesland, consenting to the Loan of the Scots Brigade.

The [Lords] Deputies of the Province of Friesland presented and had read to the meeting the resolution of the Lords States of the honourable province above said, their principals, whereby

they consent to the loan of the Scots Brigade to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, etc.

Overijssel.—The [Lords] Deputies of the Province of Overijssel presented and had read to the meeting the resolution of the [Lords] States of the above-mentioned province, their principals, whereby they consent to the loan of the Scots Brigade to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, etc.

December 22.—The (Lords) Deputies of the Province of Stad-en-Landen reported to the meeting that the [Lords] States, their principals, having examined the proposal about the Scots Brigade, contained in their High Mightinesses' missive of November 20th last, had instructed their [Lords] deputies to consent to the request made by His Majesty the King of Great Britain to take the Scots Brigade for a time into his service and pay, and further authorised them, in conjunction with the consenting provinces, to make such arragements as may be found proper regarding the conditions on which the troops which are to be handed over should be replaced with most benefit to the Republic.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided hereby to request the [Lord] Deputies of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of Zeeland and of Utrecht, to elicit as soon as possible the resolution of the [Lords] States, their principal, thereanent.

Copy of a letter of Mr. Rendorp to Mr. Grand-Pensionary van Bleiswijk, Amsterdam, February 9th, 1776.

Most Honourable Sir,—Your honour has already, doubtless, been informed that they have not yet been able here to finish the notorious affair. The commissioners of the common-council are so taken with the ever suspicious mind of Pensionary van Berkel, that almost nothing can set them at ease. Their fear is that the Scots will be sent to America, although it is said in the well-known note that the King of England has promised never to employ them outside of Europe. But yet more they fear (and in this fear Mr. van B. has strengthened them) that when the three regiments have been acquired and then shall have been returned to the Scots or dismissed by England, that then time will be wasted with discussions as

Council of State.

to whether the three regiments shall be retained yea or nay, and that meanwhile the State [Department] of War will be burdened with the maintenance of the said regiments; and that, while these deliberations about their retention or non-retention are pending, the navy will not be profited, and that thus the resolution (to the effect that, in case it be resolved to retain the three regiments, an equal sum be granted to the navy) will be made illusory.

With this fear at their heart the commissioners have drawn up quite a different resolution than the burgomasters expected, and it was only with trouble that they allowed themselves to be persuaded to take into consideration this morning what the burgomasters have proposed to them in writing. Meanwhile Tuesday will arrive before the report can be given in to the common council. It causes their Noble Worships great sorrow that this matter is being thus dragged out, and that their good intentions are thus disappointed. Let it be permitted me, sir, to take the liberty to give your honour to consider if it [*i.e.* your honour] could kindly take the trouble to write to-morrow to Mr. Burgomaster Hooft that your honour has heard with sorrow from Pensionary Visscher that the notorious affair has not yet been completed at Amsterdam; that your honour, for that reason and no other, has not caused the meeting to dissolve, and accordingly greatly longs for some result, and insists upon it. That your honour is surprised that a matter that had already been sufficiently dealt with and acceded to by Amsterdam on certain conditions should require such long deliberations. That there is no question about consenting or not, nor about the manner thereof, as the points of difference were conceded to Amsterdam. That attention is required here only about the replacing of the said troops. That your honour does not doubt but that the people of Amsterdam have found all the desired security in what was stipulated in the concept-extension sent over by your honour, both regarding the employment of the troops only in Europe and about an equivalent sum for the navy, *casu quo*. That if they are not satisfied your honour will try to obtain, for greater security, that Mr. York should bind his master by his memorial not to employ the said troops else-

where than in Europe. That, regarding retaining in service the new regiments, your honour could easily allow that there be added in the extension that, if the deliberations about the retention or non-retention of these troops be not concluded at the return of the Scots Brigade, nevertheless immediately from that time that the said Brigade will again come under charge of the State, an equal sum will be placed on the State of War for the navy as for the said three new regiments; both which charges will jointly be continued or removed. I venture to assure your honour that by this writing you will give great pleasure to the burgomasters. I can mention to your honour with pleasure that their Noble Worships are all four very unanimous.

I wish that they may surmount these cavillings occasioned by a hot-headed and ill-tempered minister. To this your honour can contribute much by coming to the assistance of these frightened commissioners in their weakness. If what I have taken the liberty to show your honour is not agreeable, or be found inexpedient, may it [viz., your honour] be pleased to think that I have done it for the best, and to be assured that my intentions are good. I have the honour to be, with deep and due esteem, most honourable sir, your honour's humble and obedient servant, (Signed) RENDORP.

Amsterdam, February 9th, 1776.

Concernant la Cession de la Brigade Ecossaise au Gouvernement Brittanique pour être emploiée en Amérique.

(Minute).

Précis de la réponse de S. A. Monseigneur le Prince d'Orange à la note remise par S. E. le Chevalier Yorke, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne auprès des Leurs Hautes Puissances les Seigneurs Etats Généraux des Provinces Unies, à S. A. le Prince d'Orange le 25° X^bre l'année 1775.

Council of State, Military Affairs, Portfolio no. 13.

S. A. S. n'aiant rien plus au Cœur que de satisfaire au désir de Sa Maiesté, en engageant la République à céder à Sa Maiesté la Brigade Ecossoise pour être emploié dans Ses Etats durant les troubles dans ses Colonies en Amérique, auroit vive-

ment souhaité que Sa Maiesté eut daigné agréer l'idée que S. A. S. avait pris la liberté de proposer à Sa Maiesté par sa lettre du 25° Décembre dernier, de vouloir bien faire remplacer le vuide qui se trouverait dans l'Armée de l'Etat par le départ de la Brigade, par un pareil nombre soit de troupes Hanovriennes soit d'autres troupes à la solde du Roi et que les Etats Généraux prendroient à leur solde des qu'elles seroient entrées sur leur territoire, pour rester à leur Service autant de temps que la Brigade Ecossoise resteroit dans les Etats de sa Maiesté.

Cette proposition a été dictée par le dessein de faciliter les délibérations de l'Etat sur la demande de Sa Majesté, sans aucun autre but ou motif quelconque, en aux embarras et aux inconvéniens qui devoient naître d'un remplacement de la Brigade par une nouvelle levée de troupes nationales, lesquelles, si l'on vouloit les conserver au service de la République après le retour de la Brigade, exigeoient nécessairement des arrangement entre les différentes Provinces pour concilier un tel remplacement avec le système adopté par la plus puissante Province de l'Union de n'augmenter ses forces tant de terre que de mer que conjointement d'une manière égale. Cette proposition de S. A. S. n'aiant pas eu auprès de Sa Majesté l'accueil qu'elle avait osé en espérer, cet obstacle imprévu n'a cependant pas découragé S. A. S. ni rallenti son ardeur pour tâcher de faire passer cette affaire selon le désir de Sa Majesté et à sa satisfaction.

S. A. S. en informant mons[r] l'Ambassadeur du succes que ses démarches ont eu auprès de la Province d'Hollande, sans le consentement de laquelle il étoit impossible d'aller en avant dans une affaire de cette nature, prie S. Exc. de vouloir mettre devant Sa Majesté la substance du résultat des délibérations des Etats de cette Province, qui après avoir constaté pour autant que possible les mesures requises vis à vis des autres Provinces pour ne pas renverser leur système, ci dessus mentionné, par rapport à l'augmentation éventuelle de l'armée, ont authorisé leurs députés à la Généralité de déferer à la demande de Sa Majesté touchant la cession de la Brigade Ecossoise dès que cette demande sera faite par le Ministère de Mon[r] l'Ambassadeur a L.L. H.H. P.P., et de donner leur consentement

pour que la ditte Brigade soyt cédée au Roi, en acceptant l'offre de Sa Maiesté de fournir l'argent nécessaire pour la levée des troupes qui devront la remplacer, durant les troubles dans les Colonies en Amérique; sous les conditions suivantes: qu'elle passera à la solde de la Couronne des qu'elle sera embarquée et que les frais du transport, comme aussi du retour, seront portés par la Couronne; et qu'en outre Sa Majesté veuille bien s'engager de ne pas emploier la Brigade, ni en tout ni en partie, dans aucun cas hors des Royaumes et possessions de Sa Majesté, situées *en Europe*, et qu'il plaise à Sa Majesté, suivant l'offre qu'elle a bien voulu faire à S. A. S. d'accorder au susdit Corps à son retour au service de la République, la libre faculté de pouvoir faire ses recrues en Ecosse.

Resolutions of the States of Holland and West-Friesland.

February 16.—The missive of their High Mightinesses having again been brought up regarding the notification of His Highness the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder in the despatch about foreign affairs, about the request made on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain to His Highness, to announce to their High Mightinesses the desire of His Majesty aforesaid that the republic may be induced to allow His Majesty as a token of friendship, and by no means on account of any subsisting treaties or conventions which might oblige them to consent, to have the loan for a time of the corps in the service of their High Mightinesses known by the name of the Scots Brigade, and to allow this corps, during the present troubles in the American colonies, to pass over into His Majesty's service and pay; and the Grand Pensionary having in name of His Highness communicated to the meeting that His Highness shortly after the termination of the previous meeting of their Noble Great Mightinesses had judged it necessary to make the necessary representations by a missive of December 25th, 1775, to His Majesty above-mentioned, in order that some security might be given by him that the said Brigade would not be employed without the kingdoms and dominions of His Majesty in Europe; and at the same time also to insist that for replacing the said Brigade an equal number of Hanoverian or other foreign troops in the service of His Majesty should be ceded and handed over to the republic; that this proceeding

of His Highness had had this result, that the Knight Yorke, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty of Great Britain, in the name of the king his master, on the 25th of last month, declared to His Highness that, in accordance with the arrangements lately made by His Majesty about the employment of his forces, if on the side of this State this condition continued to be insisted on, he will determine not to use the Brigade outside Europe; further, that His Highness, with regard to the proposed filling up of the temporary loss of this Brigade, had not without surprise discovered that the said ambassador, at the first broaching of this subject, had himself proposed the plan of a reciprocal loan of Hanoverian or other foreign troops as a suitable method of replacement, and matters now appear to have changed so much in form in respect to this, that this point was now flatly refused on behalf of His Majesty above-mentioned, who adhered, nevertheless, to the offer made to provide the recruit moneys to the republic for enlisting men to replace the others.

After discussion it is resolved and decided to authorise and qualify the deputies to the United States [meeting], when Mr. Yorke, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty of Great Britain, shall have addressed their High Mightinesses by petition regarding the matter aforesaid, then to consent that the said Scots Brigade, as a token of friendship, and that without any obligation, and without the least avowal of any bond in virtue of the subsisting treaties, which may compel the State in this case, and in view of the said American troubles, to do this, be lent to his most esteemed Majesty, in order during the present disturbances in the American colonies to enter the service and pay of His Majesty aforesaid, on condition that the said loan must take place without any cost whatever to the State; and further, on these other express conditions: that His Majesty of Great Britain shall be pleased to pledge himself to their High Mightinesses that neither wholly nor in part, and in no case whatsoever or whensoever, will he employ the said Scots Brigade elsewhere than within his kingdoms and dominions situated in Europe; and that, in accordance with the promise made by his highly respected Majesty that the Brigade, having been

restored immediately after the close of the said troubles to this country, will be permitted thenceforth always freely and unhindered to levy recruits in Scotland; and to accept the offer of His Majesty to furnish the money which will be spent by the State in enlisting a like number of national troops.

It is further resolved and decided that matters shall be so managed by the United States that the temporary decrease of the country's forces, arising from the loss of this Brigade, shall be replaced as soon as possible by a like number of troops, and that this replacement shall be effected the sooner the better, whether by raising three new regiments, or in any other convenient manner; and that his Highness and the Council of State be requested, immediately on the departure of the Brigade, to make the necessary preparations for it.

And that, further, henceforth their High Mightinesses decide that, at the first report of the disposition of His Majesty to discharge the said Brigade again from his service, and allow them to return hither, the advisability or non-advisability be discussed of retaining the services of the men to be enlisted or levied, and that no resolution be taken at once to retain them, except on this condition, that at the same time and *pari passu* an item [of expenditure] be placed on the State [Estimates?] of War of precisely the same amount as the sum of the salaries and wages of the three new regiments which are to be acquired or raised, or of the equivalent of the men to be enlisted, in order therefrom to maintain a larger annual naval equipment. And that further still, with a view to the possibility that, in the event of the immediate return of the Brigade, and their entering again into the salaries and pay of the State, no final decision may have been come to in the deliberations as to the advisability or non-advisability of retaining the regiments or troops who have served in place [of the Brigade], the following provision shall also now be made for that time: that the new regiments to be acquired, or the troops to be raised, shall in that case be immediately disbanded and discharged; all this not to interfere with the discussion about the report of January 17th, 1775, concerning the reinforcement of the land and naval forces.

[Note of Haarlem regarding the above resolution.]

The [lords] deputies of the town of Haarlem declare by this resolution, as far as regards the stipulation that the Scots Brigade might also be replaced in some other manner than by enlisting an equal number of troops, to be divided among the several regiments of infantry in the service of this State, the Swiss excepted, that they cannot agree to it; but that they protest against it so far, and further reserve to themselves regarding it, both with respect to the consequences and accompaniments thereof, [the right to give] such support and [make] further remarks as the times and circumstances shall be found to require.

Secret Resolutions of States-General.

April 5.—His Highness communicated to their High Mightinesses' Commissioners of Foreign Affairs that, 'having been informed of the resolutions taken by the [Lords] States of the several provinces regarding His Highness' proposal with respect to the request made by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, that the Scots Brigade may be allowed as a loan for a time, and during the present troubles in the American colonies, to enter the service and pay of the Crown of England, as is set out at greater length in the minutes of November 20th of last year; and, in particular, having also heard the conditions on which the [Lords] States of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland had granted their consent to the requested loan in a resolution of February 16th last, he had thought it proper to give some information about the state of these deliberations to the ambassador, the Knight Yorke, as also then he had, in order to prevent all misunderstanding, placed in the hands of the said Ambassador Yorke a written note, containing the conditions under the safeguard of which it had appeared to His Highness that the unanimous consent of the United Provinces to the request made could be elicited, the conditions being the following:

'First, that the loan should be made without expense to the State, and that, in consequence, the aforesaid corps should immediately on embarking be brought into the pay of the Crown, and the expenses of the transport to England, as well as of the return hither, be borne by the Crown.

'Secondly, that His Majesty should consent to pledge himself never, whether wholly or in part, in any instance whatever, to use the Brigade outside of the kingdoms and possessions of His Majesty situated in Europe.

'And thirdly, that it may please His Majesty, in accordance with the promise given by His Majesty to His Highness, to grant to this corps, after it shall have returned hither and entered the service of the republic, the free facility of recruiting in Scotland.

'That the result had been that His Highness had one of these days received an autograph letter of His Majesty, above mentioned, in which His Majesty, in the friendliest terms, and in the most gracious manner, had expressed to His Highness his gratitude for his good offices and the trouble he had taken in this matter; and further announced that, in case His Majesty should, contrary to expectation, find himself in the position to renew his request about this matter, he would do so on the terms and conditions laid down in the above-mentioned written note; and that His Highness would not delay reporting this to their High Mightinesses.'

After discussion thereanent, and His Highness having been thanked for the above communication, as well as for the trouble he had taken and the good offices rendered by him in this matter, provisionally no further resolution is taken about it.

V

REQUESTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND ABSTRACTS OF NOTICES RELATING TO THE BRIGADE

1766-1782

1766

Council of State.

March 4th. Oath by proxy allowed to George Cunnynghame, appointed captain of a company of Scots, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks.

April 1st. Ditto, John Cunnynghame, ditto, colonel Regiment Marjoribancks.

April 2nd. Ditto, R. Buchanan, ditto, lieut.-colonel, Regiment Gordon; ditto, G. Gordon, ditto, major, Regiment Marjoribancks, and Archibald Scott, ditto, lieut.-colonel, Regiment Stuart.

April 28th. D. Nicholson, captain-com., 1st Company Grenadiers, 1st Battalion, Regiment Gordon.

May 15th. Colonel Dundas reports having arrived in garrison at Heusden with 2nd Battalion, Stuart.

May 23rd. Oath by proxy, Lieut.-Colonel John MacLeod, Regiment Gordon, and Donald M'Donald, lieut.-colonel [brevet].

July 30th. Ditto, Geo. Sutherland, major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

August 12th. Ditto, Arthur Makgill, captain-com., Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

August 20th. Ditto, Patrick Mackay, captain, Regiment Stuart.

November 3rd. Lieut.-General Marjoribancks writes from the Hague that Henry Pope, appointed 1765 chaplain of his regiment, having perished o/b the vessel in which he sailed from Edinburgh, and that Alexander Macauley being appointed in his place was already in service, requesting to have him entered as such on the army list, with authority to draw his pay from Holland. Discussed and passed.

1767

March 24th. Oath by proxy, Robert Stedman, captain, Regiment Stuart, as [brevet] lieut.-colonel; ditto, John Budge, lieut., Regiment Gordon, appointed captain same regiment.

April 21st. Colonel Bruce reports from Iperen having arrived there in garrison with 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks.

April 23rd. Oath by proxy, Ancus Mackay, lieut., Regiment Marjoribancks, as captain same regiment.

April 30th. Arrival at Sluis of three companies 2nd Battalion, Regiment Gordon, and departure of ten companies Marjoribancks.

June 16th. Major Mackay, Regiment Marjoribancks, reports from Iperen having taken over command of town and garrison from Colonel Bruce, on leave to Breda.

August 19th. Oath by proxy, James Gordon, as brevet major and captain, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

1768

April 15th. Major Mackay, com. 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks, writes from Iperen requesting to be refunded for expenses detachment in charge transport of powder for use at drill from Sluis. Resolved to ask clerk at Sluis why escort of a detachment was required.

April 18th. Arrival in garrison at Breda, 1st and 2nd Battalion, Regiment Gordon, from Tholen and Sluis.

April 20th. Four companies, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart, arrive at Lillo, and four companies, 1st Battalion, Gordon, leave from there for Breda.

April 22nd. Departure, three companies, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Gordon, from Sluys, and two companies, ditto, from Philippine.

May 6th. Reply from clerk at Sluis regarding detachment to escort twelve tons powder from Sluis to Iperen [17].

May 31st. Report of committee on same, and resolved to refuse to pay Major Mackay the f31 : 7 : 2 for escort transport powder Sluis-Iperen as being a *novum*.

June 22nd. Oath by proxy, John Macalester appointed captain, Regiment Marjoribancks.

June 27th. Ditto, Duncan Menseis, captain commander, Company Grenadiers, Regiment Marjoribancks.

1769

January 5th. Committee report on letter Dutch Protestant clergyman, Iperen, van Byler, stating that John Cameron, sergeant, company Mackay, Regiment Marjoribancks, deceased, left a wife and three children, the eldest corporal in said battalion, the woman depending on public charity, prays assistance for her two daughters (sixteen and ten), that there also became a burden to the church the widow (seventy), Ida de Bie, her late husband being drummer in said battalion for forty-two years, died at Namen, five years ago ; with request to have the said widow and two children brought to the Hague [and placed] in the home for old women and children. Resolved : no precedent for the aged person, but the two children to be sent to the Hague. For travelling expenses to apply to commanding officer said battalion.

April 4th. Colonel Bruce, on 30th last, takes over command garrison Iperen from Major Mackay.

April 11th. Regiment Gordon left Breda.

April 12th. Captain Pilkington reports from Lillo having arrived there with four companies, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart, in exchange for four companies, 2nd Battalion; and Colonel Cunynghame, com. 1st Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks, writes from Doornyck that Andries Hughen, private, lost his wife, leaving three children, and requests to be relieved of the care of the two youngest. Resolved: no precedent for assisting soldiers' children when the father is living.

April 19th. Regiment Gordon arrives in garrison at Maastricht.

June 27. Colonel de Ton, Major 'de Place,' Doornyck, reports having taken command of garrison on the death of Colonel Cunynghame.

July 10th. R. Johnstone, appointed major, Regiment Marjoribancks, requests authority to draw his pay from Holland: granted.

July 20th. Lind ditto, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Marjoribancks, ditto, ditto.

August 4th. Major Mackay, Iperen, reports taking command on departure of Colonel Bruce.

August 25th. Colonel Johnstone, com. 1st Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks, reports from Doornyck that Colonel de Ton, Major 'de Place,' has left and given over the command.

September 25th. Oath by proxy, James Riddel, as captain Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks.

1770

March 28th. Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone reports from Doornyck having taken over the command from Major 'de Place' du Ton.

April 17th. Four companies 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart, left Lillo for Doesburg.

June 11th. Oath by proxy, Christian Watson, as captain com. Company Grenadiers, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

July 5th. Ditto, Henry Balneavis, as captain, Regiment Stuart.

August 22nd. Ditto, P. Mackay, as captain-com. 1st Company Grenadiers, Regiment Stuart.

November 7th. Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone reports from Doornyck having again taken over command from Major 'de Place' du Ton.

December 28th. Letter to their High Mightinesses by ambassador in Paris, of complaint by Duke of Choiseul, in name of King of France, that Johnstone, com. at Doornyck, allowed there to pass five deserters, regimental musicians: sent to committee and to Johnstone to report.

1771

January 14th. Report by Com. Johnstone, Doornyck, on five French deserters: sent to committee.

February 11th. Oath by proxy, Robert Mackenzie, as captain-com. Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks.

March 14th. Ditto, George Cuninghame, as major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks.

April 2nd. Colonel Johnstone, Doornyck, reports having taken command in absence of Major 'de Place' du Ton, on leave.

October 25th. Oath by proxy, William Stewart and Walter Galbraith, both as captain, Regiment Stuart.

October 31st. Ditto, Kenneth Mackenzie, as adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Marjoribancks, and regarding his pay, instructed to petition their High Mightinesses.

November 4th. Adjutant Mackenzie authorised to draw his pay from Holland.

December 16th. Major Macalester, Doornyck, reports taking command in absence of Major-com du Ton, on leave.

1772

March 18th. Major G. Cuningham reports taking over command at Iperen.

March 24th. Oath by proxy, Donald MacDonald, as captain Company Grenadiers, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

March 30th. Colonel-com. Bruce reports having taken over command at Iperen from Major Cuningham.

April 1st. Major Macalester ditto at Doornick.

April 6th. Van Aylva, General and Governor Maastricht, reports, on the 4th, that Major-General Gordon marched to Brielle and Hellevoetsluys with his regiment.

April 13th. Oath by proxy, James Macghie, as captain-com. Company Grenadiers, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

May 11th. Colonel Bruce, Iperen, asks compassion for two natural children of the discharged Ensign C. Gordon, by a sergeant's daughter of the Swiss Regiment, Colonel May, and deserted by him, to have them provided for, and to prevent their entering a R. C. orphanage, both parents being Protestants: referred to Committee.

June 12th. Colonel Bruce reports taking over command at Iperen from Major Cuningham.

June 17th. Major George Cuningham ditto from Colonel Bruce.

July 8th. Major 'de Place' L. de Humbrecht ditto from Major Cuningham.

August 17th. Resolved (see *supra*, May 11), no precedent for the State to take charge of natural children of soldiers in the 'Barrière' places: petition refused.

September 9th. Major Macalester Doornick reports taking over command of town and garrison from Major-com. du Ton.

September 28th. Oath by proxy, Francis Sutherland, as major, 1st

Battalion, Regiment Marjoribanks, and A. Orrok, as captain same battalion.

October 1st. Ditto, John Sutherland and F. Macquier, both as captain, Battalion Stuart.

October 2nd. Ditto, Charles Halkett, as colonel-com. Regiment Gordon, and Archibald Scott as brevet-colonel.

October 15th. Ditto, Roderik MacDonald, as captain, Regiment Stuart.

November 11th. Petition by John Storer, appointed surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart, for authority to draw his pay from Province Holland: granted.

1773

January 27th. Oath by proxy, Alexander Gordon, as captain, 1st Battalion, Regiment Majoribanks.

February 1st. Ditto, Charles Stuart, as captain, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Majoribanks.

March 26th. Petition, George Scott, adjutant, Regiment Gordon, being appointed in 1759 adjutant 2nd Battalion, and later on transferred to 1st Battalion in place of Adjutant John Robertson, discharged by request, to be as yet put on the Army List, which has been omitted. Resolved: must exhibit his commission; and then, granted.

April 7th. Major Cuningham, Iperen, reports taking over command from Major 'de Place' van Humbracht.

April 23rd. Regiment Gordon arrives in garrison at Venlo on the 20th inst.

April 26th. Oath by proxy, Walter Galbraith as captain, Company 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

April 28th. Colonel-com. Johnstone, Doornick, reports taking over command; and Colonel Gordon, Iperen, that on arrival he took over command from Major Cuningham.

June 12th. Colonel Gordon, Iperen, reports that on leaving he gives over command to Major Cuningham.

July 6th. Major G. Cuningham, Iperen, reports having given over command of town and garrison to Major 'de Place' v. Humbracht.

July 16th. Lieut.-General and Com. Count van Rechteren, Venlo, reports that on his intended departure he turns command of garrison over to Lieut.-Colonel Buchanan.

September 27th. Lieut.-Colonel Macalester, Doornick, reports, on departure of Major-com. de Ton to Maastricht, having taken over the command of the garrison.

November 4th. Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, com. Regiment Stuart, Zutphen, asks support for two orphans: sent to committee.

November 22nd. Oath by proxy, W. P. Colyear Robertson, as captain, 1st Battalion, Regiment Marjoribanks, and Charles Halket, ditto.

December 17th. Ditto, Hugh Mackay, as colonel of a Regiment of Scots.

December 21st. Ditto, Aeneas Mackay, as captain com. Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Mackay.

December 23rd. Robert Johnstone, colonel-commander and Lieut. Colonel *de facto*, and captain of a company of fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Mackay, reports for exchange of the latter for the Grenadier Company.

December 24th. Oath by proxy, Robert Johnstone, as lieut.-colonel, Regiment Mackay, and George Gordon, as major, 2nd Battalion, same regiment.

1774

January 3rd. Hugh Mackay, as colonel, Robert Johnstone, as lieut.-colonel, and George Gordon, as major, Regiment Mackay, petition for order to draw their pay on Holland : granted.

February 2nd. Dutch Protestant clergyman at Doornyck asks support for orphan daughter (fourteen) of Clarck, sergeant, Battalion Regiment Mackay (deceased January 24th, mother dead since 1765) : resolved to have the child sent to orphanage at the Hague.

February 24th. Oath by proxy, George Lind, as captain, Regiment Mackay.

March 5th. Major Cuningham takes over command garrison Iperen.

March 28th. Lieut.-Colonel Macalester, Doornick, ditto.

March 29th. R. O. Johnstone, colonel-com., Regiment Mackay, Doornick, ditto.

April 18th. Oath by proxy, John MacLeod and James Cuningham as lieut.-colonels, Regiment Gordon ; ditto, F. Halket and M. Graham as majors ; ditto, O. D. Gordon and W. P. Watson as captains, same regiment.

April 25th. W. J. H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, petitions for order to draw his pay on Holland, as colonel-com. and major, Regiment Gordon.

April 27th. Three companies, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Mackay, arrive in garrison at Willemstad.

May 11th. Colonel-com. R. Johnstone takes over command garrison Iperen.

May 30th. Oath by proxy, Robert Doglas, as major, Regiment Gordon.

July 25th. Major Sutherland takes over command garrison Willemstad.

September 19th. Major Cuningham, Iperen, ditto.

November 23rd. Major F. Sutherland, com., 2nd Battalion, Regiment Mackay, Willemstad, report how, on march from Doornijck to Steenbergen, John Adamson, sergeant, Company Major Cuninghame, died in April last, leaving two children (widow living), and asks support for them : refused.

1775

January 9th. Rev. Byler, Iperen, asks to have two children (fourteen and ten) of Jan Meurs, deceased, formerly private in the company of

Colonel Bruce, 1st Battalion, Regiment Mackay, mother living, taken up in the parish orphanage, the Hague: sent to committee.

February 21st. Ditto ditto, for two children left by W^m^ Macpherson, deceased, formerly private Regiment Mackay: sent to committee. (Rev. Byler renewed his petition for the four children, March 27th.)

March 27th. Major Cuninghame takes over command Yperen.

March 28th. Alexander Stuart, surgeon, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart, allowed to draw his pay on Province Holland.

April 3rd. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon takes over command Yperen from Major Cuninghame.

April 13th. Petition (for four children left by Jan Meurs and W^m^ Macpherson, privates, 1st Battalion, Regiment Mackay): granted. The expense of transportation to be paid by the Battalion. In the future similar requests will be refused, if one parent is alive, especially for Scottish regiments having their own almoner; they ought to take care of their own poor.

April 19th. Colonel-com. Regiment Mackay takes over command of town and garrison Yperen.

May 1st. Three companies, 1st Battalion, Mackay, arrive in garrison Steenbergen.

May 3rd. Four companies, 1st Battalion, Regiment Gordon, ditto Lillo.

May 26th. Director Hospital Yperen complains that 2nd Battalion, Regiment Mackay (now Houston), that exchanged with 1st Battalion, refused hospital contribution for eight privates sent by order of His Serene Highness to Surinam, when said Battalion was in garrison in Willemstad.

July 7th. Lieut.-Colonel Macalester takes over command, Yperen, from Colonel-com. Johnstone.

July 10th. Oath by proxy, W. J. H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, as lieut.-colonel, Regiment Gordon; George Cuninghame as lieut.-colonel, 1st Battalion, Regiment Mackay.

July 11th. W^m^ H. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, colonel-com. and lieut.-colonel, Regiment Gordon, allowed to exchange his company fusiliers for company grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, same regiment.

Petition, Willem Johan Herman Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, for authority to draw his pay on Holland: granted; and oath by proxy, James Cuninghame as major, 1st Battalion, Regiment Gordon.

July 12th. Oath by proxy, John Budge, as captain, Company Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Gordon.

July 18th. Major Halket takes over command at Tholen from Colonel-com. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill.

Oath by proxy, Charles Nicholson, as captain-com., Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Gordon.

July 19th. John Houston appointed colonel of a regiment of Scots in

the place of Lieut.-General Mackay, and James Cuninghame, as major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Gordon, allowed to draw their pay on Holland.

August 17th. Letter from His Serene Highness to Council of State. Director Hospital Yperen bases his claim [*supra* May 26th] on 2nd Battalion Houston on this precedent, that Battalion Stolberg in 1763 sent a detachment to Berbice. But he is wrong, as no soldier can be expected to pay two regular hospital contributions. Conform resolved.

November 29th. Oath by proxy, George Scot, as captain, Regiment Gordon.

1776

February 8th. Oath by proxy, Charles Nicolson, as captain, company 2nd Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

Ralph Dundas, as colonel of a Regiment of Scots, and W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, colonel-com. and lieut.-colonel Regiment Stuart, receive authority to draw their pay on Holland.

February 12th. Oath by proxy, James Cuninghame, as lieut.-colonel, John MacLeod, as major, and Alexander Robertson, as captain-com. Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion: all Regiment Dundas.

February 14th. James Cuninghame, as lieut.-colonel, Regiment Dundas, and John MacLeod, as major same Regiment, receive authority to draw their pay on Holland.

James Cuninghame, lieut.-colonel, Regiment Dundas, receives in exchange Grenadier Company, 2nd Battalion, from Colonel-com. Hamilton of Silvertonhill.

April 9th. Lieut.-Colonel Macalester reports turning over com. Iperen to Lieut.-colonel major com. van Humbrecht. Commander at Lillo sent quarterly list of the four companies Regiment Dundas, there in garrison.

Oath by proxy, James Gröns, as captain Regiment Houston.

April 30th. Major-com. Iperen reports that 2nd Battalion Houston has been relieved; and also that a certain innkeeper managed to have his son and two soldiers 2nd Battalion Houston conveyed out of town in a box. Said major demanded satisfaction from the town magistrates, who refused, and then applied to Brussels. Resolved: sent to committee for report.

May 3rd. Oath by proxy, P. Greenhill as brevet captain; W^{m} Milem, as captain, Regiment Stuart: Charles Stuart, as captain of a company of Major Turnbull; David Douglas, as captain of company Captain Watson, both Regiment Stuart.

July 25th. Thomas Thomson, as adjutant, 1st Battaliou, Regiment Houston, receives authority to draw his pay on Holland.

August 5th. Oath by proxy, Willem Lodewyk Turnbull, as lieut.-colonel, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

August 5th. Ditto, Donald Tindell, as adjutant, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

August 7th. Ditto, Ilay Ferrier, as major, 2nd Battalion, and as captain (by exchange), of a company, also 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

August 19th. Ditto, James Gordon, as brevet-colonel and captain (by exchange) of a company, 1st Battalion, Houston.

August 21st. Ditto, W. G. Stedman, as captain, Company Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

November 12th. Ditto, John Macghien, as brevet-lieut.-colonel.

December 9th. Ditto W^m^ Homes, as captain of the Company of Lieut.-Colonel MacLeod, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

December 10th. Oath by proxy, James John Colson Aberson, as captain company Major Graham, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

1777

April 18th. Four Companies, Regiment Stuart, arrive in garrison in the forts on the Scheldt, and two Companies, 2nd Battalion Stuart, at Yzendyke.

May 6th. Oath by proxy, Alex. Macdougall as surgeon, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

May 20th. Alex. Macdougall receives authority to draw his pay on Holland as surgeon 1st Battalion Dundas.

July 21st. Oath by proxy, Archibald Douglas, as adjutant 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston, and with reference to f100 to be paid annually to brevet-captain and adjutant George Lind, exchanged.

November 5th. Ditto, Frederik Halket, as lieut.-colonel, and George Lundin, as captain, John Lameron, as captain, Company Lieut.-colonel Robertson, all Regiment Dundas.

November 19th. Ditto, John Gray, as surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

November 25th. John Gray, surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart, receives authority to draw his pay on Holland.

1778

February 4th. Oath by proxy, John Sutherland, as captain, Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Regimeut Stuart.

March 9th. Ditto, Alexander Robertson, as major, Regiment Dundas.

March 16th. Ditto, John Scott, as adjutant, 1st Battalion Dundas.

March 17th. John Scott, as adjutant 1st Battalion Dundas, allowed to draw his pay on Holland.

Frederik Halkett, lieut.-colonel, and Charles Nicolson, major, Regiment Dundas, allowed to exchange, with their respective Companies, the first to 2nd Battalion, the second to 1st Battalion, same Regiment.

March 18th. Report committee on petition Collegium qualificatum Ysendyke about the care of widow and six children of a late sergeant, Regiment Stuart. Resolved: petitioners not obliged to provide for children of soldiers when one parent is iiving.

March 25th. Oath by proxy, Alexander Livingston as lieut.-colonel, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

March 30th. Ditto, John Gabriel Stedman, as major, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

April 13th. Four Companies, Regiment Stuart, relieved at Lillo and forts on the Scheldt, 9th instant.

May 14th. His Serene Highness writes: that during his minority the Duke of Brunswyk, on April 16th, 1761, approved certain exchanges by field-officers and captains, Regiment Gordon (now Dundas), and omitted to notify the Council of State, hence still appear on Army List Companies, Lieut.-colonel Halkett and Buchanan under 1st Battalion, though properly belonging under 2nd Battalion, against those of Lieut.-colonel Hume and Maghie, *vice versa*, and requests that this be done as yet, as well as exchange Lieut.-colonel Halkett and Major Nicolson, authorised by His Serene Highness on March 13th. Resolved: the latter could not be made until the former exchange has been effected, which shall now be done:

June 2nd. Oath by proxy, Roderik MacLeod, as captain-com. Company Grenadier, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

June 16th. Wyzella Smith, surgeon-major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston, authorised to draw his pay on Holland.

July 27th. Oath by proxy, John Stuart, as captain in Grenadier Company, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

August 24th. Alexander Stuart, surgeon 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas, authorised to draw his pay on Holland.

November 2nd. Andrew Munro, major, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart, ditto.

1779

March 9th. Carolus Wells, master-surgeon, 1st Battalion, Regiment Stuart, authorised to draw his pay on Holland.

March 22nd. Oath by proxy, Ilay Farrier, as lieut.-colonel, 2nd Battalion; Donald MacDonald and Henry Balneavis, as captains, 1st Battalion, all Regiment Stuart.

March 31st. Ditto, P. C. Home, Charles Gordon, and H. Watson, as captains, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart.

April 23rd. Ditto, Charles Small, as captain, Regiment Houston.

May 8rd. Ditto, John Macalester, as lieut.-colonel, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

June 21st. Report committee on petition, mayor and aldermen de Heyningen, for the maintenance of two children of T. Danie, private, 2nd Battalion Stuart, who died in garrison at Ysendyke, while the mother died at de Heyningen, the magistrates there refusing to take care of the children. Resolved: these children fall not in the terms for being provided for by the State, the father not having belonged to a 'Barrière' garrison, and the mother still being alive when the father died. Their maintenance must be the care of the community where the mother lived last and died.

June 30th. Oath by proxy, Francis Sutherland, as lieut.-colonel, and John Erskine, as major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

July 15th. Ditto, Griffin Jones, as captain in Company of Lieut.-colonel Mackay, 1st Battalion; David Ogelvy, as captain, both Regiment Houston.

August 3rd. Ditto, Walter Philip Colyear Robertson, as major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

October 13th. Ditto, Alexander Scott, as captain, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

1780

March 14th. Robert Macalester, colonel-com., lieut.-colonel and captain of a company fusiliers, Regiment Houston, obtains (in exchange for the latter) the Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, same regiment.

Robert Macalester, as lieut.-colonel, Regiment Houston, appointed in the place of Colonel R. Johnstone (deceased), authority to draw his pay on Holland.

March 15th. Oath by proxy, Andrew Orrok, as captain-com. Life Company, Regiment Houston.

March 16th. Ditto, Roderik Mackenzie, as captain, company 2nd Battalion, Houston.

March 21st. Ditto, Charles George Bruce, as captain, company Regiment Dundas.

April 14th. John Gray, master-surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart, allowed exchange to 1st Battalion, same regiment.

Ditto, Philip Deering, master-surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Stuart, allowed to draw his pay on Holland.

July 3rd. Oath by proxy, Robert Kennedy, as adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

July 17th. Ditto, Alex. Gordon, as captain-com. Company Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

July 25th. Geo. Cuninghame, as major, 1st Battalion, and Robert Kennedy, as adjutant, 2nd Battalion, both Regiment Houston, allowed to draw their pay on Holland and West Vriesland.

August 28th. Angus Macauly appointed (by his Highness) chaplain, Regiment Stuart, March 16th, 1778, and as such, during the life of chaplain Patrick Cuningham only to receive what salary the regiment might pay him, now petitions, said Cuningham having died 13th instant, for his commission and for authority to draw his pay on Holland. Resolved: the latter granted, the former refused. The council never issued commissions to chaplains of Scottish regiments.

1781

Januay 2nd. Oath by proxy, James Gordon, as major, Regiment Stuart; John Gabriel Stedman, as captain of a company, same regiment.

January 5th. James Gordon, major, 2nd Battalion, Stuart, authorised to draw his pay on Holland.

January 30th. Four companies, 1st Battalion, Stuart, arrive in garrison at Heusden from Geertruydenberg.

January 31st. 2nd Battalion, Regiment Dundas, arrives in garrison at Venlo.

February 2nd. 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas, ditto Grave.

February 23rd. Regiment Houston, ditto Maastricht.

March 16th. Oath by proxy, R. MacLeod, as captain of a company, Regiment Dundas.

March 19th. Ditto, Daniel Clark, as adjutant, 1st Battalion, Houston, and with reference to annual payment of f100 to Captain Lind.

April 11th. Proposition by His Highness to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates. Resolved: to write conform to their High Mightinesses to have the allies make proper provision. (Also April 17th.)

April 13th. Oath by proxy, W. P. Watson, as captain-com. 2nd Company Grenadiers, Regiment Dundas.

April 18th. Short schedule laid before their High Mightinesses showing what His Highness proposes (which includes):

Foot.	Per 42 days.
6 Companies Grenadiers Scots, . . .	f468
36 Ordinary Companies Scots, ...	2574

May 8th. Niel Macaulay appointed March 6th last by His Highness to chaplaincy Regiment Houston to take the place of Alex. Macauly, discharged on request, petitions to being admitted to oath by proxy. Resolved: August 18th, 1780, the council has already decided that chaplains Scottish regiments receive no commission, and therefore are not allowed to make oath before the Council of State. Proper notice, however, shall be taken of his appointment in the paymaster's department.

May 8th. Oath by proxy, L. A. Blanc, as captain in company of Colonel Gordon; and Robert Bruce, as captain in company of Captain Mackenzie, both Regiment Houston.

May 21st. D. Clarcq, as adjutant, 1st Battalion, and N. Macaulay, appointed March 6th, 1781, by His Highness, chaplain, both Regiment Houston, allowed to draw their pay on Holland.

June 2nd. Report by Major-General J. H. Bedaulx on inspection, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas, in garrison at Grave.

Manœuvres: satisfactory.

Inspection: many vacancies through desertion. The recruits, however, are young men, if not tall, well able to serve. The battalion is well clothed and armed. First file noticeable for fine stature of the men, the third somewhat less, the second in proportion.

June 8th, 1781. Letter to His Highness from major-com. at Venlo, J. C. G. Weinghuysen, report on inspection, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Dundas, conform His Highness's order of May 28th.

The manœuvres have been satisfactorily executed; the clothing and arms were also found to be good, but the companies are not complete.

June 13th. Report to His Highness by J. E. Hertell (lieut.-general and governor of), Namen, on his inspection of Regiment Stuart. The drills and manœuvres have been executed with exactness and promptitude. The regiment is newly clothed, and clothes and arms are in very good condition.

October 9th. Oath by proxy, Norman MacLeod, as captain in company of Colonel MacLeod, 1st Battalion, Dundas.

1782

March 11th. Oath by proxy, Charles Nicolson, as lieut.-colonel, 1st Battalion, Regiment Dundas.

April 12th. Commanding officer Nicolson takes over the command at Grave from Prince of Hessen.

April 22nd. On the 20th instant both Battalions, Regiment Stuart, arrive in garrison at Maastricht from Namen.

May 8th. Oath by proxy, J. Erskine, as lieut.-colonel, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

May 9th. Commanding Officer J. MacLeod, on his return, reports taking over command at Grave from Lieut.-Colonel Nicolson.

May 18th. Letter to His Highness from W. L. B. Count van Welderen, commander garrison Maastricht, on sending in, conform His Highness' orders, lists of the two battalions, Regiment Houstoun, for which appears that, though many recruits were added since April 1st, the number of vacancies remains about the same, through desertion and the service of others expiring.

May 21st. Oath by proxy, Alex. Gordon, as major, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston.

May 24th. Ebenezer Marshal, appointed chaplain, Regiment Houston, in place of chaplain, Neil Macauly deceased, requests to be put on army list with authority to draw his pay on Holland.

June 7th. Prince Frederik of Hessen reports that on his departure to Germany he gives over the command of Grave to Colonel MacLeod.

June 8th. Colonel MacLeod reports on the 6th instant having taken over the command of Grave from Prince of Hessen.

June 14th. Notice of resolution by their High Mightinesses to supply the necessary men for manning new men-of-war. They may be enlisted from the sixty-nine ordinary national, Scottish, German and Walloon Battalions, with twenty-five R.D. bounty, provided the respective captains fill the vacancies in their companies within eighteen weeks.

July 16th. Oath by proxy, Stuart Bruce, as captain of a company, 2nd Battalion; John Pringle, as captain, 2nd Battalion; John Ramsay, as captain, 2nd Battalion; and John Scott, as captain in 1st Battalion, all Regiment Dundas.

August 2nd. Commanding Officer de Bons at Grave reports taking over the command from Colonel MacLeod.

August 13th. James Collier, master-surgeon, 2nd Battalion, Regiment Houston, authorised to draw his pay on Holland.

September 4th. Oath by proxy, W. P. C. Robertson, as captain of a company fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Dundas.

September 24th. Ditto, George Lind, as major, 2nd Battalion, and captain-com. Company Grenadiers, 1st Battalion, both Regiment Houston.

VI

THE END.

1782

Resolutions of the Council of State.

1782, *Friday*, *November* 22.—The following resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 18th instant is read:

After discussion, on resuming, about the reports of Mr. Brantze and the other commissioners of their High Mightinesses on military affairs, who, in accordance with, and in execution of, their High Mightinesses' resolution-commissorial of May 21st of this year, have examined, along and in conjunction with some commissioners from the Council of State, the proposition with reference to the Scots Brigade in the service of the State, made by His Highness to their High Mightinesses on the same day, and referred to in more detail in the said resolution; and after having taken account of the considerations and most august advice of His Highness, it is resolved and decided that His Highness, as captain-general of the Union, shall be authorised and requested—as His Highness is hereby authorised and requested—to demand from the active [1] officers of the three regiments forming the Scots Brigade, in addition to the ordinary oath taken in the Council of State and to the province to which they are allotted, the other oath besides, which in the former wars with the Crown of Great Britain was demanded of the said regiments, in such form as the said oath is set forth hereafter, on condition that those officers who should refuse to take that oath shall be considered as having forfeited their positions, and that the same shall thus be 'impetrable' [='capable of being obtained or removed by petition'], unless within six weeks after receiving the man-

[1] [Dienst-doende] doing duty.

date they resolve to obey their High Mightinesses' orders, and even then still offer to take the required oath; with a further request and authorisation to His Highness to write to the governors, commandants or commanding officers of the places where the said regiments are in garrison, and order them to administer the said oath to the same officers on behalf of their High Mightinesses. Further, that with regard to the absent officers His Highness shall be requested and authorised, as is hereby done, to have orders sent them to return before March 1st next, and to demand the oath on the same conditions as above, with the understanding, however, that the officers who have been placed with the army or pensioned, and have proceeded to Scotland, be exempted from returning here to take the said oath, as they are not on active duty, and that everything in respect thereof shall be left on the same footing as heretofore.

And that, finally, His Highness shall also be authorised and requested, as is done hereby, to make the necessary arrangements to have the three above regiments, forming the Scots Brigade, clothed in the same way as the other infantry of this State, as soon as they require new uniforms; and that, meanwhile, the officers of the three regiments aforesaid shall be provided with orange scarfs, gorgets, and spontoons, of the same pattern as those of the other troops of their High Mightinesses, also that their ensigns shall no longer flaunt with the enemy's coat-of-arms; further, that the said regiments shall be commanded in Dutch, and no more beat the Scots March.

Form of the Oath.

'I declare and swear that, during the period of service for which I am engaged to the State of the United Netherlands, and as long as I shall not have received legal discharge from the said service, I shall acknowledge no one outside the said provinces of the Netherlands as my sovereign lord, and that in the integrity of my mind I acknowledge that I am not compelled or obliged to respect nor obey, neither shall I respect nor obey, any other lords or commands, whatsoever their nature or origin, than those of the Lords States-General of the said United Netherlands, along with others mentioned in the general

oath, promising and swearing hereby also to be faithful to the above Lord States-General as well as the Lords States of the Provinces where I shall be employed, and also the governors of the towns where I shall be in garrison, and to serve them bravely and faithfully under the command of His Highness, the captain-general of the aforesaid provinces, and duly to respect and obey the said Lords States-General, and particularly His Highness, as well as the other captains and commanders placed over me, or yet to be appointed, and their commands.'

And an extract of this, their High Mightinesses' resolution, shall be sent to the Council of State for their information.

Friday, December 27.— . . . . . .

With respect to the proposal of the treasurer-general, Mr. Gilles, it is resolved and decided to notify by letter to the Lords States of Holland, or, in their absence, to their commissioners, that, in accordance with their High Mightinesses' resolution of November 18th last, the wages of the ex-Scots Brigade shall be placed on the State of War, dating from January 1st, 1783, on the same footing as the national, as can be seen in the register of letters despatched.

It is further resolved and decided to request His Highness to induce (if possible), at some fitting opportunity, the province of Holland to make arrangements whereby, at least provisionally, owing to the alterations made in their salaries, some solatium [allowance] may be given to the private soldiers of the said Brigade, and thus the injustice may be removed that these men should earn less than was provided for by the terms of their engagements.

Conduct-Lists. Infantry. Regiment of Major-General Houstoun.

List of the officers of the infantry regiment of Major-General Houston, who have requested a delay of six weeks before taking the oath required by their High Mightinesses' resolution of November 18th, 1782.

In the garrison at Maestricht, December 13th, 1782.

Robert Macalester, Colonel-commandant.	John Macalester, Lieut-colonel John Erskine, Lieut-colonel.

Alexander Gordon, Major.
Roderick Mackenzie, Capiteyn.
Andrew Orrock, Capiteyn.
James Irons, Capiteyn.
John Stewart, Capiteyn.
Charles Small, Capiteyn.
David Ogilvy, Capiteyn.
Griffen Jones, Capiteyn.
Lewis Anthony Blane, Capiteyn.
Robert Bruce, Capiteyn.
John Hope, Capiteyn.
James Thomson, Lieutennant.
John Henry Bruce, Lieutennant.
William Charles Gordon, Lieutenant.
James Mackenzie, Vaendrig [Ensign].
John Hamilton Gordon, Vaendrig Effectieff.
James Macbeath, Vaendrig Effectieff.
Robert Kennedy, Vaendrig en [and] Adjutant.
Daniel Mackay, Vaendrig.
James Innes, Vaendrig.
William Macbeath, Vaendrig.
Malcolm Stewart, Vaendrig.
William Charles Thomson, Vaendrig.
James Stewart, Vaendrig Surnumeraire.
Charles Stewart, Vaendrig Surnumeraire.
Daniel Clark, Vaendrig en Adjudant.
John Mackenzie, Vaendrig, Surnumeraire.
James Drummond, Vaendrig Surnumeraire.

(Get.) Ro. Macalester, Coll.-comm.

List of the Officers of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Houstoun who are absent on leave, and of the places where they are at present. Maastricht, December 13th, 1782.

Gen^{l}-Major John Houstoun, Scotland.
Lieu^{t}-Col^{l} George Cunninghame [the Hague, and member of the Grand Council of War].
Lieu^{t}-Col^{l} Aeneas Mackay, Nymegen.
Major George Lind, London.
Vaendrig Francis Simpson, Huy.
Vaendrig James Stewart, Scotland.
Vaendrig Peter Cameron, Venlo.
Vaendrig Robert Thomson, Nymegen.
Vaendrig Charles Home, Venlo.

(Get.) Ro. Macalester, Coll.-Com^{t}.'

Lyste van de Officieren van het Regiment Infanterie van den Gen[l]-Major Houstoun, de welke van den Dienst gedespenseert of by de Armeé geplaatst zyn. Maastricht, den 13[de] December 1782.

[List of the Officers of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Houston, who have Dispensation from service, or who are placed 'with the Army.' Maestricht, December 13th, 1782.]

Charge en Naamen. [Rank and Names.]	Wat Plaats zy zig bevinden. [At what place they are.]	Dezelvers Ouderdom. [Their ages.]	Of zy im Staat zyn over te koomen, den gerequereert Eed te doen. [Whether they are able to come over to take the necessary oath.]
Col[l] met Dispensatie, George Gordon, [Colonel with Dispensation]	Scotland	67	My onbekent. [Unknown to me.]
Col[l] by d'Armée, James Gordon, [Colonel 'with the Army'][1]	Zutphen	66	My onbekent. ,, ,,
Col[l] by d'Armée, Will[m] Mercer,	Scotland	60	My onbekent. ,, ,,
L[t].-Col[l] by d'Armée, Ja[s] Riddell,	Scotland	55	My onbekent. ,, ,,
L[t]-Col[l] by d'Armée, Iye Mackay,	Iperen	64	My onbekent. ,, ,,
Cap[t] by d'Armée, Ch. Stewart,	Sprang	44	My onbekent. ,, ,,
Capt[n] by d'Armeé, D. Gunn,	Sprang	46	My onbekent. ,, ,,
Lieu[t] met Dispensatie, Ch. Nairne,	Scotland	62	My onbekent. ,, ,,
Lieu[t] met Dispensatie, J. Ross,	Maastricht	58	Hier present en bequaem. [Present and able.]
Lieu[t] met Dispensatie, J. Henderson,	Ossendrecht	55	My onbekent. [Unknown to me.]

N.B. Sulle de bovenstaende officieren, met ten eerste aengescreeve worden.

[*N.B.* The above officers shall be written to as soon as possible.]

(Get.) [Signed] Ro. Macalester, Coll. Com[t].

[1] Apparently this means retained on the Army List, but not serving with a regiment. Its nearest equivalent is probably British Army as opposed to regimental rank, but to translate it merely 'in the Army' might be misleading.

Regiment of Major-General Dundas.

Most Serene Prince, Most Gracious Lord,—I have the honour with all humility to report to your Most Serene Highness that I have received the august orders of your Most Serene Highness, together with the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 18th November last, [namely] to demand from the officers of the first Scots Battalion of the regiment of General-Major Dundas, in garrison here, the oath according to the formulary mentioned in the above resolution of their High Mightinesses. I have summoned all the officers present of the aforesaid battalion to my house, in order to have the august orders of your Most Serene Highness, together with the above resolution of their High Mightinesses and the formulary of the oath, read to them by the auditor of the garrison, and, after the reading thereof, asked each officer, from Colonel Macleod down to the youngest ensign, inclusive, if they were ready to take the oath. Whereupon all, from Colonel Macleod down to the youngest officer, who were present in the garrison, asked for the six weeks, and took no oath. Herewith I have the honour, in accordance with the august orders of your Most Serene Highness, to send a list of the officers present with specification of those who refused to take the oath and asked for six weeks, also a list of the officers absent on leave; and then a list of the officers who have received dispensation from serving, and have been placed with the army.

Herewith I hope to have executed the august orders of your Most Serene Highness.

Permit me, Most Serene Highness, to take the liberty of asking your most august orders as to whether the absent officers should be written to, to be in garrison on the first March 1783.—Wherewith I have the honour to be with the very deepest respect, Most Serene Highness, your Most Serene Highness' most humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) A. de Bons, Major Commandant.

Grave, December 14th, 1782.

Lyste Der Presente Officieren van het Eerste Battaillon van het Regiment Infanterie van Den Generaal Major Dundas. Grave, den 12en December 1782.

[List of the Present Officers of the First Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Dundas. The Hague, December 12th, 1782.]

Naam en Toe naam. [Name and Surname.]	Charge. [Rank.]	Of ses weeken Uytstel Vraagen om den Gerequireerde Eed te doen. [Whether they ask for a delay of six weeks to take the required oath.]
John MacLeod,	Collonel,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. [Asks for six weeks' delay].
Roderick MacLeod,	Capitein,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
George Scott,	Capitein Titulair. [Acting Captain]	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
J. J. Colson Aberson,	Capitein Titulair. ,, ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
Norman MacLeod,	Capitein Titulair. ,, ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
John Scott,	Capitein Titulair en Adjudant. [Acting Captain and Adjutant]	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
James Nicolson,	Lieutenant Titulair. [Acting Lieut.]	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
Robert Jackson,	Vaendrig. [Ensign]	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
John Jackson,	Vaendrig. ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
William Jackson,	Vaendrig. ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
Alexander Balneavis,	Vaendrig. ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
Alexander Jackson,	Vaendrig. ,,	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,
Alexander Stewart,	Chirurgyn Major. [Surgeon-Major]	Vraagd ses weeken Uytstel. ,, ,, ,,

(Get.) [Signed] John MacLeod, Colonel.

Lyste der Officieren die Absent met Verlof zyn tot den 24en Maart 1783, van het Eerste Battaillon van het Regiment Infanterie van den Generaal-Major Dundas. Grave, den 12en December 1782.

[List of the Officers, who are absent on leave till March 24th, 1783, of the First Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Dundas. The Hague, December 12th, 1782.]

Naam en Toe Naam. [Name and Surname.]	Charge. [Rank.]	De Plaats waar jeder hunner zig Bevind. [The place where each of them is.]
Ralph Dundas, . .	Generaal-Major	's Hage [The Hague]
Volkier Rudolph Bentinck,	Collonel-Commandant	's Hage ,, ,,
Charles Nicolson, . .	Lieut-Collonel	Maestricht
Colin Dundas Graham, .	Capitein	Venlo
John Cameron, . .	Capitein Titulair [Acting Captain]	Venlo
William Home, . .	Lieutenant	Zeedert zyn aanstelling by dit Battaillon, neete niet naar hy sig ophoud. [Since his appointment to this Battalion, I know not where he resides.]
Joseph Pitcairn, . .	Lieutenant Titulair [Acting Lieut.]	Venlo
William Scott, . .	Vaendrig [Ensign]	Venlo

(Get.) John MacLeod, Colonel.

Lyste der Heeren Officieren van den Dienst Gedispenseert, of dee by de Armeé geplaatst zyn, van het Eerste Battaillon van het Regiment Infanterie van den Generaal Major Dundas. Grave, den 12en December 1782.

[List of the Officers of the First Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Dundas, who have received dispensation from service, or who have been appointed to the Army. The Hague, December 12th, 1782.]

Naam en Toenaam. [Name and Surname.]	Charge. [Rank.]	Waar ry sig onthouden. [Where they are.]		Ouderdom. [Age.]	Of in staat zyn om over te koomen om den gerequireerde Eed te Praesteeren. [Whether they are able to come over to take the necessary oath.]
		Binnen 's Lands. [In this country.]	Bueten 's Lands. [Out of the country.]		
George Colquhoun,	Collonel by de Armée [Col. 'with the Army']		Brussels	Weete zyn ouderdom niet [I do not know his age]	Weete niet of in staat is om over te koomen, dewyl hy niet by het Batt^n geneest is zeedert by de Armeé is geplaatst den 11en April 1774. [I know not if he is able to come, as he has not been with the Battalion since his appointment to the Army on April 11th, 1774.]
Robert Buchanan,	Lieut-Collonel by de Armée	Venlo		Weete zyn ouderdom niet [I do not know his age]	Buiten staat door lichaams en andere onvermoogens. [Unable owing to bodily and other ailments.]
David Nicolson,	Lieut-Collonel by de Armée	Breda		53 jaeren	Weete niet of in staat is om over te koomen, dewyl hy niet by het Batt^n geneest is zeedert by de Armeé is geplaatst den 6en April 1775. [I know not if he is able to come, as he has not been with the Battalion since his appointment to the Army on April 6th, 1775.]
George Bodden,	Lieutenant by de Armée	Venlo		59 jaeren	Weete niet of in staat is om over te koomen, dewyl hy niet by het Batt^n geneest is zeedert by de Armeé is geplaatst den 11en April 1774. [Same as for Col. Colquhoun.]
Alexander Smith,	Lieutenant by de Armée	Eyndhoven		60 jaeren	Weete niet of in staat is om over te koomen dewyl hy niet by het Batt^n geneest is zeedert by de Armeé is geplaatst den 11en April 1774. [Same as with reference to Col. Colquhoun.]

(Get.) John MacLeod, Colonel.

Most Serene Prince and Lord,—In obedient execution of the most highly respected orders of your Most Serene Highness, dated 8th instant, December, I have the honour of respectfully reporting to your Most Serene Highness that, on the 12th instant, I caused the Auditor-Militaire to read in my presence to all the officers present and on duty of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General Major Dundas, in garrison here, the resolution of their High Mightinesses of November 18th last, with reference to the nationalisation of the Scots Brigade, taken into the service of this State, and the appended formula of the oath which was required of them, as well as your Most Serene Highness' august orders above mentioned regarding that matter; and at the same time informed the said officers that time would be given them till the following Tuesday [the 17th instant] for consideration, and that then they should intimate to me if they would take the required oath on the following day, or if, on the contrary, they would take advantage of the term of six weeks allowed them. On the said 17th instant some of the active officers present of the said battalion declared to me that they were ready to take the oath required of them; and on the following day, after having first read the required oath to them, I administered it to them. May it please your Most Serene Highness to see from the accompanying lists, sub number one, what officers have taken the oath, and from list number two which of the officers have elected to take advantage of the six weeks allowed them. As soon as the said six weeks have expired I shall again require those who have taken advantage of the delay offered them to take the above oath, and thereafter have the honour of reporting to your Most Serene Highness about it. I shall also do so when the officers of the said battalion now absent on furlough have returned here. I have also the honour, in accordance with your Most Serene Highness' above-mentioned orders, to append hereto a list of the officers of the said battalion who are absent on leave, and a list of those officers who have been placed with the army or received dispensation from service, to all which lists I have the honour to refer respectfully.

I trust that I have hereby executed your Most Serene High-

ness' orders, as far as possible, and have further the honour with the deepest reverence and respect to remain, Most Serene Prince and Lord, your Most Serene Highness' very humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. G. Weinghuysen.

Venlo, 19th December 1782.

Lyste van de preesente en dienst doende officieren van het 2e Battaillon, van het Regiment Schotten van den Generaal Major Dundas, in guarnisoen te Venlo, de welke op heden den 18en December 1782, de van hun by Resolutie van Haar Hoog Moogende van den 18en November 1782 gerequereerden Eed hebben gepreesteest.

[List of the present and active officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Regiment of Major-General Dundas, in garrison at Venlo, who to-day, December 18th, 1782, have taken the oath required of them by their High Mightinesses' Resolution of November 18th, 1782.]

Lieut Collonel Douglas	Capitein Bruce
Capitein Watson	Lieutenant Scott
Capitein Lundin	Vendrig Pringle
Capitein en Adjudant Pringle	Vendrig Gray

Actum Venlo, den 18en December 1782.
[Dated Venlo, December 18th, 1782].

(Get.) H. G. Weinghuysen.

Lyste van de preesente en dienst doende officieren van het 2e Battaillon, van het Regiment Schotten van den Generaal Major Dundas, in guarnisoen te Venlo, die op den 17en December 1782 hebben gedeclareert, dat zy van den tyd van uitstel van ses weeken, tot het preesteeren van den Eed, van hun by Haar Hoog Moogende Resolutie van den 18en November 1782 gerequireert, aan hun officieren by die Resolutie geaccordeert, gebruik willen maaken.

[List of the present and active officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Regiment of Major-General Dundas, in garrison at Venlo, who on December 17th, 1782, have declared that they will take advantage of the delay of six weeks for taking the oath required of them by

their High Mightinesses' resolution of November 18th, 1782, granted to them, the officers, by that resolution.]

Capitein Cameron	Vendrig Pitcairn
Capitein Ramsay	Vendrig Stewart
Lieutenant Macdonald	

Actum Venlo, den 17^{en} December 1782.

(Get.) H. G. Weinghuysen.

List of the officers absent on leave of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Dundas, in garrison at Venlo. Framed on Decembar 12th, 1782.

Colonel-Commandant Bentinck, as Adjutant-General of his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, etc. —absent.

Major Robertson, with leave from his Most Serene Highness—absent till March 24th, 1783, at Givet.

Captain Alexander Scott, with leave from his Most Serene Highness, till March 24th, 1783—at Huy.

Lieut. James Urquhart, with leave from his Most Serene Highness, till March 24th, 1783—absent at Dinant.

Ensign R. J. Blanc, also with leave from his Most Serene Highness, till March 24th, 1783—absent at Dinant.

Dated at Venlo, *dato ut supra.*

(Signed) H. G. Weinghuysen.

List of the officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Regiment of General-Major Dundas, in garrison at Venlo, who have been dispensed with from the service and placed 'with the Army.' Framed December 12th, 1782.

Colonel Halkett, with the army, aged fifty-five years, lives here at Venlo, and is able to take the required oath.

Lieut.-Colonel Macleod, with the army. His age is not known to the battalion. Is in the North of Scotland, and as he has not been with the battalion since the 14th of February 1772, it cannot be stated now if he is able to come over to take the required oath.

Lieut.-Colonel Cuninghame, with the army. His age is not known in the battalion, has been in the North of England since

April 1778; thus it cannot be stated with any certainty, with reference to him either, whether he is able to come over to take the required oath.

Lieut.-Colonel Hume, with the army, aged fifty-five years, dwells, according to the letter last received from him by Captain and Adjutant Pringle, dated June 9th, 1782, at Deventer; and neither of him can it with any certainty be stated whether he is at present able to come over to take the required oath.

Captain Budge, dispensed from service, aged fifty-seven years, lives here at Venlo, and therefore able to take the required oath.

Lieut. Hay, with the army, aged fifty-three years, lives here at Venlo, and is thus able to take the required oath.

Dated at Venlo, *dato ut supra.*

(Signed) H. G. Weinghuysen.

List of the Officers of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Stuart who have asked delay of six weeks before taking the oath required by their High Mightinesses' Resolution of 18th November 1782.

In the garrison at Maestricht, 13th December 1782.

W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Coll.-commandant.	J. Bryden, Lieutenant.
A. J. Levingston, Lieutt.-collonel.	Rob^{t} Scott, Lieutenant.
H. Balneavis, Major.	A. Hay, Lieutenant.
J. Stedman, Major.	D. Stewart, Lieutenant.
J. Sutherland, Capit.-comm.	J. Douglas, Lieutenant.
J. Macqueen, Capit.-titu^{r}.	G. M. Donald, Lieutenant.
D. Douglas, Capit.-titu^{r}.	A. Douglas, Vaandrig.
Chas. Stewart, Capit.-titu^{r}.	A. Calder, Vaandrig.
W. Miln, Capit.-titu^{r}.	D. Tindal, Vaand. en Adj^{t}.
W. P. Stedman, Capitein.	N. Stewart, Vaandrig.
Chas. Gordon, Cap.-titu^{r} en Adju^{t}.	D. Campbell, Vaandrig.
W. Watson, Cap.-titu^{r}.	A. Macdonald, Vaandrig.
P. C. Home, Cap.-titu^{r}.	W. Ruddiman, Vaandrig.
W. Galbraith, Lieutenant.	A. G. Webster, Vaandrig.
	A. Robertson, Vaandrig.

(Get.) W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Colll.-comm^{d}.

Lyste van de Officieren van het Regiment Infanterie van den Generaal-Major Stuart dewelke zig met verlof absent bevinden en in wat Plaatse zy zig ophouden. In het Guarnizoen van Maestricht den 13e Decr 1782.

[List of the Officers of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Stuart who are absent on leave, and of the places where they are at present. In the garrison of Maestricht, the 13th Decr 1782.]

Lt-coll. Ferrier, Engeland.
Major Macdonald, Deventer.
Lieutenant A. Cunninghame, Bergen-op-Zoom.
Lieutt-titur G. Gordon, Schotland.
Lieutt-titur A. Pilkington, Geertruydenberg.
Vaandrig J. Stewart, Schotland.
Vaandrig J. Turnbull, Schotland.
Vaandrig R. Gray, Zutphen.

(Get.) W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Colll-commt.

Lyste van de Officieren van het Regiment Infanterie van den Generaal-Major Stuart, de welke van den dienst gedispenceen of by de Armee geplaatst zyn. In het Guarnizoen van Maestricht den 13th Decem[r] 1782.

[List of the Officers of the Infantry Regiment of Major-General Stuart, who have dispensation from service, or who have been placed 'with the Army.' In the garrison of Maestricht, 13th December 1782.]

Charge en Namen. [Rank and Names.]	Wat Plaatse zy zich bevinden. [At what place they are.]	Derzelver Ouderdom. [Their ages.]	Of zy en Haat zyn over te koomen om den gerequireerd Eed te doen. [Whether they are able to come over to take the necessary oath.]
Gen[l]-Major Stuart,	Schotland	71	by my onbekend [Unknown to me.]
Coll. by de Armee Munro,	's Hage	76	by my onbekend ,,
L[t]-coll. by de Armee Paplay,	Breda	68	by my onbekend ,,
L[t]-coll. by de Armee Turnbull,	Zwoll	65	by my onbekend ,,
L[t]-coll. by de Armee Pilkington,	Geertruydenberg	67	by my onbekend ,,
L[t]-coll. by de Armee Watson.	Maestricht	57½	bequaam [Able.]
Capit.-comm[dt] Macghie,	Schotland	68	by my onbekend [Unknown to me.]
Capitein Galbraith,	Zutphen	73½	by my onbekend ,,
Capit.-Titu[r] Stewart,	Schotland	63½	by my onbekend ,,
Capit.-Titu[r] Macdonald,	by Grave	67½	by my onbekend ,,
Lieutenant Telfer,	Schotland	74	by my onbekend ,,
Lieu[t]-Titu[r] Stewart,	Schotland	37½	by my onbekend ,,
Adjudant Campbell,	Zutphen	62	by my onbekend ,,

N.B. De bovenstaande Officieren zullen per Eerste Post aange-schreven worden my ondergeteeskende te doen neeten of in staat zyn om over te koomen den gerequireerden Eed te doen dan niet. (Get.) W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Coll[l]-comm[t].

[*N.B* The above officers shall be written to by the first post to let me, the undersigned, know if they are in a position to come over and take the required oath or not.]

NOTE OF APPOINTMENTS OF ADJUTANTS, QUARTER-MASTERS, SURGEONS, Etc.

From the Commission Books.

1705

June 29. James Gladstone, Qr.-Master (Murray's) *v.* Alex. Wauste.

1706

Oct. 2. Alex. Hutchison, Qr.-M. (Argyle's) *v.* Alex. Stuart.

1707

Aug. 29. Wm. Ellis, Major-Surg. (Hamilton's).
Nov. 12. Robert Scott, ,, (Tullibardine's).
,, 29. Archibald Campbell, Qr.-M. (,,).

1708

Jan. 16. George Alexander, Mr.-Surg. (Colyear's) *v.* Robt. Ross, decd.

1709

Jan. 9. Wm. Weims, Adjt. (Tullibardine's) *v.* Geo. Kennedy.
,, John Black, Qr.-M. (,,).
,, John Robb, Provost-Marshal (Colyear's).
,, Rob. Chambers, Mr.-Surg. (,,) *v.* G. Alexander, decd.

1710

Jan. 23. James Ross, under Major of Courtrai.
Feby. 9. James Hutchison, Qr.-M. (Tullibardine's).
Apr. 10. Arch. Macdonald, ,, (Douglas's).
July 8. Gilbert Roull, Adjt. (,,) *v.* Wm. Denum.

1711

Mar. 26. Alex. Marjoribanks, Adjt.-Gen. of Lt.-Gen. Murray.
July 9. Patrick Smith, Mr.-Surg. (Douglas's).
Sept. 20. James Hamilton, Adjt. (Hamilton's) *v.* James Cramond.

1712

June 18. Alex. Farquhar, Adjt. (Wood's).

1744

Apr. 21. Alex. Maclelan, Pr. M. (Mackay's).
,, 20. John Siarp, ,, ,, (Colyear's).
,, ,, Charles Halkett, Qr.-M. (,,).
,, 21. George Mackay, ,, ,, (Mackay's).
,, 20. David Arnott, Adjt. (,,).
,, ,, James Boar, ,, (Colyear's).
,, 25. Joseph Sans, Mr.-Surg. (,,).
June 29. Patrick Car Michiel ,, (Mackay's).

1745

Mar. 12. James Henderson, Qr.-M. (Colyear's).
Apr. 9. David Rosz, Adjt. (Mackay's).

1746

Mar. 8. Francis Sutherland, Adjt. (Marjoribanks's).
,, ,, Duncan Menzies, Qr.-M. (,,).
Apr. 5. John Gardener, Pr. M. (,,).
,, ,, Wm. Scott, Qr.-M. (Stewart's).
,, ,, John Telfort, Adjt. (,,).
,, ,, Wilhelmus Smits, Pr. M. (,,).
,, 29. Alex. Sutherland, Mr.-Surg. (,,).

1749

June 16. Francis MacLean, Adjt. (Halkett's).

1750

Aug. 20. Archibald Macarthur, Adjt. (Drumlanrig's).

1752

May 17. John Stewart, Mr.-Surg. (Stewart's).
,, ,, John Stewart, Adj. (1. ,,) *v.* James Stewart.
,, ,, Donald Forbes, ,, (2. ,,) *v.* Telford.
July 10. J. Robertson, Mr.-Surg. (2. Marjoribanks).

1753

Feb. 9. David Campbell, Mr.-Surg. (1. Stewart).
,, ,, Wm. MacLeod, ,, ,, (2. ,,).

1754

May 21. Charles Stewart, Adjt. (1. Stewart) *v.* John Stewart.

1755

Sept. 26. Allan Stewart, Mr.-Surg. (2. Stewart).

1756

July 7. John Stewart, Adjt. (,, ,,).
Aug. 26. John Stewart, ,, (2. Marjoribanks).

1757

Feb. 14. John Robertson, Adjt. (1. Halkett).
Oct. 10. Wm. Robertson, Mr.-Surg. (2. Stewart).

1758

Feb. 28. Walter Rosz. Adjt. (1. Stewart).
Mar. 9. Charles Gordon, ,, (2. ,,).
May 10. John Henderson, ,, (2. Marjoribanks).
June 7. Geo. Paplay, Major of Fort Donaas near Sluys.
Oct. 27. James Anderson, Mr.-Surg. (2. Marjoribanks).

1759

Apr. 27. Cornelis Stadhouder, Mr.-Surg. (2. Gordon).
Oct. 8. Alex. Campbell, Adjt. (1. Stewart).

1760

Jan. 16. Geo. Scott, ,, (2. Gordon).
Apr. 14. John Robertson, ,, (1. ,,).

1762

Feb. 16. John M'Pherson, ,, (2. ,,).
Aug. 2. John Glass, ,, (,, ,,).

1764

Feb. 22. John Pringle, ,, (,, ,,).

1765

July 21. James Stenhouze, Mr.-Surg. (2. Stuart).

1769

July 18. George Lind, Adjt. (1. Marjoribanks).

1770

Sept. 13. John Watson, 3rd Sub. Major at Maastricht.

1771

Oct. 31. Kenneth Mackenzie, Adjt. (2. Marjoribanks).

1772

Aug. 19. John Storer, Mr.-Surg. (2. Stuart).

1775

Feb. 16. Alex. Stuart, Mr.-Surg. (1. Stuart).

1776

Aug. 6. Donald Tindall, Adjt. (,, ,,).

1777

May 6. Alex. Macdougall,[1] Mr.-Surg. (1. Dundas).
July 22. Arch. Douglas, Adjt. (2. Houston).
Nov. 19. John Gray, Mr. Surg. (2. Stuart).

---

[1] Youngest surviving son of Alexander Macdougall of Donolly.

1778

Mar. 10. George Home, Mr.-Surg. (2. Dundas).
,, ,, John Scott, Adjt. de facto (,, ,,).
June 5. Wyville Smith, Mr.-Surg. (2. Houston).
Aug. 13. A. Stewart, ,, ,, (1. Dundas).

1779

Mar. 1. Guilmus Carolus Wels, Mr.-Surg. (1. Stuart).

1780

Apr. 13. Philip During ,, ,, (2. Stuart).
July 3. Robert Kennedy, Adjt. (2. Houston).

1781

Mar. 19. Daniel Clark, ,, (1. Houston).

1782

July. 9. James Collier, Mr.-Surg. (2. Houston).

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS RELATING TO THE RETURNED OFFICERS AND RESTORATION OF THE BRIGADE IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

LETTER of the COMMANDING OFFICERS (1782).[1]

L[t] Col. Ferrier and Major Lind.

GENTLEMEN,—We have done ourselves the honour to write a conjunct letter to Lord Grantham by this day's mail enclosing Copys of the Resolutions of the States General and the Orders of the Prince of Orange anent the annihilation of the Scotch Brigade. We have informed his Lordship that we had wrote to you both as Field Officers in the Brigade instructing you to wait upon his lordship to receive his Majesty's Commands anent the line of Conduct we ought to observe, at the same time referring his Lordship to you both as to particulars. We hope, gentlemen, that you will cheerfully undertake this Piece of Trouble as well on our Accounts as on that of yourselves and your brother Officers, and we hope to have your Answer as soon as possible.—We are with a sincere Regard, Gentlemen, Your most hum[le] Serv[ts]

(Signed) R. J. W. HAMILTON of Silvertonhill,
Col. Com[dt] of Major Gen[l] Stuart's
Regiment.

,, THOS. MACALESTER, Col. Com[dt]
of Major Gen[l] Houston's Regiment.

Maastricht, 17th December 1782.

To Lieu[t] Col. Ferrier and Major Lind.

---

[1] From the Papers belonging to Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier (late of the Royal Artillery) of Belsyde.

Letter of Lord Grantham, 1782.[1]

St. James, Decr 20th, 1782.

Gentlemen,—I have the satisfaction of assuring you that the situation of the Officers of the Scots Brigade in the service of Holland has been viewed by His Majesty (before whom I had the Honor of laying it) with the most considerate Attention and Affection.

I have His Most gracious Commands to inform you that His Majesty is tho'ro'ly sensible of the Loyalty which has on this occasion been manifested towards His Royal Person and Government.

His Majesty is further pleased to do Justice to the Feelings which must arise in the Breasts of your Fellow Officers, many of whom by Birth allied to this country and many of whom, without derogating from their Affection to it, are however, by long services, by connections and endearing ties, unavoidably attached to the State under whom they have long served.

I cannot give you a stronger Proof of His Majesty's Paternal Regard than to assure you that those who under the former description shall return to this country will be received into His Gracious Protection, and that even those who from considerations, such as I have alluded to above, shall continue to reside in Holland, may not be under the apprehension of having forfeited his Regard for them.—I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servant, Grantham.

Copy of the Letter from the Prince to the Colonels.[2]

Trusty and wellbeloved, etc.—We have found good to write you hereby that you are to Cause make blue Uniforms in place of Red for all the Officers, Under Officers, Drummers, and private men of the Regt under your Command, the Mounting in everything else to Remain as it is at present, and to send us an Estimate of what loss the Regt may sustain by the said change, and likewise

---

[1] Belsyde Papers.

[2] *Ibid.*

to Issue the necessary Orders that the Officers provide themselves Immediately with Orange Sashes and also new Gorgets and Sponttons (in case the Arms of Great Britain are engraved upon those they have at present) according to the Model of those of the other Troops of the State; and further to let us know if there is any Arms or Device engraved on the Halberts, which in such case must be also changed. And lastly, to Provide new Colours—according to the Model painted with the Arms of the Generalty or of the Province upon whose Establishment the Reg^{t} is paid. As on the 1st of January next the said Reg^{t} must begin to be commanded in the Dutch and no more in the English Language, from which day likewise henceforth the said Reg^{t} is to beat the Dutch and not the Scotch March.—Wherewith, Trusty and Wellbeloved, etc., we recommend you to God's holy Protection.—Your good Friend,

(Signed) W. Pr. of Orange.
By order of his Highness.
(Countersigned) T. J. de Larrey.

Hague, 8 December 1782.

List of Officers of the Three Regiments composing the Scotch Brigade, who are determined to throw themselves on His Majesty's Royal Protection. January 14th, 1783.[1]

Major-General Houstoun's Regiment.

1st Battalion.	*2nd Battalion.*
Æneas Mackay, Lieu^{t}.-Col.	Geo. Cuningham, L^{t}.-Col. and Member of the Grand Court Martial.
Francis Simpson, Ensign.	Geo. Lind, Major.[2]
James Macbeath, Ensign.	Chas. Small, Captain.
Daniel Mackay, Ensign.	John Hope, Captain.
Malcolm Stewart, Ensign.	John H. Gordon, Ensign.
Francis Mackay, Ensign.	
James Anderson, Surgeon.	

[1] Belsyde Papers.
[2] Note, apparently added by General Ferrier, 'at Hull.'

1st Battalion.	*2nd Battalion.*
Ebenezer Marshall, Chaplain.	James Stewart, Senr. Ensign.
	Robt. Kennedy, Ensign and Adjt.
	Peter Cameron, Ensign.
	James Innis, Ensign.
	Charles Home, Ensign.
	Wm. Macbeath, Ensign.
	Jas. Stewart, Junr., Ensign.
	James Drummond, Ensign.
	Robt. Collier,[1] Ensign.
	James Collier, Surgeon.

(Signed) Charles Small, Captain.

Major-General Stewart's Regiment.

1st Battalion.	*2nd Battalion.*
Charles Stewart, Captain.**	Ilay Ferrier, Lieut.-Colonel.
John Stewart, Ensign.	Major Stedman.
Alex. Calder, Ensign.	John Sutherland, Captain.**
Walter Ruddiman, Ensign.	Peter Campbell Home, Captain.
Angus Macaulay, Chaplain.	Donald Stewart, Lieutenant.
	Andrew Douglas, Ensign.
	Neil Stewart, Ensign.
	John Turnbull, Ensign.
	Alex. Robertson, Ensign.

(Signed) John Sutherland, Captain.

Major-General Dundas's Regiment.

1st Battalion.	*2nd Battalion.*
Charles Nicolson, Lieut.-Colonel.	Frederick Halkett, Colonel.
Collin D. Graham, Captain.	Alexander Scott, Captain.
John Cameron, Captain.	Alexander Cameron, Captain.
William Home, Lieut.	John Ramsay, Captain.
Joseph Pitcairn, Ensign.	James Urquhart, Lieut.
Alexander Stewart, Surgeon.	Charles Stewart, Ensign.

(Signed) Charles Nicolson, Lieut.-Colonel.

Note.—The three officers marked thus ** for different reasons did not resign their commissions, but remained in the service and took the oath prescribed.

[The ** is in pencil and cannot be traced in the third case.]

---

[1] Note, apparently added by General Ferrier, 'now Capt. and Barrack-Master at Glasgow.'

List of Officers of His Majesty's late Scotch Brigade, who threw up their Commissions in Holland and returned to this country.[1]

Colonel,	John Macleod.
Lieut.-Cols.,	Geo. Cunningham.
,,	Ilay Ferrier.
,,	Frederick Halkett.
,,	Æneas Mackay.
,,	Charles Nicolson.
Majors,	John Stedman.
,,	W. P. C. Robertson.
,,	Geo. Lind.
Captains,	John Sutherland.
,,	Roderick Macleod.
,,	David Douglas.
,,	Charles Stuart.
,,	Colin D. Graham.
,,	John Cameron.
,,	Charles Small.
,,	Alexander Scott.
,,	Alex. Cameron.
,,	John Hope.
,,	John Ramsay.
Chaplain,	Angus Macaulay.
Adjt.	Robert Kennedy.
Surgeons,	James Anderson.
,,	Alexander Stewart.
,,	James Collier.
Lieuts.,	George Gordon.
,,	James Urquhart.
,,	William Home.
,,	Donald Stuart.
,,	James Douglas.
Ensigns,	John Stuart.
,,	Andrew Douglas.
,,	Neil Stuart.
,,	John Hamilton Gordon.
,,	Francis Simpson.
,,	James Macbeath.
,,	James Stuart.
,,	Robert Kennedy.
,,	Peter Cameron.
,,	John Turnbull.
,,	Charles Stuart.
,,	Daniel Mackay.
,,	James Innes.
,,	Charles Home.
,,	William Macbeath.
,,	Malcolm Stewart.
,,	Walter Ruddiman.
,,	James Stewart.
,,	Alex. Robertson.
,,	James Drummond.
,,	Robert Collier.
,,	Francis Mackay.
,,	Queensbury Douglas.

A note added concerning Lieut.-Colonel Home as formerly.

(Signed) I. Ferrier, Lieut.-Col.
George Lind, Major.
Charles Small, Captain.

[1] Belsyde Papers.

Particular Cases.

Colonel John Macleod transfer'd his company to his son, and kept his Field Officer's Rank in the service of the States General, and is now in London with leave of absence without any final dismission from the service of the Republick.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Halkett sold his company in the course of Last summer, and retired from the service with a permanent Rank of a colonel of the Army, with an Act from His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange entitling him to the first Field Officer's pay that fell vacant in the Regiment, having this Act, had he remained in the country, he would have been obliged to have taken the new Oath to the States General. He is now in London with his final demission [dismission] from the Service of the Republic, and begs leave to claim His Majesty's most gracious protection. His name was inserted in the Original List transmitted to Lord Grantham, but having resigned his Commission as Lieut.-Colonel to the Second Batallion of Major-General Dundas' Regiment before the receipt of Lord Grantham's Letter of the 20th of Dec^{r}. 1782, he begs leave in the Humblest manner to submit his particular case to His Majesty's most serious consideration. Along with the above was given in a Representation in favour of Lieut.-Col. Home, who though placed by the Army in the Dutch Service, yet having his dismission therefrom, and finding himself in Great Distress, was humbly recommended to His Majesty's Protection, in consequence of which at the conclusion of the Business he obtained Captain's Half-pay.

Form of Honourable Discharge.[1]

Dismission, dated Hague, 15 Feb. 1783, W. Pr. v'Orange:—'We, William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau. . . . . As John Turnbull, Lieut. in the reg^{t} of M.-

[1] From notes of papers relating to Lieutenant John Turnbull of the Scots Brigade, communicated by Dr. Richardson, North Berwick, to Mr. Dalgleish of Brankston Grange.

Among these papers are the following:

March 24th, 1779. Commission conferring rank of lieutenant on cadet John Turnbull.

December 14th, 1779. Appointment to serve in Captain Galbraith's company, 1st Battalion.

December 14th, 1779, and August 25th, 1780. Documents fixing pay.

Lieutenant Turnbull was subsequently lieutenant of Captain Cameron's company in Lieut.-Colonel Halkett's regiment, Scots Brigade, 1793. He retired as a captain, and became a doctor of medicine, his diploma being dated in 1796, settling in practice at Alnwick in Northumberland, and receiving his half-pay as captain to the date of his death. He was the son of

General Stuart, having well and faithfully served the States of the Netherlands, has demanded of us his dismissal from the service of the above-named State, we hereby accord him the same, giving him permission to return home at the request of his parents, and hereby order all governors, officers, and private soldiers, who are in the service of this State, and under our allegiance, to let him pass and repass free and unhindered wherever it may seem good to him to betake himself,' etc.

Letter from Mr. Fox, 1783.[1]

Mr. Secretary Fox presents his compliments to Col. Ferrier, Major Lind, and Capt. Small. He has just received their letter in Behalf of themselves and the other officers of the late Scotch Brigade, and will take the earliest opportunity of talking to the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of their application for Relief.

St. James's, April 9th, 1783.

Note by Colonel Islay Ferrier.[2]

The Scotch Brigade, Late in the service of Holland, consisted of three Regt^{s}, two battalions to each Regt.

The first Regt., in the year 1783, was commanded by a Col. M^{c}Alister, and next to him L^{t}-Col. Cuninghame. Col. M^{c}Alister now a Major-General, and still Regimental L^{t}-Col. of that Reg^{t}.

The 2nd Reg^{t} was commanded by a Col. Bentinck, next to him stood Col. M^{c}Leod, and then L^{t}-Col. Halkett. Col. Bentinck still Col. to that Reg^{t}, and now a Major-Gen^{l}.

The 3rd Regt. was commanded by a Col. Hamilton, next to him

George Turnbull, tenant of Priestlaw and Millknowe in the Lammermuirs in 1745 and 1746, who was resident at Oldhamstocks in 1782, where a letter was addressed to him from Namur by a brother officer of his son's in Holland, who mentions his father, Mr. Gordon of Gordonbank. Among his descendant's papers is a letter addressed to Lieutenant Turnbull from Tholen on July 20th, 1786, by Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Gordon (of another family than the Gordon of Gordonbank), who had remained in Holland, in which he says: 'You cannot think what an odds it makes to me the change of officers, before all Scotch, and now mostly Dutch, tho' I must own some very good young fellows, but still not my own countrymen.'

[1] Belsyde Papers. [2] *Ibid.*

L^t^-Col. Livingstone, and then L^t^-Col. Ferrier. Col. Hamilton died above five years ago, and about the same period L^t^-Col. Livingstone was dismissed the service, and the Major who succeeded to L^t^-Col. Ferrier (on his refusal to take the oath against Britain) has been ever since Colonel Commandant to that Corps, which Col. Ferrier would have been had he remained, the Stadtholder having promised him that he should, as soon as Hamilton and Livingstone were out of his way, for the promotion did not run throughout the Brigade, but was always continued for the most part to their respective Regiments. (Signed) ILAY FERRIER.

London, 29th Aug^t^ 93.

N.B.—The field officers in the Dutch service generally rose up to the rank of Colonel Commandant, and succeeded to the vacancies in their respective regiments without regard to their relative seniority in the service at large, and the Scotch Brigade in this particular were exactly on the same footing with the rest of the Dutch army. (Signed) ILAY FERRIER.

COPY OF LETTER, of which the direction does not exist, but which was probably addressed to the Secretary of State for War in 1787.[1]

SIR,—The ancient Corps known by the Name of the Scotch Brigade has served in the United Netherlands with unsullied Reputation since the first formation of that Republick; different from the Scotch and Irish Regiments in any other Foreign Service, this Corps has always continued in the service of the States General, with the approbation of the Sovereigns, and under the Sanction of the Laws of their Country, excepting a short interruption during the War between Charles the Second and the Republick; but at that time almost all the Scotchmen in the Brigade returned to their Native Country, where they were most honourably received; yet, so great was the Respect of the Republick for the Corps that they kept up its Name, Uniform, Colours, and Words of Command, though it then consisted almost entirely of Foreign Officers and Soldiers.

Several Scotch returned to it on the Peace in 1674, but the late King William of Glorious Memory restored it to its former lustre. An Act of Parliament was passed in the Reign of his late

[1] Belsyde Papers.

Majesty enacting that any gentleman who obtained a Commission in this Corps should take the oath to His Majesty, as is done by all officers receiving Commissions in His Majesty's Service, and that such oaths should be taken before His Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, and a certificate thereof transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary at War, to be registered in his office. The Brigade has always been recruited in Scotland (excepting during the above-mentioned interval in the Reign of Charles the Second), from its first Establishment till the year 1757, when His late Majesty was pleased to put a stop to such Recruiting by Proclamation.

All the Recruits for the Brigade were always attested before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. They were quartered in the Castle of Edinburgh, or other His Majesty's Forts or Garrisons, till there was an opportunity of conveying them to Holland; and if any of them deserted, Warrants were granted for apprehending them in the same [form], as if they had been enlisted for His Majesty's immediate service; and at all times, not only the Natives of Britain serving in the Brigade, but their Descendants for any number of Generations, though born in a Foreign Country, while they continued to serve in this Corps, have been always entitled to the Privileges of Scots, and since the Union, of British Subjects without any Bill of Naturalisation.

The continuance of this Corps abroad, instead of weakening, has served to strengthen their Attachment and Affection to their King and Country, because they are accustomed to pride themselves in the glorious Distinction of being British subjects, and are continually reminded of that valuable Privilege by almost every circumstance in their situation.

Accordingly the Brigade has been a Nursery which has furnished this Nation from time to time with many officers of distinguished Merit, whose names will be recorded with Honour in the British Annals, and many of them now serving their Country with Reputation.

The situation of the Brigade was always considered as more advantageous than that of the National Troops, owing to the following small Privileges: the Companies were obliged to be compleat [*sic*] only once a year, owing to the difficulty of getting Recruits at all times from Scotland, while the Dutch ones compleated four times a year, and our Privates had a little more than two pence sterling per week more than the Dutch Soldiers; both

these Privileges were withdrawn before the late rupture with Great Britain.

The Captains Recruit, Arm, and Cloath [*sic*] their companies, which was settled by King William, and at that time a great advantage, but since has rather been otherwise, from the great desertion, while composed of Foreigners, and obliged to compleat more frequently than formerly, and also from the great rise in all the Articles of Cloathing, Arms, etc., so that for many years past a Captain considered himself as very fortunate if he could enjoy his own Pay without any other advantages.

The Pay of the officers of the late Brigade, the same as the National Troops, as follows :—

Colonel, as Colonel,	2400	Gilders	Per	Ann.,	makes about £218 stg.
Lieut.-Col., as such,	900	„	„	„	82 „
Majors, as such,	720	„	„	„	65 „
Captains „	1330	„	„	„	120 „

From all the above are some deductions, particularly upon getting a Company every Captain is stopt the four first years the one Fourth of his Pay annually, as also the field officers upon obtaining Pay as such.

Captains of Grenadiers, two per Regiment,	720	£65
Lieutenants,	460	42
Ensigns,	416	38
Chaplain,	360	51
Surgeon,	416 with some Emoluments,	38

						s.	d.
Sergeants, at	3	Gilders	10	Stivers	Per Week,	6	4
Corporals, at	1 „		19½	„	„	3	7
Drummers, at	1 „		7½	„	„	2	6
Privates, at	1 „		7½	„	„	2	6

The above for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates is the Pay, after deductions for Cloathing [*sic*], etc. The States allowing two Gilders Per Week for each man. The smallness of the Pay makes the Army on so bad a footing that, during near ten months of the year, above one-third of each Company was absent on Furlough, and contributed to make the rest live by paying for their duty ; and when upon extraordinary cases all were present any length of time, the Captains were under a necessity of advancing nearly a Shilling Weekly to each man in order to subsist them, which, of

course, threw the men much in debt, as well as the Captains. The officers and Dutch Soldiers had a material advantage over the Scotch when going on Furlough, by being at home without almost any expense, when our returning home was attended with a very great one, both in going and coming.

From all the above, we humbly hope that when the restoring of the Scotch Brigade is taken into consideration, that His Majesty's Ministers will be pleased to secure to the Brigade British Pay, as we are confident, without being put upon a better footing than formerly, there will be no such thing as subsisting in the present times; besides the Pay of the Swiss at present in the Service of the States is higher than British, and we cannot conceive any reason why they should be so much better paid than His Majesty's Subjects upon their going to a Foreign Country. Should we return to Holland upon British Pay, we flatter ourselves that a respectable Corps will be formed which will do credit to both Countries.

The foregoing is a Compleat [*sic*] Account of the state of the Brigade Pay, etc., before the year 1783, to the best of our recollection, and we are confident there is no material error. If any further information is required we shall at all times be ready to give all in our power.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most Humble and most Obedient Servants,

(Signed) Ilay Ferrier, Lieut.-Col. } late
George Lind, Major } Brigade.

York, Decr. 2nd, 1787.

The strength of the Brigade as it was in the year 1782 consisted of three Regiments, each of Two Battalions of Seven Companies, one of Grenadiers, and Six of Musqueteers.

Strength of the Officers and Men of one Regiment:

1 Colonel; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, one Paid; 2 Majors; 9 Captains; 2 Captains of Grenadiers commanding the Colonel's and first Lieut.-Col's. Company; 14 Lieutenants; 14 Ensigns; 1 Chaplain; 2 Adjutants; 2 Surgeons; 1 Drum-Major, partly paid by the Colonel; 28 Sergeants; 42 Corporals; 16 Drummers; 90 Grenadiers; 492 Musqueteers.

N.B.—One Man more Per Company Paid by the States, who is never compleated, as his whole Pay goes to the Agent.

(Signed) Ilay Ferrier, Lieut.-Col. } late
George Lind, Major } Brigade.

Public Record Office, London.
No. 89.
H. O. Scotland, Bundle 1711-1712.

Letters of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Colyear Robertson, 1790.

Dear Sir,—The Scheme of reviving the establishment of a Body of British Troops to serve on the Continent in the Pay of the Dutch Republick having met with your approbation at the time you desired me to write my ideas on the Subject, I imagine you will look upon the present Conjuncture as a favorable moment to treat with the States General concerning the Renewal of that Bond of Union. It has subsisted ever since the foundation of the Republick and there appears to be no Reason why it should now cease. Every one on this side seems sensible of the advantages which Great Britain would derive from such an Establishment, and those in the Dutch Government who have no other views than the real Interest of the Republick, would preferr a Body of well disciplined British Troops to either Germans or Swiss, being able to judge of the matter from two hundred years experience.

The Memorial which I transmitted to you two years ago having been written in a very free manner as you desir'd, may perhaps contain things improper to be comunicated further. If so I beg to have the Honor of a Conference with you in order to its being alter'd and amended. The general plan was very much approved of by Sir Robert Keith, to whom I show'd it, as to one who is perfectly Master of the Subject, having himself received his military Education in the late Scotch Brigade.

In representing this Affair as a national Concern, it is perhaps too small an Additional Motive to mention that it would be the means of restoring the Remains of that Ancient Corps, consisting in about fifty Officers, whose zeal for their King and Country has reduced them from an honorable Situation in which they had the Certainty of continual advancement before them, to the State of useless Pensionaries; not so much as included in the military List, tho' their Regiments were in every Respect British Troops and on the British Establishment, when sent last over to Holland at the beginning of this Century.

Some time ago Sir George Yonge spoke to me of the Revival of the Brigade as a Measure of which he greatly approved, and concerning which he had wrote soon after the Revolution in Holland to Sir James Harris. It was Sir George himself who began the Subject, and I thought of offering him a Copy of the

Memorial which I wrote at your desire, but would not 'till I should have an Opportunity of knowing your Opinion.

As to myself in particular, some of my friends, reasoning of the grounds of my being the only Brother and presumptive Heir of the Chief of a numerous Clan in Scotland, have advised that as my Brother has left the Army, I should, in case of new Corps being rais'd, sollicit the Command of one. But whatever hopes I might have of such a Request being granted, I would rather see the Revival of that Corps in which I past a great part of my life and the military Reputation of which has been equal'd by few in Europe; provided both situations were equal as to Rank in this Army.—I ever am, Dear Sir, Your most humble and obedient Servant, W. Ph. Colyear Robertson.

No. 75 Wells Street, 6 June 1790.

(End.) Wells Street, 6th June 1790,
L^{t} Col. Robertson.

R. 7th.

Cadland (near Southampton), 19 June 1790.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by Colonel George Cuninghame and other Officers of the late Scotch Brigade in or near Edinburgh to present a Memorial in the name of the whole setting forth their Wishes to be included in the present Plan of Preparations for War. Not having the Honor of being known to Mr. Secretary Grenville, I must beg you would take the trouble of comunicating to him the annex'd Representation, which is perhaps not in a proper form, but the Case being so uncommon I hope that will be excused.

Public Record Office, London. No. 91. H. O. Scotland. Bundle 1711-1712.

Having mention'd Colonel George Cuninghame, I must do him the justice to declare that I look upon his being excluded from the Army as a national loss, and to add, as my own Opinion cannot be of much Weight, that he was greatly esteem'd as an Officer by Duke Lewis of Brunswick our late Commander, who was at least an equal Judge of military Merit with his Brother Prince Ferdinand. There are many others of those Gentlemen whose Services would, I dare say, not be rejected if they were better known; but for many years past they must naturally have endeavour'd to turn their minds from military Ideas, as they could only serve to make them feel more sensibly the Change of their Situation.

I expect to be very soon in town, but if there should be any

Information which I can give wanted in consequence of this Affair being taken into Consideration, I beg you would have the Goodness to let me know and I shall immediately attend.—I ever am, Dear Sir, Your most humble and obedient Servant,

W. Ph. Colyear Robertson.

(End.) Cadland, 19 June 1790.

L^{t} Col° Robertson.

℞ 21st. (One inclosure).

At the Desire of Colonel George Cuninghame and others, Officers of the late Scotch Brigade now on half Pay in Britain, Lieutenant-Colonel Colyear Robertson begs leave to represent the Wishes of those Officers in general to be included in the present Plan of Preparations for War.

Those Officers are the only Remains of His Majesty's late Regiments serving in Holland, which were changed by the States into Dutch Troops in the year 1783, were deprived of their Royal British Colours and Subjected to an Oath implying a Renunciation of their Allegiance to His Majesty; upon which fifty-four Officers of those three Regiments threw up their Commissions and came over to England, where they were by Act of Parliament, provided for as reduced Officers, according to the respective Ranks in which they served. But they never have been included in the Army Lists, and their Right to exchange to full Pay has in several instances been contested.

Tho' the three Regiments of which the Scotch Brigade consisted had a share in delivering the United Netherlands from the Tyrrany of Spain two hundred years ago, and served mostly abroad until they came over to England at the time of the Revolution in 1688, they were then incorporated with the Army serving at home, and were on the British establishment at the time they were again sent over to Holland, which was in 1701. There exists a *Letter *[A Copy of which Letter found in the Records of the States General was sent over from the Hague to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department by L^{t}.-Col. Colyear Robertson in 1787.] of the States General, dated that year, ordering their Ambassador to thank King William for having sent them three Scotch Regiments, without any mention of those Regiments as having been formerly in their Pay. So that the case was the same as if any three old Regiments now on the

Establishment were lent to an Ally on Conditions of being subject to a Recall. A Capitulation* *[A Copy of which Capitulation found in the Records of the States General was sent from the Hague to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department by L^t.-Colonel Colyear Robertson in 1787.] sign'd by the Earl of Ossory on the part of King Charles II., and by the Prince of Orange on the part of the States General, proves that the British Troops then serving in Holland were to be restored by the States General whenever it should please His Majesty to recall them.

The Footing upon which those Regiments were sent over by King William never was alter'd either by Act of Parliament or Order of the King; but was, on the contrary, confirm'd so late as the year 1757 by an Act of Parliament, making it lawfull for British Subjects to serve in the Scotch Brigade without His Majesty's particular permission, at the same time that it was made unlawfull, except by such permission, to enter the Service of any Foreign Power. And whereas the Officers of Regiments lent as Auxiliaries are generally absolved from their Allegiance to their own Sovereign when sent for a time to the Service of Another (as were the German Troops that served in the late American War), the Officers of the Scotch Brigade were, on the contrary, obliged by this Act to take the same Oaths as those of the Regiments serving at home, which proves that, tho' serving abroad, they were still consider'd as part of the British Army. Officers who changed from that Brigade to Regiments serving at home were promoted according to their former Rank in every Reign down to the present, in which likewise there are instances of Ensigns from the Brigade being made Lieutenants, of Lieutenants being immediately promoted to Companies, Captains to Majorities, and one instance of a Lieutenant-Colonel obtaining a Regiment; all which happen'd long after the Cessation of recruiting the Brigade from Britain.

Tho' that Recruiting was suspended at a time when there was a great Demand for Men to compleat the Regiments serving in Germany and America, no Foreigner was permitted to have a Commission in any Regiment of the Brigade, and all the privileges and Distinctions enjoy'd by those Regiments as Royal British Troops were preserved to the last. The Suspension of recruiting the Brigade from Britain has been used as an argument against the pretensions of the Officers of that Corps; but that Suspension

was only temporary, and, at any rate, not being an Act of the Legislature, it could not supersede the Act of Parliament already mention'd. Any British Regiment serving abroad might be under the necessity of compleating its Companies with Foreigners, yet the Officers would not thereby lose the least of their former Rights.

It will appear from what has been represented that young Gentlemen, Natives of Great Britain, who began the military line in that Brigade, had no reason to suppose that a time would come when the years they employ'd there in qualifying themselves for their Proffession, would be a great loss to them instead of an Advantage; still less could it be imagined that the Right of the Officers of the Scotch Brigade to Rank in the British Army would be most contested in the case of those who gave the greatest Proof of Zeal for their King and Country.

The Case of the Officers of the Scots Brigade who came over from Holland in 1783 is the same with that of the Officers of the Scots Royal who came over from France in the Reign of King Charles the Second, excepting in this, that the Royal Regiment was reduced in France, consequently the Officers had no alternative, so gave no proof of Loyalty or Patriotism in returning home, whereas the Regiments of the Scots Brigade were not reduced, but changed into Dutch, and the Officers who chose to remain under the Conditions imposed by the States have succeeded to the Rank and Preferment of those who could not stoop to such Conditions, whom they now see left to pass their lives in a degraded State, and denied a place in the military List.

Under such dispiriting circumstances they consider'd themselves as reserved for a future Establishment and were silent, but having now waited seven years in that Expectation, and the same hopeless Prospect still remaining before them, they earnestly beg that on the occasion of the present Preparations for War their Case may be laid before His Majesty, who was pleased to signify his high Approbation of their Loyalty and of their spirited Conduct in supporting to the last the Reputation which the Scotch Brigade had acquired in Europe during the Space of two hundred years.

W. Ph. Colyear Robertson.

(End.) In L^{t}.-Col^{o}. Robertson's to EN.
of the 19 June 1790.

Copy of Memorial presented to His Majesty by the Field Officers of the Scotch Brigade, 1792.[1]

To the King's Most Gracious Majesty, the humble Petition of the Field Officers.

Sheweth:

That before the three Regiments, of which the Petitioners are the remains, were sent abroad by King William, they were in every respect on the same footing with all other Regiments then on the Establishment of Great Britain. That during the whole time they were of the Establishment the Order by which they were sent abroad remained in force.

That having been ordered abroad by the Sovereign to the assistance of an allied State, all that the Scotch Brigade performed in obedience to these Orders the Petitioners hope will be considered as services to the Crown.

Though few of the Petitioners had any Share in the action, they are not only the remains of the same Regiments, but some are the sons of[2] Grandsons of those who were killed in commanding them.

That because of the very strict alliance which subsisted betwixt the two States it was thought unnecessary until the year 1757 that the Officers of these Regiments, while in the pay of the States General, should take an oath of allegiance to their own Sovereign, but in that year they were obliged by Act of Parliament to take the same oaths with those of the Regiments serving in the British Dominions.

That from this sanction of Parliament in confirmation of the Original Order of the Sovereign by which these Regiments were employed abroad, young men of family continued to be sent over to serve in the Scotch Brigade, in the faith of that Corps being as much a part of the British Army as it was when first sent abroad, temporary cessation of enlisting private men in Scotland not being looked upon as any argument to the contrary by persons who knew that in these Regiments private soldiers were bound by no oath to the States General, but entirely at the disposal of their Officers, whom they were obliged to obey upon pain of death.

---

[1] Belsyde Papers.

[2] *Sic*, possibly 'or.' Either would make sense, and might be in accordance with fact.

That the Three Regiments of the Scotch Brigade are believed to have been of the number of the six belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, that were in the pay of the Dutch Republick before the Revolution, and came over with King William on that occasion, but the States General in a letter to their Ambassador in England in the year 1701 direct [*sic*] him to present their thanks to the King for having sent over to their assistance three Scotch Regiments without any mention of these Regiments having been before in their pay.

That in the year 1687 King James the Second, being at that time displeased with the States General, recalled his six Regiments then in their pay, but the Prince of Orange having persuaded all the officers to remain except Sixty, and these having thrown up their Dutch Commissions, the King sent a Royal Yacht with three months pay to convey them over to England; and soon after gave out Commissions for Raising three Regiments to reinstall them according to their former rank in Holland.

That during the War of the Succession two new-Raised Regiments having been added to the Scotch Brigade and having been reduced in Holland in the year 1717, the Officers were not only put upon the same footing with those of all other British Regiments that had been raised during the War and disbanded at the Peace, but that a Sum of Sixty thousand pounds was granted by Parliament to pay the arrears then owing to those officers by the Dutch Republick.

That the three old British Regiments in the pay of the United Netherlands having belonged before the Union particularly to Scotland, the Rule observed in preferments was adapted to the state of their Country, when younger Sons of the first families must often have been superseded by their Inferiors had advancement been obtained by purchase.

That since the Officers of new-Raised Regiments in the pay of the United Netherlands, whose fate was the Consequence of an expected Reduction, were thus treated like those of all other new-Raised Regiments, whose fate was the consequence of their Loyalty and Patriotism,[1] would have been restored to the same footing with all other old Regiments.

That the Dutch Republick, becoming the Enemy, from having been the strictest Ally of Great Britain, endeavoured to appro-

[1] Some words like this should, it is thought, be supplied: 'the officers of old Regiments in the same pay, it was to be expected.'

priate to themselves your Majesty's Regiments in their pay by obliging the officers to swear that they acknowledged no power except the States General as their lawful Sovereign. That those Regiments being quartered in four separate Garrisons, all remote from the Coast, it was not in the power of the Petitioners to lead Home their several Battalions in arms from the Dutch territories, which they might otherwise have done.

For, tho' the greatest part of the private soldiers were at that time foreigners by birth, very few were subjects of the States General, and being under the absolute Command of their officers, were entirely at the disposal of your Majesty.

That having applied to your Majesty's Ministers for orders, and your Majesty's Gracious Protection having been officially promised to those officers who should return to Great Britain, the Petitioners, to the number of Nine field officers and forty-five Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, came over to England in spring in 1783. That the Colours, Uniform, Sash and Gorget, Beat of Drum and Word of Command were then changed from British to Dutch, so that the remaining officers who submitted to the oath and to those other Conditions were no longer British. But [as] a Regiment is never considered as annihilated by what it suffers from an Enemy, while the best part of the officers remain true to their Colours, the Scotch Brigade still existed in the persons of the Petitioners.

That Regiments which have had by the chance of War the Misfortune to be totally taken prisoners, whose Colours have fallen into the hands of the Enemy, and of which none but the officers returned, have nevertheless been considered as still existing, have since been compleated [*sic*], and are now in fact as before.

That whether a Regiment has been sent abroad to the assistance of an Allay or employed on any other Service, both being by the orders of the Sovereign, no difference has been made betwixt the one and the other when they returned. Neither has it ever been considered as an alienation of a Regiment that it has been long paid by an allied State when employed in its defence. Thus the first or Royal Regiment lost nothing by having been Forty years in the pay of France.

That if the behaviour of the Scots Brigade in fulfilling the purpose for which it was ordered abroad is taken into consideration, it will seem hard that by having [been] so employed it should forfeit its former condition in the British Army.

An instance of that behaviour, fresh in the Memory of many officers of different nations, happened at the Siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. All of the Brigade employed in the defence, not amounting to eighteen Hundered [*sic*] men, and supported by one only [*sic*] Dutch Battalion, after the Governor and all the rest of the Garrison had fled, attempted to drive out the Besiegers when in the heart of the Town and sustained an engagement of several hours with the whole French Army, but finding that further resistance must end in their being totally destroyed to no purpose, they got their Colours out of the Governor's House, and firing by Platoons in the retreat, with the same order as at Review, carried them off safe, but had near two-thirds of their number killed.

The Petitioners, some of whom were present on that occasion, pray that those Royal British Colours, in the preservation of which so many lives were lost, may no longer remain in the Arsenal of Holland, but may be demanded in your Majesty's name, as they were already in 1783, before the conclusion of the treaty of Peace with the Republick; and that when your Majesty shall think proper to augment your land Forces by additional Battalions, the distinguished Actions of the Scotch Brigade in maintaining the Military Glory of the Nation may not be lost, but may serve to animate the same Regiments revived, and the Petitioners, whose Loyalty towards your Royal Person and Government has been honored with your Majesty's high approbation, hope that from their having served long on the frontier where your Majesty's Troops are now employed, they may contribute in some degree to the Success of the British Arms if your Majesty should be pleased to send them to the field.

Letter to Lieut.-Colonel Islay Ferrier, authorising him to raise a battalion of the Scots Brigade.[1]

War Office, 26th September 1793.

Sir,—I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty approves of your raising a regiment of foot upon the following terms, viz.: The corps shall consist of one company of grenadiers, and six battalion companies. The grenadier company to consist

[1] Belsyde Papers.

of one Captain, two Lieutenants, three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, two Fifers, and fifty-seven private men: and each battalion company to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, and fifty-seven private men, with the usual Staff Officers, and with a Serjeant-Major and Quarter-Master-Serjeant, exclusive of the Serjeants specified. The regiment is to be under your command as Lieutenant-Colonel, with a company, and to have one Major, having also a company. The Captain-Lieutenant is, as usual, included in the number of Lieutenants above mentioned.

The pay of officers is to commence from the dates of their commissions, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and private men from the dates of their respective attestations.

Five guineas levy-money will be allowed for each approved recruit. You will transmit to Lord Amherst, in order to be laid before the King, a list of the officers whom you may think proper to recommend for commissions in your regiment. They must be taken from the half-pay of the late Scotch Brigade, if there should be a sufficient number for that purpose; if not, they are to be taken from the half-pay of the army at large. The Field-Officers and Captains are to serve in the regimental rank which they severally hold in the Scotch Brigade, and cannot be allowed any brevet rank whatsoever in this country.

In all respects of pay, clothing, arms, and accoutrements, and allowances for bread and necessaries, the corps is to be on the same footing as His Majesty's other marching regiments of infantry.

The Beating to authorise this levy being made out in the usual form, allows the recruiting to be carried on in any part of Great Britain. It is meant, notwithstanding, to be confined to Scotland. No man is to be enlisted above thirty-five years of age, nor under five feet four inches high. Well-made, growing lads, between sixteen and eighteen years of age may be taken at five feet three inches. The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the period or place of service. The non-commissioned officers and privates are to be inspected by a General Officer, who will reject all such as are unfit for service, or not enlisted in conformity to the terms of this letter. It has been thought unnecessary to prescribe any particular time for the completion of your corps. His Majesty not doubting but that the officers who are engaged in this levy will exert themselves to render it complete and

efficacious as soon as possible. In the execution of this service I take leave to assure you of every assistance which my office can afford.—I have the honor, etc.

(Signed) GEORGE YOUNG.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ilay Ferrier.

LETTER intimating Commission in Scots Brigade.[1]

Addressed: 'L^{t} John Turnbull, of the Scotch Brigade, late in the Dutch service.'

11 St. James's Square, 10th October 1793.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to appoint you from the Half-Pay to a Lieutenancy in Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Halket's Battalion of the Scotch Brigade, lately in the service of the States-General of the United Provinces, which Brigade it is His Majesty's intention shall be forthwith levied in North Britain, I have to desire you will be pleased to signify to me, without delay, for the King's information, whether such appointment will be agreeable to you, that, otherwise, I may lose no time in recommending to His Majesty another officer in your room.—I am, Sir, your most Obedient Humble servant, AMHERST.

L^{t} John Turnbull.

LIST of OFFICERS of SCOTCH BRIGADE as reformed in 1794.[2]

1st Battalion, L^{t} Col. George Cuninghame.

Major Alex. Hume.
Capt^{ns} Alex. Scott.
T. V. Reynolds.
Pat Ewing.
Henry Johnston.
W^{m} Simson.
Cap^{t} L^{t} and Cap^{t} J^{as} Urquhart.

L^{ts} James Sinclair.
J^{no} Gilfillan.
Andrew Douglas.
Alex. Robertson.
Queensberry Douglas.
Hon. Andrew Ramsay.
John Innes.

---

[1] From papers in the possession of Dr. J. T. Richardson, North Berwick, grandson of Lieutenant Turnbull. Lieutenant Turnbull's commission appointed him 'to be Lieutenant to that company whereof is Captain, in a Battalion of the Scotch Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Fredrick Halkett.'

[2] Brankston Grange Papers.

Ensigns Alex. Campbell.
Lew^{s} Mason.
Colin Campbell.
Ham. Ross.

Chaplain Chas. Ochiltree.
Adj. Andrew Douglas.
Qu^{r} M^{r} Tho^{s} Mason.
Surgeon Cha^{s} Anderson.

2d Battalion, L^{t} Col. Fred. Halkett.

Major John Stedman.
Capt^{s} David Douglas.
Jn^{o} Cameron.
W^{m} Gillespie.
Innes Munro.
Jn^{o} Ramsay.
Capt L^{t} Rowland Duer.

L^{ts} Donald Robertson.
Ja^{s} Macbeath.
Ro. Kennedy.
Jn^{o} Turnbull.
W^{m} Macbeath.
Ja^{s} Stuart.
Jn^{o} Campbell.

Ensigns John M^{c}Dougall.
Jn^{o} Robertson.
Hugh Halkett [only died 1863 in Hanover].
Colin Campbell.
Ja^{s} Robertson.

Chaplain Dav. Ritchie.
Adj. Ro. Kennedy.
Qu^{r} M^{r} Ja^{s} Johnston.
Surgeon Ja^{s} Anderson.

3d Battalion, L^{t} Col. Islay Ferrier [died in 1824, at Dumbarton].

Major Geo. Lind.
Capt^{s} Colin Dun. Graham.
Ja^{s} Durham.
Alex. Cameron.
Dun. Drummond.
Ro. Collier.
Capt L^{t} Ja^{s} Douglas.

L^{ts} Ja^{s} Gibson.
Fran. Simpson.
Ja^{s} Innes.
Ja^{s} Cuninghame.
George Molle.
Ja^{s} Campbell.
Don^{d} M^{c}Donell.

Ensigns Ja^{s} Campbell.
Ja^{s} Bruce.
Arch M^{c}Lean.
Cha^{s} Beaumont.
W^{m} Ferrier.
Alex. M^{c}Donald.

Chaplain W^{m} Osborn.
Ja^{s} Campbell, Adj.
Qu^{r} m^{r} John Evers.
Surgeon Jn^{o} D. Robertson.

Extract from Letter, W. Ph. Colyear Robertson to Lieut.-Colonel Islay Ferrier.[1] (Undated.)

As by what I hear you may expect to be very soon compleat, and will no doubt be thinking of Colours, I give you the trouble of this to recommend as an object of material consequence that

[1] Belsyde Papers.

the Colours of the Scotch Brigade, which are now in the Arsenal of Delft, and the restitution of which was already treated of in the King's name, should be demanded for your three Regiments.'

Extract from Representation made in 1812.

'In June 1793 an Order or Warrant was issued by His Majesty for restoring to the Establishment of the British Army three Regiments which were near the head of that Establishment when ordered abroad to the defence of the United Netherlands, where they were distinguished by the name of the Scotch Brigade.' . . .

His Majesty's order, 'that the Scotch Brigade formerly in the service of the United Netherlands should be re-established' as expressed in the warrant, was an order that three Regiments which were before being sent abroad near the head of the Establishment of the British Army should be restored to that Establishment. That His Majesty considered those Regiments as still existing is undeniably proved by the Commissions to the Officers who obtained the command of them, dated the 5th of July 1793. The words of these Commissions being, 'We reposing especial Trust, etc., do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be L^{t}-Col. Commandant of a Battalion of the Scotch Brigade, and likewise to be captain of a Company in our said Battalion.' The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Amherst, in his letters to the Officers informing them of their being appointed, conformed perfectly to the warrant and to the Commissions, it being expressed in these letters, some of which are dated in October 1793, that it was His Majesty's intention 'that the Scotch Brigade, lately in the service of the States General of the United Provinces, shall forthwith be levied in North Britain.'

APPENDIX II

NOTES AS TO THE OFFICERS REMAINING IN THE DUTCH SERVICE, AND THE REGIMENTS FORMERLY THE SCOTS BRIGADE.

1783-1795

LIST OF

(*From Oath and*

1783-

1783.		
Jan. 15	James Jones	Cap. Com. *de facto* Life Cy
Feb. 25	Herman Philippus Tinne	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	Norman MacLeod	,,
Feb. 28	Willem Benjamin van Panhuis	,,
March 3	Andreas Johan Contzeb	,,
,, 4	Johan Bredt	Major and in exchange Cap. of a Compy 2 Bats.
,, ,,	George Ulrich Vermeulen	Cap. of a Compy
March 10	Alex. Gysbert van Tengnagel tot Landfort	Major and as Cap. of a Compy
,, 11	James Macqueen	Major and as Cap. Com. *de facto* of the Cy Col. Hamilton
March 12	Iye Mackay	Major
,, 17	Walter Philip Watson	,,
,, ,,	Dirk Joachim Willem Jan Baron van Raesfeldt	Cap. of a Compy
March 18	Hebel Sissing	Adjt.
N.B.	Conform Res. Council of State, March 18th, 1783, and appointment en ce to the payment of f700 in one sum to R. Kennedy, Adjt., dischargd
March 26	Johan Philip Ampt	Adjt.
April 4	Walter Philip Watson	Cap. of a Compy
,, 11	V. R. Bentinck	Major *de facto*
,, 14	Robert Douglas	,,
,, ,,	George Scott	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy
May 8	Johan Adolph van den Santheuval	Major
,, 12	Pieter Caspar Roemer	Mr. Surgeon
,, 30	Jan Thomas Ferdinand Huguenin	Cap. of a Compy
Sep. 4	Johan Christiaan Gundramm	Mr. Surgeon
,, 10	James Irons	Cap. of a Compy
,, 16	Cyprianus de Bere	Cap. Com. Life Compy
,, 22	George Scott	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	James John Colson Aberson	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy of Col. Com.
Oct. 15	D. Gaspard Beylon	Mr. Surgeon
,, 24	John Stewart	Cap. of a Comp.
Dec. 11	Christiaan Bernhard Pfeiffer	Adjt.
1784.		
Jan. 16	V. R. Bentinck	Quartermaster-General of the Army
March 25	Griffin Jones	Cap. of a Compy
1785.		
April 21	Robert Jackson	Quartermaster
,, ,,	John Pringle	,,
May 12	Louis A. Blanc	,,
,, ,,	Robert Bruce	,,
May 20	Wm. Rose	Adjt.
June 22	James Macqueen	Cap. of a Comy
July 11	Alex. James Livingston	Major *de facto*

APPOINTMENTS

Commission Books)

1792

1	Houstoun . .	G. Lind	Hon. Dischg[d]
1	Dundas . .	R. MacLeod	,,
1	,, . .	J. MacLeod	,,
2	Stuart . .	I. Ferrier	,,
2	,, . .	J. G. Stedman . . .	,,
2	Houstoun . .	G. Cuninghame . . .	,,
2	,, . .	,, ...	,,
2	Dundas . .	R. Douglas	exchanged
1	,, . .	C. D. Graham	Hon. Dischg[d]
1	,, . .	,, ...	,,
1	Stuart		
2	,,		
1	Houstoun . .	G. Cuninghame . . .	Hon. Dischg[d]
2	Dundas . .		
2	,, . .	W. P. C. Robertson . . .	,,
2	Houstoun . .	R. Kennedy	
by H.	H., Feb. 27. H.	Sissing has been excused from ta	king oath with refer-
2	Dundas . .	J. Pringle	promoted
1	,, . .	R. Buchanan	deceased
1	,, . .	J. MacLeod	Hon. Disch[d]
2	,, . .	R. Buchanan	deceased
2	,, . .	W. P. Watson	promoted
1	Houstoun		
1	Dundas . .	A. Stewart	Hon. Disch[d]
2	,, . .	A. Hume	,,
2	Houstoun . .	J. Collier	,,
1	,, . .	J. Erskine	deceased
1	,, . .	J. Irons	promoted
2	Dundas . .	J. Budge	deceased
1	,,		
1	Houstoun . .	J. Anderson	Hon. Disch[d]
1	,, . .	J. Irons	deceased
1	Stuart . .	A. Campbell	promoted
1	Houstoun . .	J. Stewart	deceased
1	Dundas		
2	,,		
1	Houstoun		
2	,,		
2	,, . .	H. Sissing	promoted
2	Stuart . .	J. G. Paplay	deceased
1	,, . .	A. Munro	,,

July 11	Fred. Lodewyk Christiaan Count van Rechteren Limpurg	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	Wm. Miln	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy
Aug. 25	Iye Mackay	Major de Place of Stad en Land (Groningen)
1786.		
Jan. 4	D. J. W. J. van Raesvelt	Major
,, ,,	James J. C. Aberson	Cap. of a Compy
Jan. 25	Hendrik Ferdinand van Raden	Adjt.
April 14	Wm. Miln	Cap. *de facto* of a Compy
,, ,,	Gregoir Morack	Cap. Com. *de facto* Life Cy
April 26	George Lundin	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	John Pringle	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy
Dec. 29	Henry Balneavis,	Major *de facto*
,, ,,	Louis Blanc	Cap. of a Compy.
1787		
Nov. 13	Johan George Hubner	Adjt.
,, 19	Alex. Bentinck tot Wolda	Cap. of a Compy.
,, ,,	Hy. Fred. de Raden	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy.
Nov. 20	Jacob Sprecher de Bernegg	Major
,, ,,	John Scott	Cap. of a Compy.
Nov. 26	Alex. Gysbert van Tengnagel tot Landfort	Lt.-Col., his pay as Col. going in July 12th 1787
,, ,,	Norman MacLeod	Major
1788		
Feb. 19	Henry Balneavis	Col. Com.
,, ,,	James Macqueen	Lt.-Col.
,, ,,	Wm. Miln	Major
Feb. 26	Donald MacDonald	Lt.-Col. and Major *de facto*
March 11	Hendrik Fred. van Raeden	Cap. of a Compy.
,, ,,	Arent Daniel van Coeverden	,,
,, ,,	Jacob Carel Fred. van Heerdt	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy
March 27	Robbert Jackson	Brevet Cap. Com. Gren. Cy.
Aug. 6	Robert Scott	Cap of a Compy.
,, ,,	James Wilson	Adjt.
Aug. 11	Wm. B. van Panhuys	Major
,, ,,	Gabriel MacDonald	Cap. of a Compy.
,, ,,	Willem Galbraith	,,
,, ,,	J. C. Boom	Cap. Com. Life Compy. Gren.
Aug. 19	Walter Godfried van Nyvenheim	Col. of a Regt. Infantry Cap. Gren. Compy
,, 27	Jacob Carel Fred van Heerdt	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	Maurits Bom	Cap. Com. Gren. Compy
Aug. 29	Robbert Jackson	Cap. of a Compy.
Sept. 2	Jean Jacques Henry Mamin	,,
,, 4	Peter Christian Schrader	,,
Nov. 27	John Macalister	Major *de facto*
,, ,,	Robert Bruce	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	Carl Julius Wagner	Adjt
Dec. 9	Jan Hendrik de Villeneuve	Cap. in the Cy. of Col. Tengnagel
1789		
May 4	J. C. Boom	Cap. of a Compy
,, ,,	Charles MacDonald	Cap. Com. Life Compy
Re	corded in the office of the Sec. Coun	cil of State by H. H.,
	April 30th	30, 1789, the following
	N.B. By Res. T. H. M. of April	Lt.-Gen. of Infantry
June 2	J. Stuart	hil
Dec. 1	W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertron	Adjt. of H. H.
Aug. 14	V. R. Bentinck	Col. of a Regt. of Infantry
Dec. 1	,,	Cap. of a Compy.
,, ,,	Alex. Pilkington	,,
,, ,,	Charles MacDonald	

1	Stuart . .	A. Munro	
2	,, . .	F. L. C. v. Rechteren Limpurg	
2	Dundas . .	R. Douglas	deceased
2	,, . .	v. Raesvelt	exchanged
1	,, . .	J. Scott	promoted
2	Stuart . .	A. J. Contzel	deceased
1	,, . .	Wm. Miln	promoted
1	Dundas . .	G. Colquhoun	deceased
2	,, . .	G. Lundin	promoted
2	Stuart . .	J. Gordon	deceased
1	Houstoun . .	J. Gordon	,,
two	last appointments	are by the States	
1	Dundas . .	H. F. de Raden . . .	promoted
1	,, . .	W. P. Watson	deceased
2	,, . .	J. Pringle	
2	,, . .	W. P. Watson	,,
1	,, . .	H. P. Tinne	hon. dischg.
1	,, . .	Lt.-Col. v. Raesfeldt . .	exchanged
	,, . .	A. G. v. Tengnagel	
	Stuart . .	Col. Com. Hamilton . . .	excused
1	,, . .	A. G. Livingston . . .	discharged
2	,, . .	D. MacDonald	promoted
2	,, . .	H. Balneavis	,,
1	,, . .	A. J. Livingston . . .	discharged
2	Dundas . .	G. Scott	,,
	,, . .	J. Bruce	,,
	,, . .		
1	,, . .		
1	Stuart . .	M. G. Stedman . . .	,,
1	,, . .	C. B. Pfeiffer	,,
1	,, . .	F. L. C. Count van Rechteren Limpurg	promoted
1	,, . .	,, ...	,,
2	,, . .	Cap. Livingston . . .	discharged
1	,, . .	,, Morack	,,
1	Houstoun . .	J. Houstoun	
2	Dundas . .	,, ...	
1	,, . .	G. W. Vermeulen . . .	,,
1	,, . .	D. Nicolson	exchanged
2	,, . .	J. J. C. Aberson, . . .	discharged
1	,, . .	J. F. F. Huguenin . . .	,,
1	Nyvenheim .	G. Lundin	,,
	,, . .	Y. Mackay	deceased
2	Stuart . .	,, ...	,,
1	Dundas . .	J. E. Ritz	promoted
1	Stuart . .	W. Galbraith	deceased
	,, . .	J. C. Boom	promoted
Com	mission issued by	T. H. M. on pr.	
Com	missions are to be	antedated Oct. 13.	
Maj	or-Gen. of Infantry		
		Baron v. Wilcke . . .	promoted
		R. Dundas	deceased
2	Stuart . .	H. Balneavis	exchanged
2	,, . .	W. Galbraith	deceased

		Brevet appointments	hereafter to be included in
Dec.	1	Johan Engelbert Ritz	Cap. in Gren. Compy.
Dec.	2	Henry Balneavis	Lt.-Col. *de facto*
,,	,,	James Macqueen	Major *de facto*
,,	,,	A. G. van Tengnagel tot Landfort	,,
Dec.	4	Jan van Teylingen	Cap. Com. Life Compy.
1790			
Jan.		J. H. de Villeneuve	,,
,,	29	David Campbell	Cap. in Cy. Lt.-Col. MacDonald
		Recorded in the office of the	Sec. Council of State Com-
Oct.	1	V. R. Bentinck	Major Gen. of Infantry
,,	8	W. G. van Nyvenheim	Lt. Gen. of Infantry
Sep.	28	D. J. W. J. van Raesfeld	Col. Com.
,,	,,	Norman MacLeod	Lt.-Col.
Oct.	19	P. C. Schrader	Major
,,	29	Johan George Hubner	Captain
,,	,,	John Jackson	Cap. in Cy. Lt.-Col. MacLeod
Dec.	24	Johan Adam Hornung	Adjt.
,,	30	George Dalp	Mr. Surgeon
1791			
Jan.	4	W. G. van Nyvenheim	Cap. Com. Gren. Cy.
March	9	Daniel Adolph van Hemert	Cap. of a Compy.
May	4	Wm. Miln	Lt.-Col.
			Major *de facto*
,,	,,	Robert Scott	Major
,,	,,	Jan van Teylingen	Cap. *de facto* of a Compy.
May	11	Christiaen Hendrik Wenckebach	Cap. Com. Life Cy.
July	1	Willem Jackson	Cap. in Cy. Major Schrader
,,	4	Lodewyk Hendrik Christiaen	Löber Cap. Com. Life Cy.
Aug.	18	W. G. van Nyvenheim	Gov. Bergen-op-Zoom and forts
1792			
Feb.	6	Alex. Balneavis	Cap. in Cy. Major Scott
,,	9	Arthur MacDonald	Cap. in Cy. Lt.-Col. Turnbull
March	23	Marc Cornelis Willem du Tour	
,,	27	James Mackenzie	Cap. in Cy. Major v/d Santheuvel
,,	,,	Willem Charles Gordon	,, Cap. Mackenzie
,,	,,	John Bruce	,, Cap. Jones
March	28	James Thomson	,, Lt.-Col. Riddel
April	2	F. L. C. Count van Rechteren Limpurg	Lt.-Col. and as Cap. of a Compy.
,,	3	Alex. Jackson	Cap. in Cy. Cap. Raden
Sep.	7	Guillaume de Pineda	2d sub major at Bergen-op-Zoom
Oct.	10	Wolter Cidonius van Coeverden	Lt.-Col., Major *de facto* and Cap. of a Compy.

this	Register		
2	Stuart		
	,, . .	W. J. H. Hamilton of Sivertonhill	deceased
2	,, . .	H. Balneavis	promoted
1	Bentinck . .	V. R. Bentinck	,,
1	Stuart . .	C. MacDonald	,,
1	Bentinck . .	M. Boom	hon. discharged
2	Stuart		
mis	sions issued by T.	H. M. on H. H.	
	Bentinck		
2	,, . .	v. Raesfeld	promoted
1	,, . .	M. MacLeod	,,
1	,,		
1			
2	Nyvenheim .	D. Clark	,,
2	Stuart . .	P. During	exchanged
2	Nyvenheim .	A. Orrock	
2	,, . .	Mercer	deceased
1	,, . .	J. Macqueen	,,
2	,, . .		
2	Stuart		
2	,, . .	J. Macqueen	
1	,, . .	J. van Teylingen . . .	promoted
1	Bentinck		
1	,, . .	J. H. de Villeneuve . . .	hon. discharged
Com	mission by T. H.	M., dated Aug.	
1	Stuart		
1	,,		
2	Bentinck . .	J. C. F. van Heerdt . . .	,,
1	Nyvenheim		
2	,,		
2	,,		
1	,,		
2	Stuart . .	D. MacDonald	,,
2	,, . .	,,	
2	Bentinck . .		
	Nyvenheim		
1	Bentinck . .	A. G. van Tengnagel . .	exchanged
	,, . .		

Officers of the Three Regiments as they appear for the last time in the Official Publication (Officer's Book), 1794.

Regiment Stuart.

1st Battalion.

Life Compy Gren.

Cap. Com. J. W. Rost.
April 11th, Honorable Discharge.[1]
Lt P. A. Raums.
April 27th, Honorable Discharge.
Ensign Henry Balneavis.
June 30th, Hon. Discharge.

2d Compy.

Cap. R. Scott, Major in 2dBat.
Dismissed, pension refused.
Lt A. Balneavis, Brevet cap.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign A. Kuyper.
Dec. 15th, Oath by proxy.

3d Compy.

Cap. J. C. Boom, Major.
Pensioned.
Lt A. Campbell, suspended.
Pensioned.
Ensign S. H. Douglas.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

4th Compy.

Cap. L. Turnbull, Brevet Lt Col.
Lt A. MacDonald, Brevet cap.
Ensign, P. Bindervoet.
July 13th, Hon. Discharge, as Lt.

5th Compy.

Cap. F. Pilkington, Brevet Lt Col.
Pensioned.
Lt H. L. van Panhuys.
July 13th, E. van Panhuys Hon. Discharge.
Ensign A. J. van Doornum.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.

6th Compy.

Cap. C. H. Wenckebach.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt G. de Mey.
July 13th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign E. J. A. Hay.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

7th Compy.

Cap. D. Campbell.
Pensioned.
Lt A. Boon.
July 20th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign (later Lt) A. van Panhuys.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Adjt G. Wilson, Brevet Lt.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Major Surgeon J. Grey.
Pensioned.

Later appointments.

A. Hay, Ensign.
June 20th, Hon. Discharge.

Regiment Stuart.

2d Battalion.

Compy Gren.

H. Balneavis, Col. Com.
June 29th, Hon. Discharge.
Cap. Com. J. Maighie, suspended.
Lt W. Balneavis, Brevet Cap.
Ensign T. B. ten Cate.
Dismissed, pension refused.

[1] Described in Resolutions Council of State as captain-com. Regiment Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but this is probably an error, no such captain appearing in Officer's Book, 1794.

2d Compy.

Cap. A. P. J. Drabbe.
May 11th, Hon. Discharge as Lt Col.
Lt C. Putman.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign W. J. de Rechteren van Hemert.
July 6th, Hon. Discharge.

3d Compy.

Cap. W. B. van Panhuys, Lt Col. 1st Bat.
April 25th-27th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt S. Balneavis.
April 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign M. le. Cavelier.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.

4th Compy.

Cap. A. Pilkington.
July 9th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt J. A. de Pestalatzza.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. van der Linden.

5th Compy.

Cap. J. van Teylingen.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt A. F. Schlosser.
Aug. 14th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. R. de Plönnies.
July 14th, de Plonniers, Hon. Discharged.

6th Company.

Cap. J. E. Ritz.
July 11th, Hon. Discharged.
Lt F. J. Molles.
Ensign L. F. van den Broek.
May 19th, Hon. Discharged.

7th Compy.

Cap. S. J. M. van Voorst.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt C. H. Lorsbach.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign A. Blancken.
Aug. 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Adjt C. J. Wagner.
Re-enlisted.
Major Surgeon G. Dolp.
Pensioned.

Regiment Bentinck.

1st Battalion.

Life Compy Gren.

Cap. Com. H. C. Lober.
July 16th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt T. C. R. Cöster.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. H. du Terre.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

2d Compy.

Cap. W. C. van Coeverden, Col.
June 26th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt J. H. Mann.
Ensign W. C. Landtman.
July 14th, Hon. Discharge.

3d Compy.

Cap. N. MacLeod, Lt Col. 2d Bat.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt A. Jackson, Brevet cap.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign P. P. de Labat.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

4th Compy.

Cap. J. Sprecher de Bernegg, Major 2d Bat.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt W. Jackson.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. Schnebbelie.
Dismissed, pension refused.

5th Compy.

Cap. P. C. Schrader, Major.
Pensioned.
Lt N. H. W. Stumphius.
June 12th, Hon. Discharged.

Ensign M. D. Bom.
July 21st (M. Bom), Hon. Discharge.

6th Compy.

Cap. J. Scott.
Pensioned as Lt.
Lt A. Hay.
Pensioned.
Ensign D. Heyning.

7th Compy.

Cap. R. Jackson.
Pensioned as Lt.
Lt R. W. Eenens.
Re-enlisted as Cap.
Ensign W. Krantz.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.

Adjt J. G. Hubner, Brevet cap.
Pensioned.
Major Surgeon P. C. Roemer.

Later appointments.

G. J. J. Franckenberg und Proschlitz, Ensign.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

Regiment Bentinck.

2d Battalion.

Compy Gren.

D. J. W. J. van Raesfelt, Col. Com.
May 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Cap. com. J. Jackson.
Pensioned as Lt.
Lt E. Meyer.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign F. W. Chevallerau.
Re-enlisted.

2d Compy.

Cap. J. MacLeod, Brevet Lt Col.
Lt G. J. Bax.
Aug. 10th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. H. P. Walter.
July 30th, Oath by proxy.

3d Compy.

Cap. A. van Bentinck.
Cap. Alex. Bentinck tot Wolda.
Pensioned.
Lt A. W. W. Sloet.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign C. F. Franck.

4th Compy.

Cap. H. F. van Raden.
July 11th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt G. Bodden.
Pensioned.
Ensign W. D. Aberson.
July 30th, Oath by proxy.

5th Compy.

Cap. A. D. van Coeverden.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt A. Smith.
Pensioned.
Ensign A. M. du Terre.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

6th Compy.

Cap. M. C. W. du Tour.
July 16th, Hon. Discharge.
Lt W. R. H. A. van Coeverden.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign A. M. du Terre.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

7th Compy.

Cap. J. J. H. Manin.
J. Mamin, pension refused.
Lt F. de Groot.
June 10th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign C. Pringle.
June 15th, Hon. Discharge.

Adjt J. P. Ampt, Brevet Lt.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.
Major Surgeon G. Home.
Pensioned.

Regiment van Nyvenheim.

1st Battalion.

Life Compy Gren.

Cap. com. J. Bruce.
Re-enlisted.

L^{t} C. Stewart.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. C. T. Beylon.
Oct. 14th, Hon. Discharge.

2^{d} Comp^{y}.

Cap. A. Gordon, Col. Com.
Pensioned.
L^{t} J. Benoist.
Dismissed, pension refused.
Ensign E. J. Lam.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge.

3^{d} Comp^{y}.

Cap. J. A. van den Santheuvel, L^{t} Col. 2^{d} Bat.
June 26th, Hon. Discharge.
L^{t} J. Mackenzie, Brevet Cap.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign S. J. Peltzer.
June 12th, Hon. Discharge.

4th Comp^{y}.

Cap. L. A. Blanc, Major.
Pensioned.
L^{t} R. Thomson.
Re-enlisted as Cap.
Ensign F. C. Gordon.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge.

5th Comp^{y}.

Cap. R. Bruce, Major 2^{d} Bat.
Sep. 15th, Hon. Discharge.
L^{t} W. C. Thomson.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign J. P. W. Ravens.
J. P. W. Raavens re-enlisted as L^{t}.

6th Comp^{y}.

Cap. G. Gordon, Col., suspended.
L^{t} H. Sissingh.
Imprisoned at the Hague.
Ensign E. des Bardes.

7th Comp^{y}.

Cap. C. de Bere.
Dismissed, pension refused.
L^{t} C. Nairn.
Ensign D. Gordon.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge.

Adj^{t} William Rose, Brevet Ensign.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Major Surgeon G. Beylon, M.D.

Later appointments.

T. Hartyelieff, Ensign.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
J. Deyer, Major Surgeon.

Regiment van Nyvenheim.

2nd Battalion.

Comp^{y} Gren.

Cap. Com. P. C. Colthoff.
L^{t} D. Clarck.
D. Clark re-enlisted as Adj^{t} Major.
Ensign J. J. Lankaster.
Oct. 7th, J. Lankester, Hon. Discharge.

2^{d} Comp^{y}.

Cap. D. A. van Heemert, L^{t} Col. 1st Bat.
May 9th, Hon. Discharge.
L^{t} G. G. Michgorius.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign L. D. Ravensbergh.
Pensioned.

3^{d} Comp^{y}.

Cap. W. C. de Vireu.
July 8th, Hon. Discharge.
L^{t} J. Ross.
Pensioned.
Ensign G. Jones.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.

4th Comp^{y}.

Cap. W. G. van Nyvenheim.
July 14th, Hon. Discharge.
L^{t} G. de Pineda, Brevet Cap.
Ensign L. E. de Groot.

5th Comp^{y}.

Cap. J. Thomson.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge.

Lt R. Gordon.
May 19th, R. A. Gordon, Hon. Discharge.
Ensign O. de Ruch.

6th Company.

Vacant.
Lt J. Mackenzie.
May 19th, Hon. Discharge as Cap.
Ensign J. Heshusius.
Re-enlisted as Lt.

7th Compy.

Vacant.
Lt W. C. Gordon, Brevet Cap.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge as Cap.
Ensign J. H. la Verdure.
July 15th, Hon. Discharge.

Adjt J. A. Horning, Brevet Ensign.
July 2d, Hon. Discharge.
Major Surgeon J. C. Gundramm, M.D.

Later appointments.

T. L. Leopold, Ensign.
June 24th, Hon. Discharge.
J. B. Boenders, Major Surgeon.

Pension List 1796.[1]

Ex. List of Pensioned Officers, by the Committee of the Alliance on Land to the National Assembly, Oct. 27th, 1796, the second year of Batavian Liberty.

	Names.	Quality.	Regiment.	Class.	Yearly Pension.
C 1	Wolter Godfried van Nieukirchen, named Nyvenheim . . .	Col.	N	6	guilders 1500
C 2	Alex. Jacobus Livingston . .	Lt Col.	S	2	1200
C 3	Alex. Gordon	,,	N	4	1200
C 4	Willem George Stedman . .	Major	S	2	1000
C 5	Willem Hendrik Watson . . *N.B.*—Deceased	,,	S	2	1000
C 6	Louis Antony Blanc . . .	,,	N	4	1000
C 7	James John Colson Aberson .	,,	Dundas	2	1000
C 8	Griffin Jones	Cap.	N	4	800
C 9	Fred. Wilhelmus Mahieu . .	,,	Dundas	2	800
C 10	Gerrit van de Poll . . . *N.B.*—March 14th, appointed Holland.	,, member	S provincial	1 Com	800 mittee,
C 11	Adam Hay	Cap.	S	2	800
C 12	George Ulrich Vermeulen . .	,,	Dundas	2	800
C 13	Francis Pilkington . . .	,,	S	3	800
C 14	David Campbell	,,	S	8	500
C 15	Christiaan Watson . . . *N.B.*—Excused from service f900 on Holland.	,, 1777, and in	S 1793 pens	3 ioned	800 with

[1] In this List S stands for Stuart; B for Bentinck; N for van Nyvenheim.

	Names.	Quality.	Regiment.	Class.	Yearly Pension.
					guilders
C 16	Jean Thomas Ferdinand Huegenin	Cap.	Dundas	2	800
C 17	Cyprianus de Bere . . .	,,	N	4	800
C 18	Pieter Christiaan Schrader .	,,	B	8	500
C 19	Charles Eduard Hackett . .	,,	S	1	800
	N.B.—Now clerk of the Gov.	Stores, Flushing.			
C 20	Jan Carel Boom . . .	Cap.	S	3	800
C 21	Alex. Bentink tot Wolda . .	,,	B	8	500
C 22	George Lundin	,,	Dundas	2	800
C 23	Christiaan Bernhard Pfeiffer .	Cap. com.	S	2	600
C 24	David Nicolson	,,	B	3	600
	N.B.—Pensioned with f600 on	Holland	since 1792.		
C 25	Mauritz Bomm	Cap. com.	Dundas	4	600
C 26	Simon Johannes Tissot de Patot	L^t	S	2	400
C 27	Franz Willem van der Myl .	,,	Dundas	1	400
C 28	Julianus Albertus van Diemen .	,,	B	4	400
C 29	Daniel Gun	,,	N	3	400
	N.B.—Since 1793 pensioned	with f480.			
C 30	George Bodden	L^t	B	3	400
C 31	Adam Hay	,,	Dundas	3	400
C 32	Alexander Campbel . . .	,,	S	3	400
C 33	Andreas ter Linden . . .	,,	S	2	400
C 34	John Schott	,,	B	8	300
C 35	Robert Jackson	,,	B	8	300
C 36	John Jackson	,,	B	8	300
C 37	John Ross	,,	Houston	3	400
C 38	Daniel Tindall	,,	S	2	400
C 39	Laurens Joseph Boogmans .	,,	Dundas	1	400
C 40	Alex. Smith	,,	B	3	400
C 41	Jerome Rodolph Hollard . .	,,	Dundas	2	400
C 42	Marcus Jeremias de Bon Scheper	Ensign	S	1	350
C 43	Jacobus Dun	,,	S	2	350
C 44	Lambert Dirk-Ravensberg .	,,	N	4	350
C 45	Wynand Adriaan van der Meulen	,,	Dundas	1	350
C 46	Johan Hendrik Grouss . .	,,	S	2	350
C 47	William Sutherland . . .	,,	S	2	350
C 48	Izaak Schnebbelie . . .	,,	B	7	350
C 49	Michiel van der Vlist . .	,,	S	1	350
C 50	Jacob Smits	,,	S	1	350
C 51	Johan George Hubner . .	Adj^t	B	4	400
C 52	George Dolp	Major Surgeon	S	4	400
C 53	John Gray	,,	S	4	400
C 54	George Home	,,	B	4	400

List of Officers denounced by the Province of Utrecht.

C 55	Robert Scott, Major	From reports not worthy a pension.
C 56	F. B. ten Cate, Ensign . . .	"
C 57	J. Schnebbelie, ...	Ex. Adj^{t} or Aide de Camp of Bentinck, ought not to have a pension.
	Officers Nyvenheim	Being investigated.

List of Officers denounced by Zeeland.

C 58	J. Macalester, L^{t} Col. and Cap. *de facto* with a Comp^{y} . . .	Bad reports received of his behaviour at the looting of Goes.
	Infantry Nyvenheim.	
C 59	J. Bernoist, L^{t} and Sub-Major com. Bergen op Zoom	Has conducted himself very badly at the looting of Goes, also later at Zierikzee.
C 60	De Bere, Captain	Has behaved most shamefully in Tholen.

Unsigned List of Denunciation laid before the Commissioners on Pensions of those Officers who in the year 1787 deserted from the Reg^{t} of Col. Suljard at Geertruydenberg and went to Nimwegen.

C 16	J. Mamin	Later appointed Captain with a Comp^{y} under Bentinck.

List of Officers to whom the Commissioners refused their pension by virtue of denunciation.

C 62	John Macalester, Major Reg^{t} Nyvenheim. See C 58	Denounced by Zeeland.

Ex. Officers' Book, 1797.

Infantry.

1st Half Brigade Staff.

Adj^{t}-Major D. Clark, July 1st, 1795.

1st Battalion.

Gren. Comp^{y}.

1st L^{t} J. E. Regtere van Hemert, July 8th, 1795.

2nd Half Brigade Staff.

Col. S. J. Bruce, July 1st, 1795.

3rd Half Brigade Staff.

Adj^{t}-Major C. J. Wagner, July 13th, 1795.

1st Battalion.

1st Fuseleer Comp^{y}.

1st L^{t} W. D. Aberson.

3rd Battalion.

Gren. Comp^{y}.

Cap. J. Bruce, July 8th, 1795,

4th Fuseleer Compy.

1st Lt F. W. Chevallerau, July 23d, 1795.

5th Half Brigade.

3rd Battalion.

3d Fuseleer Compy.

Cap. R. W. Eenens, July 8th, 1795.

6th Half Brigade.

3rd Battalion.

5th Fuseleer Compy.

2d Lt J. H. G. Sissing, July 8th, 1795.

7th Half Brigade.

2nd Battalion.

6th Fuseleer Compy.

1st Lt J. Heshusius, Sep. 22nd, 1795.

3rd Battalion.

3d Fuseleer Compy.

1st Lt J. P. W. Ravens, Dec. 8th, 1795.

8th Fuseleer Compy.

Cap. R. Thomson, Sep. 22nd, 1795.

The Late Scots Brigade.

Position of Major-Generals Dundas, Houston, and Stuart.

1783.

Monday, June 30th, 1783.—. . . The President informed their Noble Mightinesses that General-Major Dundas had come to him to take the oath, as Colonel of his Regiment of the ex-Scots Brigade, required by their High Mightnesses' Resolution of November 18th and December 31st, 1782; that he, the President, had ordered the said General-Major to attend at the Council, for the said purpose, to-day about half-past eleven. Council of State.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to approve of the action of the President, as is hereby done; but, considering that the said General-Major Dundas has allowed the time fixed by their High Mightinesses' Resolution above mentioned for taking the oath to expire, it is resolved and decided to instruct one of the clerks in the office of their Noble Mightnesses to tell the said General-Major Dundas, when he comes to the Council, on behalf of their Noble Mightinesses, that, if he desires to be admitted to take the required oath, he must first send a proper written request for permission to their Noble Mightinesses, and the more so, inasmuch as the time fixed by their High Mightinesses for taking the said oath has long since expired.

Tuesday, July 1st, 1783.—. . . The President reported to their Noble Mightinesses that General-Major Dundas, instructed by him to attend at the Council yesterday, had not presented himself there, but had offered to him, the President, some insufficient reasons in excuse; that he, the President, had thereupon instructed him to come to the Council to-day about half-past eleven in order to ask for the orders of their Noble Mightinesses.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to direct one of the clerks in the office of their Noble Mightnesses to inform the said General-Major Dundas, when he presents himself at the Council, in the name of their Noble Mightinesses, of their Noble Mightinesses' displeasure against him because he did not attend yesterday at the Council, in accordance with the orders of the President; that their Noble Mightinesses, overlooking it for this time, have him informed that if he should have any reasons to offer their Noble Mightinesses why he has not long since taken the oath required by their Noble Mightinesses' Resolution of November 22nd and December 31st, and why he desires to take it now, he must address their Noble Mightinesses by letter about it, as they are not accustomed to take account of verbal representations.

Wednesday, July 9th, 1783.—. . . The report is heard of Messrs. van Lichtenbergh, Treasurer-General Gilles, and Secretary van Hees—Messrs. van Aersen, van Sommelsdyck, and Peters, their Noble Mightinesses' fellow-Commissioners being absent—who, in accordance with and in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' appointment of the 3rd inst., have examined the petition of General-Major Dundas, Colonel of a Regiment of the ex-Scots Brigade in the service of this country, *notifying* (in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' orders contained in their Resolution of . . . .) that, inasmuch as by his Highness's Act of February 26th last, he received dispensation from the service on the same footing as General-Majors Houston and Stuart, except so far as concerned his rank and salary, till further orders from his Highness, he had not accordingly till March 1st last offered to take the oath required by their High Mightinesses by the well-known Resolution of November 18th, 1782, regarding the three regiments which then formed the so-called Scots Brigade, of all the active officers of the said regiments, while he, general-major, understood that he, on account of the said dispensation, was not an active officer, as he, indeed, is not, according to his conception,

as long as the said dispensation remains in force; [and] *declaring*, in case these reasons should not be sufficient to avert harmful consequences sprouting thence for him, that he is ready yet to take the aforesaid oath, requesting therefore, in the aforesaid case, to be admitted as soon as possible to take the said oath.

After discussion thereanent, and taking into account the considerations and most wise advice of his Highness, and having regard to the contents of their High Mightinesses' Resolution of November 18th and December 31st, 1782, concerning the time within which the oath there prescribed should have been taken by the officers of the old ex-Scots Brigade who are mentioned there, it is resolved and decided, if the suppliant should think that he can still, in spite of the lapse of time, ask for dispensation, to refer him about it to their High Mightinesses.

Friday, October 24th, 1783.—. . . . The petition having been read yesterday of John Stewart—appointed captain of a company in the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment of General-Major Houston —requesting, in virtue of the power of attorney exhibited in the said petition, to take the required oath, in the aforesaid capacity, through the agency of the Military Solicitor, Tonyn; and the doubt having been then expressed whether the petitioner, who belongs to one of the regiments which formerly formed the Scots Brigade, had yet taken the oath required by their High Mightinesses' Resolution of the 18th November 1782, the President was requested to speak about it to his Highness. And to-day the said President, in the name of his Highness, declared to their Noble Mightinesses that their Noble Mightinesses might rest assured that the above oath, required by their High Mightinesses' Resolution of the 18th November 1782, from the officers belonging to the regiments which formerly formed the Scots Brigade had not only been taken immediately by all of them, in so far as they were then in active service, but also by those who served *à la suite.*

After discussion thereanent, the President is instructed to thank his Highness for his Highness's information, on behalf of their Noble Mightinesses; and further it is resolved and decided to grant the request of the suppliant made in the aforesaid petition, on condition that he personally renewed the required oath within six months.

1787.

Thursday, May 10th, 1787.—. . . . The report of General-Major Dundas is read, the report, namely, required by their Noble

Mightinesses' Resolution of the 2nd inst., with reference to the petition of the chief officers and captains of the said general-major who are on active service, wherein they show that, according to the intention of their Noble Mightinesses' Resolution of August 30th, 1786, they think they are compelled to, and also can, agree to the division of the six remaining wages-ordinances granted for the said regiment among the presently serving chief officers and captains of the said regiment, inasmuch as all the expenses of the wages, etc., were borne and paid by them in common, but that the said general-major, who at his own request had received dispensation from service with the said regiment, and had commanded no company in it since the year 1783, yet, as chief, laid claim to two wages-ordinances, namely, one as colonel, and one for the small staff; and accordingly they ask their Noble Mightinesses' decision about it.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to declare that the petitioners can and may insist on the said division of the wages-money mutually agreed upon by them; and that the said General-Major Dundas shall not be allowed to make any claims to it.

Effect of Political Complications of 1787.

Sunday, May 13th, 1787.—. . . . . Further, in expectation of the success of the aforesaid representations, it is also resolved and decided to request the Council of State to write to the said officers who have already declared, and to those who yet may declare, that they have conducted, or will conduct, themselves according to the orders of their High Mightinesses and of the Council of State of the 30th ultimo and of the 8th inst., that their High Mightinesses completely praise and approve of their conduct in this matter, and firmly trust that they will adhere to it in accordance with their duty, in which case they can and may confidently expect from their High Mightinesses and the several allies the protection and indemnification for anything that may have happened to them in connection with the aforesaid matter.

Monday, 14th May, 1787.— . . . . . A letter is received from Major Macdonald, of the 2nd battalion of General-Major Stuart, written at Oudewater on the 13th instant, wherein he more explicitly intimates that the officers mentioned in the letter had again been asked by Colonel van Citters if they continued to adhere to the same sentiments which they had professed the

preceding evening; and they had unanimously thereupon declared that they would continue faithful and constant to the Union, and as long as it was not authoritatively dissolved, they would never violate their oath taken to the United Provinces; with the result that they were immediately thereupon discharged from the service by the said Colonel van Citters.

Saturday, May 19th, 1787.— . . . . . A letter is received from Major Macdonald, of the infantry regiment of General-Major Stuart, written at Bois-le-Duc, on the 17th inst., intimating that he, having been with four companies of the 2nd battalion of the infantry regiment of General-Major Stuart in the garrison at Oudewater, had received only a few days ago the orders of their High Mightinesses and their Noble Mightinesses of the 8th inst., through the Colonel-Commandant of the 3rd battalion of General-Major Gernier, commanding the said garrison of Oudewater, that he thereupon had communicated verbally, by reading them, the said orders both to the officers and privates of the above four companies. That the result had been that he received instructions, on the 14th inst., from Ensign Le Jeune, of the said 3rd battalion of General-Major Grenier, in the name of Commandant van Citters, to leave the town with the officers of the said four companies; to leave behind the battalion's chest and ensigns of the State[1] in charge of the said Commandant, as well as to deliver the necessary money for the support of the companies for the remaining four weeks of the ordinance of May 6th to the oldest sergeant of each company. That he had indeed shown the said ensign the impossibility of doing so without leaving everything in the utmost confusion; but in vain, and with the result that he was compelled, by terrible threats from the said Commandant, to hand over the said keys and chest, and to leave the said garrison or town. He, therefore, requested that their Noble Mightinesses might give such support to the petition he had addressed to their High Mightinesses, that he and the other officers should be supported against such irresistible force and unjust treatment, restored, and protected.

Thursday, June 14th, 1787.— . . . . . There is also received a letter from Major W. B. Watson, of the 2nd battalion of the regiment of General-Major Stuart, written without mention of

[1] In the document there are inserted here, above the line and in another handwriting, the words, 'General-Major,' but they have no meaning unless *Stuart* is read instead of *Staat* (State).—Transcriber's Note.

place or date, whereby he notifies that their High Mightinesses' Resolution of the 10th inst., had indeed been received by him, but that he had been ordered by their Noble Mightinesses the Commissioned Councillors of the Northern Division, and by their Noble Great Mightinesses, the States of Holland and West Friesland, as Territorial Sovereign Lords and Pay-Masters, to obey no orders besides those emanating from them.

Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1787.—A letter is received from J. Macalester, Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd battalion of General-Major Houstoun, written at Goes, on the 2nd inst., notifying that he had received information that the Province of Holland had suspended the payment of the regiment; and requesting, on behalf of himself and the other captains of the said battalion, to be informed to whom they must address themselves to obtain payment for the men under their command.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to mention the matter in the letter which it was resolved, in their Noble Mightinesses' Resolution of yesterday, to write to the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland.

Monday, Sept. 24th, 1787.— . . . . . A letter is received from Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, of the regiment of General-Major Houstoun, written at Fort Moermond, on the 21st inst., whereby he notifies that, on the preceding day, he had marched with the 1st battalion of the said regiment from the town of Tholen, at the request and command of the magistracy at that place, because the said battalion had long since, having been grossly insulted by some malicious persons there, become mutinous, and the government, accordingly, to prevent further disasters, had decided to give them a patent [*i.e.* written orders to march], and that he, the lieut.-colonel, had, further, with the permission of the Commandant of Bergen-op-Zoom, distributed his men among the three forts outside the said town of Bergen-op-Zoom; and he hopes that their Noble Mightinesses will be pleased to approve of his conduct. . . .

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to place both the above letters in the hands of Messrs. van de Staal, Stavenisse Pous, Treasurer-General Bisdom, and Secretary Mollerus, for examination; and, in respect of the first letter, also to obtain the most wise advice of His Highness; and thereupon to bring up a report.

Monday, Nov. 19th, 1787.— . . . . . A letter is received from the Commander of Bois-le-Duc, Douglas, written there on

the 15th inst., bearing, in accordance with their Noble Mightinesses' Resolution of the 11th inst., information and report of what happened at the revolt of the garrison, and of the unheard-of excesses and plunders committed by them; with addition of the reasons why he has not reported sooner, [and] wherefore he excuses himself; and, further, by a postscript of the 16th November, that the 1st battalion of Dutch Guards, as well as the Governor, had arrived there.

Thursday, Feby. 7th, 1788.— . . . . . Messrs. van der Staal, Camper, Treasurer-General van der Hoop, and Secretary Mollerus reported that, in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' Resolutions of various dates, they had examined the reports which had arrived from the several courts-martial in Bois-le-Duc, Maestricht, and Bergen-op-Zoom, regarding the state of the inquiry into, and the proceedings with reference to, the disorders and robberies which had occurred in the first-named town; also, in execution of their Noble Mightinesses' Resolution of the 1st inst., the Memorial of the Commission of the General-Majors called together by his Highness, in accordance with the Council's Resolution of 4th ultimo [January], wherein they presented their opinions and advice about the questions. First: 'If, keeping in view the benefit and prosperity of the Army, the majority of the soldiers, who have been guilty of the said excesses, after some more, preferably of the most guilty, have been punished, could not be rehabilitated and retained for the service'; and, secondly: 'If with reference to those who have been found innocent, in view of the disarmament to which they have been subjected, some form or other of rehabilitation or of having their innocence declared ought to take place, in order to remove all wrong impressions about the said disarmament.' That they, the Commissioners, would not conceal that, in the examination of this matter, they had more and more had their opinion confirmed that, on account of its uniqueness and other attendant circumstances, it could not possibly be brought to an issue by the ordinary methods of inquiry and administration of justice; nor, whatever trouble and time might be spent on it, that such a decision could be arrived at, that all the rules of justice, and a just distinction in punishing the guilty could be considered to have been observed; for that not only the manifest proofs of what happened at Bois-le-Duc showed most clearly that the number of the guilty must be so great that even although the guilt of each individual could be demonstrated, yet the punishing

and putting to death of so many people, as deserved it according to law, could not be thought of without horror and aversion; but also that even to prove the guilt, and more so the several degrees of it, seemed well nigh impossible, and even, according to the reports of the courts-martial received, became on the whole more and more difficult daily, both on account of an almost total absence of witnesses, who refer to the guilty personally, and on account of the denial of suspected persons, by whose denial the arrested persons, without doubt, would more and more, especially also by their being placed together, be strengthened and persevere.

That, meanwhile, it could not be denied that the circumstances, both of the said arrested soldiers themselves and of the towns where they were kept, required a most speedy settlement, and that the necessity thereof had appeared so pressing to them, the Commissioners, that in proposing a measure for promoting that settlement by a general arrangement, they had not been withheld by the difficulties which might be urged against that measure, as they had in vain sought for an expedient which should not be subject to any objections or inconveniences.

That such a general arrangement seemed, in the first place, to depend on the opinion with respect to the questions whether the majority of those who must be esteemed guilty could or could not be retained in the service, and that, as the Commission of the General Majors, whose opinions were asked on this point, had advised against it, so also it appeared that trouble must be taken to purge the army of soldiers, about whom, on the whole, however little the guilt or innocence of each individual had been proved, men were morally persuaded that they had been guilty of such extravagant excesses and gross misdeeds; that, when this was established on the one hand, and kept in view on the other, that at present the said troops could not be punished without having their guilt demonstrated and having sentence first passed, but that these things could not be brought to pass, there seemed to remain nothing else, but not only to discharge the vast majority of the arrested men from the service, but also to remove them, as far as possible, from the territories of the State; that also when this matter was examined in all its particulars, at least if no better measure for settlement could be proposed, it appeared that such an arrangement could be effected without injustice, on the one hand, to those who would be affected by it, and without, on the other hand, more prejudice to the rights of the high authority

than the nature of such a case as this necessarily involved; inasmuch as, at first, as far as possible, those whose innocence was almost proved would be separated from the main body, and as, secondly, those against whom there were already proofs, or grave indications that they were among the most guilty, would not, at least provisionally, be released.

That, on those grounds, they, their High Mightinesses' Commissioners, being in agreement also with the considerations and most high advice offered by his Highness in this matter, were of opinion that, after having selected from the disarmed and arrested soldiers all those of whom it was proved in some way or other that they were not guilty of what had been done at Bois-le-Duc, the rest should be dismissed from the military service and conducted out of the territory of this State, with the exception, however, of those against whom, as ringleaders, proceedings had already been begun, or there existed proofs or grave suspicions; while, with regard to those whose innocence was proved, a public declaration might be made, in accordance with the further advice of the above Commission, of their innocence; and their arms might be restored to them, with the announcement that their participation in the general disarmament of the corps to which they had belonged could not in any way prejudice their honour, and with a prohibition against ever reproaching them for it; and that, accordingly, for carrying out these things the necessary orders should be issued.

After discussion thereanent, it is resolved and decided to write to the courts-martial at Bois-le-Duc, Maestricht, and Bergen-op-Zoom that their Noble Mightinesses have resolved that the case of the disarmed and arrested troops belonging to the corps who have committed the notorious disorders and robberies at Bois will be further dealt with and determined in that way that after those have departed thence, whose innocence has been proved in some way or another, all the rest shall be discharged from the service and conducted to the borders of the territory of the State, except those against whom, as ringleaders, proceedings have already been commenced or there exist proofs or strong indications, and against them, at least provisionally and till further notice, the proceedings and inquiry must be continued, while, in the meantime, the said courts-martial must send to his Highness and their Noble Mightinesses the list of those who in that case remain [?'verseeren'] as well as of those who in the manner described must be conducted out of the Republic, and finally also of those

who are considered innocent; and all these with designation of the corps or companies to which they belong respectively.

That further, his Highness shall be requested to write the necessary mandates to the governors, commanders, or commanding officers of Bois, Maestricht, and Bergen-op-Zoom, in order that they may, severally, have the men who are to be discharged in the manner described conducted under proper escort to the borders of the Republic, dividing them into as many parties, and sending them in so many different directions, as can best be done with the least inconveniences and so as to prevent all disorders, and to make it as difficult as possible for them to return to this State; also to issue the necessary orders, that those men whose innocence has been proved in some way or another may have public testimony and declaration made of the fact in such a way as his Highness will deem most suitable for removing all impressions and consequences which may have been formed and drawn against them on account of the disarmament to which they have been subjected; and that they may also immediately have restored to them their guns and arms; and finally to make provision that the last-mentioned men, after they have been restored and rearmed, may march to other quarters with their officers in order to avoid all inconveniences which might arise from their long sojourn at Bois or those places where they were disarmed.

That further, his Highness be requested to issue the necessary orders that the Regiment of Hardenbroek, the Regiment of Monster, the second battalion of Grenier, and the first battalion of Houstoun be provisionally and till further orders replaced or restored by enlisting recruits, also provisionally to proceed with the appointment of officers to the above six battalions.

And finally, it is resolved to write to the courts-martial of Maestricht and Bergen-op-Zoom that, with respect to the goods found in possession of the disarmed men, in so far as they appear or are in any way suspected of belonging to those stolen and plundered at Bois, and after they will no longer be required in the proceedings, they must send them to the town of Bois, to be disposed of by the magistrate of said town, along with the goods which have been found there.

Extracts Illustrating the Fortunes and Final Dissolution of the Dutch Regiments formerly of the Scots Brigade.

1794-1795.

1794, *Breda, Aug. 26th.*—Colonel Mackay (Colonel-Com. Douglas) by order evacuated Yssendyke, on the night of July 27th, with detachments regiments Nyvenheim and Douglas; leaving behind 1 captain and 40 men to cover retreat. **Reports to Council of State.**

Nov. 13th.—Letter Colonel H. Balneavis from Ravesteyn on his capitulation at Nymegen.

Com[r] of Garrison Major-General Haecke, after determining to evacuate Nymegen, ordered Colonel Balneavis to remain there last with his regiment, and cover the retreat across the Waal.

Captain Pilkington receiving orders to spike the guns.

On applying for further orders, Lieutenant de Plonnies reports that all have left, and the bridge (of boats) burning. Only Company Major Scott with said Major, Captain Balneavis, Ensigns Kuyper and Hay (who were sent ahead with the colours), were able to cross the burning bridge, with the officer in charge of baggage.

They form the remnant of the regiment; all the rest being taken prisoners by capitulation; same as Regiment Bentinck, which had to cross by ferry, and stranded in mid-stream.

In the absence of Major-General Haecke, Colonel B. called a Council of War, with proprietary captains, and sent Captain van Voorst and General Haecke's adjutant (van Rectzenstein) to headquarters of commanding French General.

Captain Pilkington and Adjutant Wilson report advance guards of the French already in town, but for all that the capitulation was made on usual terms of surrender—deposit of arms after leaving the town with military honours.

The captured regiments now at Ravesteyn probably to go to Ryssel.

Capitulation. 3 Articles.

List of Garrison Nymegen on Nov. 8th, 1794, when the French entered the town.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Caps.	Subs.	Sergeants.	Musicians and Drummers.	Corporals and Privates.
	Col. Com. 1		Adjt. 1			
Stuart I.	Major 1		5	16	7	163
Stuart II.		3	5	17	7	164
			Adjt. 1		Dr. Mu.	
Bentinck I.	2	2	7	16	6 10	208
			Adjt. 1			
Bentinck II.	1	4	5	16	10	266

N.B.—Adjts. present, 3.

(Signed) H. Balneavis.

Jany. 30th.—List by Quarter-Master General Bentinck, showing distribution of troops on Dec. 31st and Jany. 28th.

Name of Corps,	ulto. Dec. /94.	Jany. 28th /95.
Nyvenheim . .	South Beverland.	S. Berverlan.
Bentinck . . .	Prisoners of war in France, depôt Utrecht	Prisoners of war in France, depôt in Utrecht with the Gren. Compy.

Vryheid, Gelykheid, und Broederschap.

[Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.]

COMMITTE TE LANDE.

[Committee for the affairs on Land.]

1795.

Records of Revolutionary Committee (in succession to Council of State.)

March 10th.—Their High Mightinesses requested to publish at once the abolition of Council of State, and the initiation of a Committee for general affairs on land.

To inform their High Mightinesses of the necessity of putting all military affairs, especially the issuing of commissions, in the hands of the Committee.

April 4th.—All governors, major-commanders (of province or town), and all field officers ordered to resign and turn over their command to the oldest captain of horse or foot, or to the officer following in rank; informing them of their provisional discharge, with orders to return to their usual place of residence; all field officers, captains, and subalterns being free to petition the Committee for re-enlistment, and if this should be impossible, to be pensioned, if desired, or for honourable discharge; all captains and subalterns in the meanwhile ordered to join their corps.

April 18th.—Debts of Regts and Compies incurred during the last war to be taken over by the State on the following grounds: the proprietary captains nearly all leave the service on reduced pensions, through the condition of the State's finances; in case of death of a proy captain, his heirs have always been liable for the debts of the Company; and because the said captains would otherwise all be ruined.

April 25th.—Circular order to all govs, major coms, field officers, and all officers in actual service, suspended or pensioned (after Sept. 1787), renewed, to petition for re-enlistment or honourable discharge, stating that unless they do this on or before May 11th, unless prevented by illness, they shall be considered to relinquish all claims for pension and back pay, but until discharged they must remain with their corps.

April 29th.—C. W. Wenkebach, captain-com. of the remnant of Regt

Stuart, reports, Utrecht, 24th inst., the return of prisoners of war from France, viz.: 8 sergeants, and hospital servants, 4 drummers, and 3 musketeers. Res.: The prisoners of war returning from France to be kept with the remnant of their Reg^{t} until further order.

June 26th.—Officers imprisoned in France, and now returning, must apply for re-enlistment before July 15th, or shall be considered to relinquish their claims and to resign.

July 24th.—Petition by L^{t} C. Thomson, commanding remnant Reg^{t} Nyvenheim, for the pay of the drum-major and musicians. Res.: Said L^{t} referred to the financial committee of Holland.

END OF VOL. II.

INDEX TO VOL. II.

Aardènburg, 295.
Aberdeen, 283, 312.
Aberson, James John Colson, 430, 490, 502, 542, 544, 545, 552.
—— W. D., 550, 554.
Adair, sous-lieut., 407.
Adamson, John, 487.
Aersen, M. van, 556.
Agrem, lieut., 118 and *n*.
Aikman, James, 21 and *n*.
—— Joseph, 422.
Aire, 16.
Aix, 10.
Aix-la-Chapelle, 227.
Albemarle, earl of, 50, 52, 67, 277, 278, 283; letter to, from the duke of Newcastle, 284.
Alexander, Alex., 52.
—— George, 43, 45 and *n*, 511.
—— J., 420.
—— James, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 37, 39, 43, 114, 231, 405 and *n*, 427.
—— John, 51.
—— ensign, 246.
—— major, 104, 391 *n*.
Almond, lord, 392.
Amherst, lord, 434 *n*, 537; letter from, to John Turnbull, 538.
Ampt, Johan Philip, 542, 550.
Amson, John, 344.
Anderson, Charles, surgeon, 539.
—— rev. George, 95, 112, 157, 170-173.
—— J., 420, 543.
—— James, 230, 263, 304, 309, 411 and *n*, 425, 428, 436, 437, 440, 443 and *n*, 512, 519, 521, 539.
—— captain, 221, 391 *n*.
Andrew, cadet, 51.
Antwerp, 7, 10, 222.
Arbuthnot, Robert, 413 and *n*.
Arembergh, duke of, 215, 245.
Arnheim, 392.
Arnhouwd, Cobus, 344.
Arnott, David, 230 and *n*, 238, 261, 512.
Arran, earl of, 72.
Arthur. *See* Macarthur.
Assendelft, M. van, 205.
Ath, 13.
Athlone, earl of, 62, 73, 199.
Atholl, duke of, 11 *n*.
Audignies, baron d', 12.
Aughterlony, ensign, 410.
Auvergne, prince d', 199.
Aylva, baron d', 223 and *n*.
—— H. van, 485; letter from, 357.

Baard. *See* Baird.
Baccalan, David, 24 and *n*, 27, 32, 41, 45-46 *n*, 53, 426.
Baillie, William, 415 and *n*.
Bain, Duncan, 422.
—— ensign, 411.
Baird, David, 18 and *n*, 24, 37, 41.
—— lieut., 224 *n*, 344, 404.
Bakkers, 295.
Balfour, Barthold, 392.
—— Cornelius Meyndert, 126 and *n*.
—— sir David, 36.
—— David, 126 and *n*, 231, 232, 235.
—— —— Alex., 126 and *n*, 204, 205.
—— sir Henry, xxxii.
—— James, 30 and *n*, 36 *n*, 49 and *n*.
—— John, 13, 36 and *n*, 38, 40, 46, 48, 49 *n*, 116, 118-120; petition of, 96.
—— Nicolas, 36 *n*, 46 and *n*, 48, 49, 116, 118-120, 127, 154.
—— Patrick, 36 *n*, 231, 232.
—— capt., 195.
—— lieut., 118.
—— major, 222, 301.
Balneavis, Alex., 502, 546, 548.
—— Henry, 226, 369, 419, 432, 435 and *n*, 437, 439, 442, 484, 491, 508, 544-548, 565.
—— John, 233, 281, 304, 391 *n*, 404 and *n*, 419, 427, 431.
—— S., 549.
—— W., 548.
Balquerie, Peter, 121 and *n*.
Bane, rev. Donald, 95.
Baptri, lieut., 118.
Barbour, Daniel, 234, 389 *n*.
Bardes, E. de, 551.
Barnevelt, Dirk van, 101.
Barrier of the Dutch, x, 109.
Barrier treaties, 109.

Bax, G. J., 550.
Baylis, Wm., 32.
Becker, col., 286, 287, 325.
Bedaulx, J. H., 493.
Beeke, lieut.-gen. van der, 97, 99, 120, 139, 141.
Beest, Joshua van, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 39, 43, 51, 114, 117, 121.
—— Pieter van, 53, 114 and *n*, 117-119, 121, 426.
—— Thos. van, 121, 122 and *n*.
Beinkem, M., 199, 200.
Belcastre's regiment, 52.
Bell, Richard, mayor of Boston, 317; letter from, 315.
Bennet, H., 31 *n*, 49 *n*.
—— Henry, 47 and *n*.
Benoist. *See* Bernoist.
Bentham, M. van, 290, 358.
Bentinck tot Wolda, Alex., 544, 550, 553.
—— Volkier Rudolph, 442 and *n*, 503, 507, 542, 544, 546, 547.
—— col., xxx, xxxi, xxxvi, 523.
—— general, 566.
Bere, Cyprianus de, 542, 551, 553, 554.
Bergen-op-Zoom, x, xix, xxx, xxxi, 8, 110, 113, 132-138, 192, 198, 206, 220, 222, 224, 261, 293, 294, 296, 297, 311, 358-360, 392, 393, 453, 536, 560-564; siege of, 224-227.
Bergsma, sub-major, 356.
Berkel, pensionary van, 473.
Bernegg, Jacob Sprecher de, 544, 549.
Bernoist, J., 551, 554.
Berry, W., 418.
Béthune, 16.
Beylon, D. Gaspard, 542.
—— G., surgeon, 551.
—— J. C. T., 551.
Bie, Ida de, 483.
Bikker. *See* Becker.
Bindervoet, P., 548.
Birne, Wm., 32.
Bisdom, treasurer-general, 560.
Black, John, 46, 511.
Blackader, John, 21 and *n*.
Blair, James, 18 and *n*, 24 *n*, 32 *n*.
—— lieut., 403.
Blakeney, col., 111, 146.
Blanc, or Blane, Louis, 417, 544.
—— Lewis Anthony, 493, 499, 542, 551, 552.
—— R. J., 507.
—— lieut., 409.
Blancken, A., 549.
Bleiswijk, grand-pensionary van, 193; letter to, from Rendorp, 473.
Blenheim, 8.
Boar, James, 512.
Bodden, George, 420, 430, 504, 550, 553.
—— J., 419, 430.
—— lieut., 403, 405.
Bodel, Mr., 309.
Boenders, J. B., surgeon, 552.
Boetselaer, J. P. van, 247, 256, 269, 328, 360, 371, 377, 455, 456; letters from, 247-249, 252, 272-275, 277, 282, 283.
Bois-le-Duc, xxx, 110, 111, 113, 145, 146, 220, 293, 294, 297, 322, 325, 352, 378, 384, 385, 420 *n*, 561-564.
Bom or Boom, A., 548.
—— Jan Carel, 544, 545, 548, 553.
—— M., 547.
—— M. D., 550.
—— Maurits, 544, 553.
Boncour, lieut., 326.
Bonn, siege of, 7.
Bons, A. de, letter from, 501.
Boogmans, Laurens Joseph, 553.
Born, capt., 344.
Borsellen, Adrian van, 113, 132, 138, 143, 160, 161, 172-179, 187, 188; letters from, 150, 155, 158, 162, 165, 167, 173, 180, 185, 189.
Borthwick, Henry, of Pilmuir, 23 *n*,
—— William, 23 and *n*, 28 *n*, 33 *n*, 40 *n*.
—— col., 6, 10, 18 *n*.
Bosch, 245.
Bowie, Walter Macdonald, 21 *n*, 29 and *n*, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 48, 49, 116, 118; letters from, 76-78.
Boyd, Alex., 426.
—— Charles, 43 *n*, 114 and *n*, 122.
—— James, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 32, 52.
—— Robert, 12 *n*, 39 and *n*, 43 *n*.
Bradie. *See* Brodie.
Brakel, general-major, 298.
Brantsen, H. W., 472.
Brantze, Mr., 496.
Breda, 8, 110, 113, 220, 293, 296, 300, 308, 392, 393, 483, 484.
Bredt, Johan, 542.
Breuwer, James, 22 and *n*.
Brielle, 485.
Brod, Huygh, 50.
Brodie, Alex., 33 and *n*, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49-51, 118.
—— James, 46.
—— John, 22 and *n*, 31, 33, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 116, 118, 119.
—— William, 120.
—— capt., 128.
Broek, L. F. van den, 549.

Brown, James, 15, 31, 33, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47 *n.*
—— John, 423.
—— ensign, 405.
Bruce, Alex., 18 *n*, 41 and *n*, 43, 115, 117, 121-123; petition of, 197.
—— Charles George, 442 *n*, 492.
—— George, 21 and *n*, 24, 27, 30-32, 230, 262, 408 and *n*, 417, 427, 429, 433, 436, 437, 439, 440.
—— J., 545, 550, 554.
—— John, 546.
—— —— Henry, 499.
—— Robert, 31, 33, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 493, 499, 542, 544, 551.
—— S. J., 554.
—— Stuart, 442 and *n*, 494.
—— Walter, 53, 426.
—— capt, 506,
—— col., 482-485.
—— lieut., 405.
—— major, 391 *n*.
Bruges, 11 and *n*, 13, 89, 221:
Brunswick, duke of, 393, 395, 396, 491, 529; letter from, to lord Holderness, 463; letter to, from lord Holderness, 458; letter to, from col. Graham, 460; letter to, from George II., 465.
Brussels, 10, 13, 16, 222.
Bryden, J., 431, 508.
Buccleuch, lord, xxxii, 392.
Buchain, siege of, 16.
Buchan, Charles, 116 and *n*, 118.
—— John, 116 *n*.
Buchanan, Duncan, petition from the wife of, xiii, 91.
—— John, 18 and *n*, 24, 37, 41, 50, 117, 129.
—— Robert, 230, 263, 403 and *n*, 419, 427, 428, 430, 435-440, 442, 443, 482, 504, 543.
—— Thomas, 424.
—— capt., 52, 344.
—— col., 486, 491.
—— ensign, 246.
—— lieut., 403.
—— major, 391 *n*.
Budge, John, 412 and *n*, 420, 430, 437 and *n*, 440, 442, 482, 488, 508, 543.
Bulow, general, 8.
Burel, lieut., 405.
Burg, treasurer-general, 59, 65.
Burgh, M. van der, 194.
Burgundy, duke of, 12.
Burn, John, 230, 262, 411 and *n*, 424.
Burnet, William, 413 and *n*.
Burns, capt., 391 *n*.
Burral, John, 422.
Butter, Charles, 408, 422.
Byler, Mr. van, 483, 487, 488.

CADOGAN, lord, 78, 159, 163, 165.
Cadzand, 295.
Cafoord, sous-lieut., 411.
Calder, Alex., 508, 520.
Cameron, A., 431.
—— Alex., 520, 521, 539.
—— Allan, 221.
—— David, 114.
—— Donald, 20 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 39.
—— Ewan, 421, 432.
—— John, 344, 390 *n*, 430, 483, 490, 503, 520, 521, 539.
—— Peter, 499, 520, 521.
—— capt., 507.
—— ensign, 405.
—— lieut., 404, 405.
Campbell, A., 417, 543, 548.
—— Alexander, 23 and *n*, 422, 423, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443, 513, 538, 553.
—— Alex. or Colin, 390 *n*, 414 *n*.
—— Archd., 44, 511.
—— C., 450.
—— Charles, petition of, 314.
—— Colin, 12 *n*, 32 and *n*, 35, 37, 39, 51, 124, 125 and *n*, 209, 421, 539.
—— D., 420, 508, 548.
—— David, 428, 436, 512, 546, 552.
—— Duncan, 390 *n*, 423.
—— James, 539.
—— John, 6, 16, 22 *n*, 28 and *n*, 33, 35, 37-40, 43, 46, 114 *n*, 539.
—— Patrick, 33 and *n*, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46.
—— R., 420.
—— William, 346-348.
—— adjutant, 510.
—— capt., 69.
—— ensign, 271, 282, 406.
—— lieut., 405, 407, 410, 421.
Campen, 11.
Camper, M., 561.
Camson, 76.
Carle, Pieter, 28 and *n*, 31, 33.
Carmichael, Patrick, 512.
—— Peter, 326, 428, 436, 440.
Carr, Mac., 51.
Carstairs, J., 420.
Cartier, Jean, 31 *n*.
Cassa, A. J., letter from, 329.
Casteel, lieut., 321.
Cate, T. B. ten, 548, 554.
Cathcart, James, 40 and *n*, 46, 47, 49, 118, 119.
Cattenburg, capt., 21 *n*.

Challon, 368.
Chalmers, Alexander, 230, 270, 312, 410 and *n*, 419, 425, 428.
—— George, 233, 414 and *n*, 421.
—— Lewis, 425.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— ensign, 409.
—— lieut., 118, 245, 321.
Chambers, Robert, 45 and *n*, 511.
Chanclor, gen., 363.
Chapuzette, Peter, 32 and *n*.
Charleroi, 109, 220, 245, 264, 294, 296, 340; capitulation of, 222, 334.
Charles, prince, of Waldeck, 326; letter from, to the council of state, 330; extracts from his diary, 334; report by, of an encounter with the French, 339; letter from, 344.
—— of Lorraine, 392 *n*.
Chesterfield, lord, 277, 278, 282, 283, 377.
Chevallerau, F. W., 550, 555.
Choiseul, duc de, 484.
Chombach, madame, 124 *n*.
Christiaen, Lodewyk Hendrik, 546.
Christie, David, 209.
Churchill, Charles, 44 *n*.
Citters, col. van, xxix *n*, 558, 559.
Clark, Alex., 51.
—— Daniel, 443, 493, 499, 514, 547, 551, 554.
—— John, 356.
—— Walter, 10, 33 and *n*, 38.
—— ensign, 408.
—— sergeant, 487.
Cleland, Hans, 390 *n*, 410, 424.
Clephane, George, 424.
—— James, 126, 220, 232 and *n*, 241, 303, 304, 391 *n*, 409; memorial from, 306-309.
—— ensign, 405.
Cloese, van der, 65.
Cochrane, lady Helen, 22 *n*.
Coehoorn, C. G. van, 356; letter from, 355.
—— general, 82.
Coeverden, Arent Daniel van, 544, 550.
—— Walter Cidonius van, 546, 549.
—— W. R. H. A. van, 550.
Collier. *See* Colyear.
Colman, Wynand, 51-53.
Colours of the brigade, xviii.
Colquhoun, George, 228 *n*, 234, 414 and *n*, 420, 421, 427, 430, 435, 437, 439, 442, 504, 545.
Colthoff, P. C., 551.
Colyear or Collier, Alex., xxxii, 234, 392.
—— David. *See* Portmore, earl of.
Colyear, Elizabeth, 19 *n*.
—— James, 28 and *n*, 31, 443 and *n*, 495, 514, 520, 521, 543.
—— Robert, 520 and *n*, 521, 539.
—— Walter Philip, xxxvi, 5, 9, 10, 12-16, 19 and *n*, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43-45, 55, 61, 62, 67, 70, 75, 104, 110, 113, 114, 123, 125, 126, *passim*; letters from, 199-200 and *n*, 201, 203, 215, 241, 244, 264, 266, 286, 291; petition of, 86, 93, 202, 204, 313; resignation of, 222; state of his service, 129; his death, 228.
Condé, 109.
Conti, prince de, 335, 336, 337.
Contzeb, Andreas Johan, 542, 545.
Conway, general, 434 *n*.
Corbet, Margaret, 43 *n*.
—— Maurice, 53, 426.
Cormoled, Tomas, 344.
Corser, lieut., 226, 369, 409.
Cortrijck, 96, 193.
Cöster, T. C. R., 549.
Cottery. *See* Guthrie.
Courtrai, 10, 11, 13, 16, 110, 221.
Courts-martial, 197, 198, 202, 213, 214, 288, 332, 333, 344, 355, 561-564.
Craig, lieut., 118.
Cramond, James, 36 and *n*, 42, 116 *n*, 118, 127, 154, 511.
—— John, 36 and *n*, 38, 40, 46, 48, 49, 116 and *n*.
—— Wm., 118.
—— capt., 195.
Cranston, James, of Glen, 21 and *n*.
—— col., 9, 15.
Creach, 76.
Crichton, Alex., 414 and *n*.
Crockat, ensign, 404.
Crommelin, lieut.-gen., 222, 325.
Cronström, gen., 224 and *n*, 245, 363, 368; letter from, 362.
Cuelen, Antoinette Cristina van, 410 *n*.
Cumberland, duke of, 224.
Cumming, Alex., 40 and *n*.
—— H., 417.
—— lieut., 407.
Cuningham, A., 431, 509.
—— Alex., 46, 233, 414 and *n*, 428.
—— George, 229, 233, 238, 330, 407 and *n*, 417, 428, 429, 433, 437, 439, 441, 443, 482, 484-486, 488, 492, 499, 507, 519, 521, 523, 529, 530, 538, 543.
—— J., xxxvi, 417, 420, 421, 429, 430.
—— James, 20 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 39, 114, 115, 117, 121-123, 233, 234, 405, 427, 435, 437-440, 443, 448, 449, 487, 539.

Cuningham, John, 20 and *n*, 21 *n*, 24, 27, 30, 32, 35, 39, 45, 114, 115, 117, 121-124, 126 and *n*, 231-234, 395, 409 and *n*, 417, 427, 482.
—— rev. Patrick, 428, 436, 438, 440, 492.
—— R., xxxvi.
—— Robert, 9.
—— capt., 207, 391 *n*.
—— col., 391 *n*.
—— ensign, 52, 291-292.
—— major, 10, 486-488.
Currie, William, suicide of, 355-356.
Cuthbert, John, 390 *n*, 414, 421.

Dale, Alex., 390 *n*.
Dalgleish, John, 433 *n*.
Dalrymple, John, earl of Stair, 6-8, 11 *n*, 14 *n*, 18 *n*, 23 *n*, 33 and *n*, 34, 36, 38, 100, 101, 192, 219.
Dalzell, James, 423.
—— Robert, 406.
—— ensign, 403.
Danie, T., 491.
Daniels, John, petition of, 154.
Dannenberg, Quirinus, 262, 263, 330; letter from, 294.
Davidson, John, 18 *n*.
—— Thomas, 24 and *n*, 37, 41, 43, 115 *n*.
Dayrolle, James, English ambassador at the Hague, 171; letters from, to the states-general, 151, 153, 159.
Dedem, general, 83, 94.
Deering, Philip, 443, 492, 514, 547.
Dendermonde, 10, 11, 13, 109, 110, 206, 219, 221, 239, 289.
Denun, Hendrick, 10, 40 *n*.
—— James, 34 and *n*, 38, 40.
—— Wm., 511.
Desertions, xii, xiii, 286-290, 315, 316, 318, 322, 324, 332, 355, 484, 493, 494.
Dettingen, 220.
Deventer, 11, 392.
Deyer, J., 551.
Deynse, 8.
Dibbets, J., 302, 322; letters from, 294, 298.
Dickson, David, 45 and *n*.
—— Thomas, 32, 39 and *n*, 114 *n*.
Diemen, Julianus Albertus van, 553.
Dinster, Hesselt van, 143.
Dirk-Ravensberg, Lambert, 553.
Dodd, Benjamin, 413.
Dodsworth, Robert, 124, 125 and *n*, 231 *n*.
Does, Johan van der, treasurer-general, 279, 358, 371, 377, 383.
Dohna, comte de, 199, 200.
Dolph, George, surgeon, 546, 549, 553.
Don, lieut., 410.
Donald, G. M., 508.
Doornick, 294, 296-298, 329, 450, 484.
Doornum, A. J. van, 548.
Dopff, general, 74, 140, 143.
Dordrecht, 379.
Dorp, M. van, 194.
Dorset, Lionel, duke of, 19 *n*.
Douay, 16, 194.
Douglas, A., 420 and *n*, 508.
—— Alex., 32.
—— Andrew, 418 *n*, 520, 521, 538, 539.
—— Archibald, 420 *n*, 490, 513.
—— Charles, 228 *n*.
—— David, 32, 37, 45, 390 *n*, 418 and *n*, 424, 431, 489, 508, 521, 539.
—— H., 419.
—— Henry. *See* Drumlanrig, earl of.
—— J., 431, 508.
—— James, 6, 14, 16, 20 and *n*, 21 *n*, 24, 27, 30, 32, 35, 39, 45, 47 and *n*, 48, 49, 116, 118, 119, 142, 145, 146, 148, 150, 154-196, 234, 418 *n*, 521, 539; petition of, 84, 94.
—— John, 29 and *n*, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 48, 49, 116, 118, *passim*, 154, 414 *n*, 424; letter from, to the council of state, 80.
—— N., 118, 119.
—— Queensberry, 418 *n*, 521, 538.
—— Robert, 233, 390 *n*, 414 and *n*, 420, 427, 431, 435, 437, 440, 442 and *n*, 456, 457, 487, 542, 543, 545.
—— S. H., 548.
—— William, 29 *n*, 76 *n*, 116 *n*.
—— —— Theresa, 76 *n*; petition of, 29 *n*.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— col., 98, 111, 112, 163, 164, 506.
—— lieut., 211, 405, 410.
Doull, Alex., 409, 419, 424.
Drabbe, A. P. J., 549.
Drumlanrig, Henry Douglas, earl of, x, xi, 227, 228 *n*, 233, 234, 389 and *n*, 390, 391 *n*, 399 *n*, 412 and *n*, 422, 423, 451; documents relating to additional regiment of, 370-385.
Drummond, Dun., 539.
—— James, 499, 520, 521.
—— John, passport of, 316, 318.
—— Thomas, 22 and *n*.
—— William, 33 and *n*, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 118.
Du Chatel, marquis de, 337.
Duer, Rowland, 539.
Duff, James, 413 and *n*, 423.

Du Fresne, John de Laat, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 37, 39, 43, 114, 122.
Duivenvoorde, M. van, 138.
Dun, Jacobus, 553.
Dunbar, George, 390 *n*, 424.
—— ensign, 129.
—— lieut., 16.
Duncan, lieut., 408.
Dundas, Alex., 233 and *n*, 389 *n*, 420 and *n*.
—— Francis, xxvi and *n*.
—— James, 230 and *n*, 262, 263, 282, 328, 329, 332, 403 and *n*, 419; letter from, 331.
—— Ralph, xxxvi, 229 and *n*, 239, 391 *n*, 393, 401, 411 and *n*, 419, 427, 428, 431, 435 and *n*, 436-440, 482, 486, 489, 501-504, 545, 555-558.
—— Thomas, 233 and *n*.
—— capt., 271.
—— lieut., 409.
Dundonald, earl of, 410, 421.
Du Portail, major-general, 143.
Durham, James, 539.
During. *See* Deering.
Du Terre, A. M., 550.
—— J. H., 549.
Du Tour, Marc Cornelis Willem, 546, 550.
Duyn, lieut.-gen. van der, 293, 297.

Earl, general, 88.
Echten, lieut.-general van, 286.
Eckeren, 7.
Eenens, R. W., 550, 555.
Ellis, William, 42, 511.
Engelby, 31.
Eppinger, Abraham, 4, 17-19, 21, 54, 56-58, 60.
Erpach, count d' 199, 201.
Erskine, David, 124 and *n*, 417, 429, 494, 543.
—— James, 424.
—— John, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 441, 492, 498.
—— Patrick, 116 *n*.
—— Thomas, 30 and *n*.
—— ensign, 207, 408.
—— lieut., 407.
Essen, Mr. van, 54, 64, 65, 92.
Evers, John, 539.
Evertsen, brigadier, 296, 298.
Ewing, Patrick, 538.

Fabricius, M., 148, 194.
Faegel, general, 83.
Fagel, Francois, 65, 150, 152, 174, 212, 215, 249, 250, 278, 317, 364, 377; letter to, from Hop, 256.
Fairfull, J., 430.
Faringdon, brigadier, 74.
Farquhar, Alex., 116, 511.
—— Francis, 22 *n*, 31 and *n*, 33, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 116, 118, 119, 129, 162, 168, 169, 174, 186, 189; petition of, 111, 162-164.
—— Robert, 18 *n*, 32 and *n*, 37, 41, 43, 115, 117, 121; petition of, 84.
—— capt., 70.
Farquharson, lieut., 410.
Fauser, James, 34, 38.
Favinia, Isabella de, 122 *n*.
Ferguson, Alexander, 23 *n*.
—— Cornelis, 23 *n*, 118 *n*.
—— Hugh, 23 *n*.
—— Jacob, 23 *n*.
—— James, 3, 4 and *n*, 5 *n*, 6, 18 *n*, 55, 56, 61-63, 72.
—— —— of Balmakelly, 22 and *n*, 23.
—— —— of Kinmundy, 23 *n*.
—— John, 23 *n*, 282 and *n*.
—— Leonard, 23 *n*.
—— Robert, 17 *n*, 22 *n*.
—— William, 23 *n*, 118 and *n*.
—— ensign, 23 *n*.
Ferrier, Islay, xvii-xix, xxvi and *n*, 401, 429, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 442 and *n*, 489, 491, 509, 520, 521, 523, 543; letter from, 524; letters to, 517, 536, 539; note by, 523.
Findlay, John, 36 and *n*, 38, 40, 46 *n*.
Fleming, Robert, 18 and *n*, 24, 37, 41 *n*, 118.
Flodroff Wartensleben, count of, 382.
Fontenoy, battle of, 221.
Forbes, A., 419, 431.
—— Alexander, 410 *n*.
—— Arthur, 123 *n*, 124, 125 and *n*, 126, 231, 232, 270, 409, 410 and *n*, 427.
—— Charles, 414 and *n*.
—— Donald, 512.
—— George, 407 and *n*.
—— John, 344, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443.
—— capt., 245, 309-311.
—— col., 391 *n*.
—— lieut., 404.
—— major, 445.
Fordyce, professor David, 407 *n*.
Form of honourable discharge, 522.
Forrest, John, 25 *n*, 52, 115 and *n*.
Fort Damme, 109.
—— Frederick, siege of, 363, 366, 367.
—— Knocke, 109.
—— Lillo, 227, 364, 366.
—— Pearl, 109, 224.

Fort Philip, 109, 393.
—— Rouge, 12.
Fotheringham, ensign, 209.
Fox, Charles James, letter from, 523.
Franck, C., 431.
—— C. F., 550.
—— Mau., 426.
Franckenberg und Proschlitz, G. J. J., 550.
Fraser, Simon, 19 and *n*, 20 *n*, 24, 30, 35, 37, 39, 43, 114 *n*, 389 *n*, 404, 420, 422, 423.
Frederick, prince, of Hesse, 286, 316, 494.
Fresne. *See* Du Fresne.
Friesland consents to the Scots brigade being lent to England, 472.
Furnes, 109, 110, 221.

GADELLIERE, lieut.-gen. de, 303, 305.
Galbraith, W., 419, 431, 508, 545.
—— Walter, 435 and *n*, 437, 439, 442, 485, 486.
—— Willem, 544.
—— capt., 510.
—— lieut., 410.
Gardener, John, 512.
Garnock, viscount, 390 *n*.
Geddes, Alex., 411, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443.
Geelink, capt., 298.
Geevaerts, Stapelaer, 379.
Gelderland, disorders by soldiers in, 102.
Geldermalsem, Mr. van, 55, 71, 89, 104.
Genderen, M. van, 311, 312.
Gent, J. W. van, 43 *n*, 92.
George II. and the recruiting for the Scots brigade, 248-251, 256-258; letters from, 361, 465.
George III. requests the loan of the Scots brigade, 472-481; answer by the prince of Orange, 475.
Gerlacius, major, 320.
Gertruydenberg, 393.
Geuthem, col., 77.
Ghent, 11-13, 88, 109, 221, 368.
Gibbons, lieut., 51.
Gibson, James, 28 *n*, 35, 39, 40 *n*, 45, 47 and *n*, 48, 49, 115 and *n*, 116 *n*, 118, 539.
Gilchrist, Daniel, 414 and *n*, 421.
Gilfillan, John, 538.
Gilles, Mr., treasurer-general, 320, 321, 498, 556.
Gillespie, William, 539.
Givet, 289.
Gladstone, James, 37, 45 and *n*, 511.
Glarges, M. de, 193.
Glass, John, 513.
Goens, V. M. van, 357, 368.
Goes, looting of, 554.
—— M. van der, 193.
Gomer, M. van, 76.
Gorcum, 228 *n*, 392.
Gordon of Gordonbank, 523 *n*.
—— Alex., 418 and *n*, 419, 424, 429, 441 and *n*, 486, 492, 494, 499, 523 *n*, 551, 552.
—— lord Adam, xviii, xix, xxvi, xxxiii.
—— Charles, 400 *n*, 428, 429, 436, 438, 440, 443, 485, 491, 508, 513.
—— D., 551.
—— F. C., 551.
—— George, 198, 229 and *n*, 230, 231 and *n*, 232, 408 and *n*, 418 and *n*, 427, 429, 431, 433 and *n*, 436, 437, 439-441 and *n*, 443, 482, 487, 500, 509, 521, 551.
—— J., xxxvi, 238, 270, 393, 418, 420, 545.
—— Jacob, 231, 232, 437, 438.
—— James, 121, 122 and *n*, 125, 126, 244, 328, 369, 404, 427, 428, 430, 433 *n*, 435 and *n*, 436, 437, 439, 441, 443, 483, 490, 492, 500; letter from, to the council of state, 270; petition of, 339.
—— John, 22 and *n*, 31, 33, 38, 40, 42, 44 *n*, 321, 409 and *n*, 411, 418 and *n*, 441 *n*; letter from, to the council of state, 275.
—— John Hamilton, 499, 519, 521.
—— O., 431.
—— O. D., 487.
—— P. D., 420.
—— Peter, 17 *n*.
—— R., 552.
—— R. A., 552.
—— R. J., 430.
—— Robert, 230.
—— T., 234.
—— Wm. Charles, 499, 546, 552.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— col., 226, 391 *n*, 484, 560.
—— ensign, 403, 406.
—— lieut., 118, 406, 409.
—— major-general, 485.
Goslinga, Mr. van, 100.
Gownie, James, 209.
Graff, David de, surgeon, 356.
Graham, Arent, 229 and *n*; petition of, 240.
—— Colin Dundas, 431, 442 and *n*, 503, 520, 521, 539, 543.
—— D., 237, 391 *n*, 417.
—— Daniel, 32, 45, 117.

Graham, David, 15, 25 and *n*, 27, 31 and *n*, 33, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47 *n*, 52, 53, 123, 230, 262, 282, 294, 405 and *n*, 458, 459, 463, 464; letter from, to the duke of Brunswick, 460.
—— James, 124, 126 and *n*, 231, 232, 349; petition of, 242.
—— M., 419, 487.
—— Mungo, 282, 423, 430 and *n*, 435, 437, 439.
—— Patrick, 230 and *n*, 263.
—— Philip, 19 *n*, 114 and *n*.
—— Robert, 263.
—— W., 209, 418.
—— Walter, surgeon, 428, 436, 438, 440.
—— William, 124, 125 and *n*, 231, 232, 234, 235, 243-245, 365, 367, 391, 403 and *n*, 410, 460; letters from, 363, 366.
—— capt., 70, 303-305, 344, 426.
—— lieut.-col., 391 *n*, 406.
—— lieut., 404.
Graille de Graines, François, 409 *n*.
Grammond. *See* Cramond.
Grant (Grand), Alex., 209.
—— John, 317, 318, 344.
—— Lachlan, 349, 422, 424.
—— Peter Leslie, 415 *n*.
—— ensign, 407.
Grantham, lord, 401, 402, 434 *n*, 517, 522; letter from, 518.
Granville, lord, 247.
Grave, 400.
Gray, Alex., 296.
—— Andrew, 47 *n*, 49 and *n*, 118.
—— J., 428, 436, 438, 440, 443.
—— John, surgeon, 443, 490, 492, 513, 548, 553.
—— R., 509.
—— ensign, 506.
Greenhill, Pel., 410, 419, 424, 431, 489,
Groeninx, M., 192.
Grönns, James, 489.
Groot, F. de, 550.
—— L. E. de, 551.
Grouss, Johan Hendrik, 553.
Gundramm, Johan Christiaan, 542, 552.
Gunn, Daniel, 429, 500, 553.
—— William, 231 and *n*, 232, 407 and *n*, 417, 427, 429.
—— capt., 348, 391 *n*.
Guthrie, Alexander, 28, 47 and *n*, 49 *n*.
Guy, major-general de, 326, 378.

HAAR, VAN DER, 297, 359; letter from, to the council of state, 360.
Haarlem, 480.
Haat, Jan, 344.
Haecke, major-gen., 565.
Haeften, Diderik van, 43 and *n*, 115, 117, 121.
Haersolte, Mr. van, 446.
Haliburton, James, 47 *n*, 49 and *n*, 119.
—— ensign, 119.
Halkett, Alexander, xxxvi, 25 and *n*, 27, 31, 32, 37, 41, 45, 52, 53, 71, 111, 115 and *n*, 117, 121-123, 125, 126, 212, 234, 426; petition of, 201.
—— Charles, xxxvi, 39 *n*, 43 and *n*, 51, 114, 122 and *n*, 125, 126 and *n*, 222, 282, 228-232, 234, 243, 244, 262, 264, 290, 334, 340, 393, 404 and *n*, 405 *n*, 419, 427-430, 486, 512; letters from, to the council of state, 237, 245, 291.
—— Charles Edward, 553.
—— sir Colin, 406 *n*.
—— Edward, 10, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 37, 39.
—— Frederick, 405 and *n*, 427, 430, 435, 437, 440-442 *n*, 487, 490, 491, 507, 520-523, 538 *n*, 539.
—— —— Godar, 43 *n*.
—— sir Hugh, 406 *n*.
—— sir John, 25 *n*.
—— John, 232, 410 and *n*, 419, 427.
—— Maurice, 19 *n*, 25 *n*.
—— N., 145,
—— capt., 344, 391 *n*.
—— lieut.-col., 391 *n*.
—— lieut.-gen., 403.
—— major, 488.
Hall, Edward, 209.
Halling, Johan, 73, 74.
Haltmann, Charlotte Margaretta, 439 *n*.
Ham, Mr., 131, 138.
Hamilton, George, 3 and *n*, 4-6, 8, 9, 11, 13-16, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48-50, 55-58, 69, 71, 76-78, 90, 94, 104, 110-112, 116, 132-137, 148, 150, 154-196; petition of, 97-99.
—— —— of Red House, 29 and *n*.
—— J., 195.
—— James, 154, 511.
—— John, 28 and *n*, 31, 33, 34, 38, 40, 46, 47 *n*, 127, 436 *n*.
—— N., 118.
—— Robert, 120, 436 *n*.
—— Thomas, 422.
—— W. J., 430.
—— William, 34, 36, 413 and *n*, 436 *n*.
—— sir William John Herman, of Silvertonhill, 435 and *n*, 436-440, 442, 443, 487-489, 508, 509, 544, 547; letter from, 517.

Hamilton, col., 523, 524, 542, 545.
—— ensign, 405.
—— lieut., 118, 410.
Hardy, William, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 116.
Haren, W. van, 132, 268, 279, 371; letters from, 364, 367.
Harlebeck, 16.
Harrach, count of, 215.
Harrevelt, Mr. van, 100.
Harrington, lord, 248, 250, 256, 268, 273, 275; letters from, 249, 257; letter to, from the Dutch ambassador, 252.
Harris, sir James, 528.
Hartyelieff, T., 551.
Harvy. *See* Hardy.
Hay, A., 417, 420, 430, 431, 508, 548, 550.
—— Adam, 424, 552, 553.
—— Alex., 209.
—— E. J. A., 548.
—— John, 422.
—— Mr., Jacobite agent, 220, 320.
—— ensign, 408, 565.
—— lieut., 118, 408, 508.
Heeckeren tot Brantzenburg, 236, 246, 302.
—— tot Roderlo, 314.
Heemert, D. A. van, 551.
Heerdt, Jacob Carel Fred. van, 544, 547.
Hees, secretary van, 556.
Heil, Hercules, 349, 350.
Heinsius, grand pensionary, 54.
Hellenberg, Nicolaes, 426.
Hellevoetsluys, 485.
Hemert, Daniel Adolph van, 546, 549.
—— J. E. Regtere van, 554.
Henderson, J., 418, 500.
—— James, 404 and *n*, 428, 429, 436, 438, 440, 443, 512.
—— John, 428, 513.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— lieut., 224 *n*, 344.
Henkelom, general, 83.
Hepburn (Hupburn), David, 282, 425.
—— George, 120.
—— John, 6, 14, 15, 20 *n*, 28 and *n*, 29, 31, 33, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47 and *n*, 49, 95, 102, 119.
—— lieut., 405.
—— Mrs., 411 *n*.
Heriot, William, 230, 262, 391 *n*, 411 and *n*, 425, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443.
Herman, Willem Johan, 435.
Herrick. *See* Heriot.
Hertell, J. E., 494.
Heshusius, J., 552, 555.
Hesse-Philipsthal, prince of, 445.
Hettingen, Catharine van, 435 *n*.
Heusden, 111, 145, 146, 392.
Heyde, baron de, 8.
Heyning, D., 550.
Hirzel, general, 245.
Hoey, M. van, 192.
Hogendorp, van, receiver-general, 206, 268, 309, 328, 385.
Holderness, lord, 460-462; letter from, to the duke of Brunswick, 458; letter to, from the duke of Brunswick, 463; letter from, to major-general Yorke, 465.
Hollard, Jerome Rodolph, 553.
Hollenberg, Nicolas, 53.
Hollingworth, John, 229 and *n*, 240, 244, 391 *n*, 404 and *n*.
Holstein, prince of, 200.
Holstein-Sonderburgh, duke of, 75.
Home or Hume, Alex., 282, 420, 427 and *n*, 431, 435, 437, 439, 442 and *n*, 538, 543.
—— Charles, 52, 499, 520, 521.
—— George, 443, 514, 550, 553.
—— Henry, 33, 38.
—— John, 22 and *n*, 31, 121, 123 and *n*.
—— Peter Campbell, 431, 491, 508, 520.
—— Robert, 37 and *n*, 49.
—— William, 230 and *n*, 263, 430, 490, 503, 520, 521.
—— capt., 344.
—— lieut., 404, 408.
—— lieut.-col., 491, 508, 521.
Hooft, burgomaster, 474.
Hoop, A. van der, 208, 268, 279, 309, 328, 358, 371, 373, 381, 561; letter to, from Hop, 269.
Hop, treasurer-general, 69, 71, 92, 103, 104, 132, 140, 143, 153, 170-172, 211, 212, 247, 250, 268, 317, 360, 361, 371, 377, 453, 455, 462; letters from, 252, 256, 260, 269, 273-275, 277, 282, 283.
Hope, lady Elizabeth, 412 *n*.
—— John, 441 and *n*, 499, 519, 521.
—— ensign, 407.
Horne, lieut.-general, 11, 80.
Hornung, Johan Adam, 546, 552.
Horsburgh, William, 414 and *n*.
Houstoun, Alex., 441.
—— John, xxxvi, 226, 229, 240, 244, 391 and *n*, 401, 404 and *n*, 419,

427, 428, 430, 435-437, 439, 440, 443, 488, 499, 545, 555-560.
Hove, ten, 197, 206.
Hubner, Johan George, 544, 546, 550, 553.
Hughen, Andries, 484.
Huguenin, Jan Thomas Ferdinand, 542, 545, 553.
Hulshout, M., 192.
Hulst, 224, 453, 455.
Humbrecht, L. de, 485, 486, 489.
Hume. *See* Home.
Hutchison, Alex., 42, 47 *n*, 116 and *n*, 118, 119, 511.
—— James, 47, 49, 116, 511.
Huy, 7-9.
Huysman, M., 148, 194.

Inglis, Robert, 390 *n*, 409.
Ingolsby, R., letter from, to the council of state, 78.
Imantse, Jacob, vice-admiral, 363, 366, letter from, 367.
Innes, Arthur, 28 and *n*, 31, 33, 38.
—— James, 499, 520, 521, 539.
—— John, 538.
Irishmen not to be enlisted, xi, 220, 299, 300.
Irons, James, 417, 420, 429, 499, 542, 543.
—— Thomas, 124, 125 and *n*, 231, 232, 244, 403.
—— capt., 304, 305, 391 *n*, 403.
—— lieut., 407.
Ivoy, M., 11.

Jackson, Alex., 502, 546, 549.
—— John 546, 550, 553.
—— Robert, 209, 502, 542, 544, 550, 553.
—— Wm., 502, 546, 549.
Jacobites in Holland, 220-221 and *n*, 320.
Jardine or Jordan, John, 22 and *n*.
—— William, 390 *n*, 428, 436, 438, 440.
Jeomas, James, 34.
Jeude, A. van Lith de, 115, 117.
—— H. van Lith de, 43 and *n*, 121-123, 132.
Johnston, Alex., military solicitor, 378, 382, 385.
—— Henry, 538.
—— James, 233, 389 *n*, 407 and *n*, 422, 539.
—— John, 233.
—— Robert, 230, 263, 302, 305, 306, 327, 328, 391 *n*, 408 and *n*, 417, 427, 429, 433, 436, 437, 439, 440, 484-488, 492.
Jones, Griffin, 492, 499, 542, 551, 552.
—— James, 542.
—— P., 429.
Jordan. *See* Jardine.

Keith, sir John, 18 *n*.
—— sir Robert Murray, 234, 412 and *n*, 421, 528.
Keith-Murray, capt., 389 *n*.
Kelly, Janet, 44 *n*.
Kennedy, Cornelis, 28 *n*, 38 and *n*, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49.
—— George, 33 and *n*, 36, 38, 42, 44, 511.
—— Robert, 408, 443, 492, 499, 514, 520, 521, 539, 542, 543.
Kerchem, M. van, 192.
Keyserswaert, 5.
Kingh, Mary, petition of, xii, 83, 87.
Kinnaird, George, 124, 125 and *n*, 209, 231, 310, 311, 323, 333, 341; letter from, 342.
Kirkland, William, 53.
Klinkenbergh, William van, 91, 98, 99, 186, 187; petition of, 155.
Knight, Andrew, 209.
Knocke, 110.
Konigsegg, count of, 286, 287.
Krantz, W., 550.
Kuips, Johan, 71.
Kuyper, A., 548, 565.

La Bassecour, treasurer-general, 309.
Labat, P. P. de, 549.
Laffeldt, 224.
La Lippe, comte de, 204.
Lam, E. J., 551.
Lameron. *See* Cameron.
Lamy, Alex., or John Alex., 45 and *n*, 51.
—— Frederick, 20 and *n*, 24, 30, 39 *n*.
—— Henry, 35, 37.
—— John, 21 *n*, 41 and *n*, 51, 114, 121-126, 231 *n*, 234, 238, 240, 241.
—— Sylvester, 229, 231, 232.
—— capt., 10.
—— col., 207.
—— ensign, 207.
Landtman, W. C., 549.
Lange, M. de, 60.
Lankester, J., 551.
La Ponse, N., 33, 36, 38, 42.
Larcher, Louis, 446.
Largie, J., 417.
La Rocque, lieut.-gen., 323.
Larrey, T. J. de, 519.

Lauder, Andrew, 18 *n*, 37, 41, 43, 45 and *n*.
—— George, xxxvi, 5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16, 17 and *n*, 18, 24, 25, 32, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 65, 67, 71, 74, 78-80, 86, 104, 111, 114, 115, 117, 131, 139, 234; petition of, 80; letter to, from Marlborough, 7.
—— Walter, 121, 123 and *n*.
Laussel, 102.
La Verdure, J. H., 552.
La Ville, Adriaan de, 121, 123 and *n*, 125, 209 and *n*.
Le Cavelier, M., 549.
Lederquest or Sederquish, lieut., 118-120.
Le Faucher, Anne, 43 *n*, 405 *n*.
Leffinghem, 13.
Le Jeune, ensign, 559.
Lely, lieut.-gen., 445.
—— solicitor, 139, 195.
Le Mede, 215.
Leopold, T. L., 552.
Leslie, Charles, xiv, 232, 233, 389 *n*, 391 *n*, 407 and *n*, 417, 427, 429; petition of, 451.
—— F., 418.
—— James or Lachlan, 390 *n*, 415 and *n*, 421.
—— lieut., 403, 405.
Lesteven, Mr., 142.
Leuse, ensign, 76.
Lewe, lieut.-gen., 450.
Leyden, J. van, letter from, 363.
Lichtenbergh, M. van, 556.
Liége, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 322, 323.
Liers, 109, 222, 245.
Lijnden, van, 326, 450.
Lille, 13, 109.
—— Johanna Maria de, 205.
Lillie, Jan, 102.
Lillo, 483, 484, 488.
Limburg, 8.
Limpurg, count van, 544-546.
Lind, George, 401, 429, 436 and *n*, 437, 440, 484, 487, 490, 493, 495, 499, 513, 519, 521, 523, 539, 543; letter from, 524; letter to, 517.
Linden, Andreas ter, 553.
—— J. van der, 549.
Lindsay, lieut., 118.
Lister, James, 33 *n*, 40 and *n*, 46, 47, 49.
Lith de Jeude. *See* Jeude.
Livingston, A., 419.
—— A. G., 545.
—— Alexander, 23 and *n*, 296, 490.
—— —— James, 431, 435 and *n*, 437, 439, 442, 508, 542, 545, 552.
Livingston, capt., 545.
—— lieut.-col., 524.
—— lieut., 411.
Lloyd, Godfrey, 115 and *n*, 117.
Lober, H. C., 549.
Lockhart, James, 124, 125 and *n*, 212, 231, 232, 271, 281, 316.
—— ensign, 403.
Loewendahl, Mr., 337, 338.
Lohman, J., letter from, 331.
Lorne, John, marquis of, 5 *n*, 6-9, 11 and *n*, 14 *n*, 22 *n*, 33 and *n*, 36, 38, 40, 192.
Lorsbach, C. H., 549.
Louis XV., 224.
Louvain, 222.
Lowendahl, count, 224, 227.
Lowis, R., 406, 417.
Luin, sous-lieut., 407.
Lundin, George, 430, 490, 506, 544, 545, 553.
—— R., 430.
Luyck, 192, 193.
Lynden, Adriaan van, 43 *n*, 115 and *n*.
Lyon, Charles, 124, 230, 260, 261, 302-306, 407 and *n*, 417, 427.
—— William, 229 and *n*; petition of, 240.
—— lieut., 406.
—— major, 391 *n*.

MACALISTER, DUN., 296.
—— H., 417.
—— J., 417, 429.
—— John, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 441, 483, 491, 498, 544, 554, 560.
—— Robert, 230, 231 and *n*, 232, 391 *n*, 407 and *n*, 417, 427, 429, 433, 437, 439, 441, 443, 492, 498, 500.
—— Thomas, letter from, 517.
—— capt., 406.
—— lieut.-col., 486-489, 523.
—— major, 485.
Macarthur, Archibald or Patrick, 390 *n*, 412 and *n*, 512.
Macaulay, Alexander, chaplain, 436, 437, 440, 482, 493.
—— Angus, minister, 443, 492, 520, 521.
—— Niel, chaplain, 493, 494.
Macbean, Donald, of Kinwhile, 390 *n*.
Macbeath, James, 499, 519, 521, 539.
—— William, 499, 520, 521, 539.
Macdonald, A., 508, 548.
—— Alex., petition of, 212-214.
—— Archibald, 48, 49, 511.

Macdonald, Arthur, 546.
—— C., 547.
—— Charles, 544.
—— Coulle, 32; petition of, 212-214.
—— Donald, 53, 234, 390 *n*, 414 and *n*, 419, 420, 426, 427, 430, 431, 439 and *n*, 442, 482, 485, 491, 539, 544, 545, 547; petition of, 312.
—— Gabriel, 544.
—— John, 453, 454, 455.
—— R., 419, 420, 432.
—— Roderick, 486.
—— Ronald, 390 *n*, 424.
—— capt., 391 *n*, 510.
—— ensign, 410.
—— lieut., 507.
—— major, 509, 558, 559.
Macdougall, Alexander, 439 *n*, 490, 513 and *n*.
—— Allan, 32 *n*, 43 and *n*, 114 *n*.
MacGill or MacGhie, Arthur, 230, 262, 411 and *n*, 419, 420, 425, 427, 430, 431, 482.
—— J., 419, 430, 432, 548.
—— James, 427 and *n*, 485.
—— John, 282, 435 and *n*, 437, 439, 490.
—— capt., 51, 391 *n*, 409, 510.
—— col., 491.
—— ensign, 241.
—— lieut., 403, 404.
M'Gregor, Peter, 209.
Macguffog, James, 230 and *n*, 246, 282, 344.
Macintosh, Alex., 390 *n*, 410.
Mackay, Æneas, xvii, 20 *n*, 122 *n*, 221 *n*, 417, 425, 429, 441 and *n*, 487, 499, 519, 521.
—— Angus, 483.
—— (Macquay), Donald or Daniel, xvii, xxxvi, 118, 119, 121, 122 and *n*, 124, 125-126, 220, 221 and *n*, 228, 230 and *n*, 231, 234, 263, 286, 290, 293, 408, 417, 424, 429, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 441 *n*, 499, 519, 521; letter from, to the council of state, 238; petition of, 300.
—— David, 125 and *n*, 232.
—— Donald Hugh, 122 *n*, 441 *n*.
—— Francis, 122 *n*, 432, 441 *n*, 519, 521.
—— G., 209, 241, 429, 450.
—— Gabriel, 20 *n*, 124, 125, 231, 232.
—— George, 441 *n*, 512.
—— H., xxxvi.
—— Henry, 39.
—— Hugh, 20 and *n*, 21 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 45 and *n*, 114, 121, 122 and *n*, 125, 221 *n*, 231-234, 238, 391, 414, 417, 427, 429, 433, 436, 486, 487; petition of, 84.
Mackay, Iye, 233, 407 and *n*, 426, 427, 429, 433, 437, 439, 441 and *n*, 500, 542, 544, 545.
—— J. 418, 429.
—— James, 233, 413 and *n*, 441 *n*.
—— John, 441 *n*.
—— John Louis, 441 *n*.
—— Patrick, 418, 431, 435 *n*, 482, 484.
—— Robert, 441 *n*.
—— William, 428, 441 *n*.
—— capt., 321, 391 *n*.
—— col., 391 *n*, 408, 410, 565.
—— ensign, 241, 246.
—— lieut., 118, 241, 270, 406, 409, 410, 483, 484.
Mackenzie, Alex., 121 and *n*, 122, 125, 231, 408 and *n*, 414 and *n*, 418, 422, 424.
—— J., 419, 551, 552.
—— James, 499, 546.
—— John, 124, 125 and *n*, 231, 232, 244, 281, 405, 499.
—— Kenneth, 436, 437, 485, 513.
—— R., 417, 429.
—— Robert, 282, 330, 331, 485.
—— Roderick, 424, 441 and *n*, 492, 499.
—— Thomas, 230, 238, 262.
—— William, 25 and *n*, 27, 29, 31, 53, 70, 226, 369, 418, 426, 429.
—— capt., 391 *n*, 408.
—— ensign, 51, 271, 282, 404, 411.
—— lieut., 403, 405, 408, 411.
MacLean, Allan, 226-227 *n*, 234, 389 *n*.
—— Daniel, 83, 87.
—— Francis, 226, 281, 369, 420, 512.
—— H., 417, 430.
—— sir Hector, 221.
—— Hugh, 424.
—— Lachlan, 126, 226, 231 and *n*, 232, 391, 408.
—— Patrick, 231 *n*.
—— Peter, 114 and *n*, 121, 122, 125.
—— William, 124.
—— ensign, 369, 409.
—— lieut., 369, 403, 408.
Maclelan, Alex., 512.
MacLeod, Alexander, 394 *n*.
—— Angus, 38 *n*, 47 and *n*, 49, 118, 119, 157, 161, 166, 170-173, 394 *n*.
—— Donald or Daniel, 18 and *n*, 24, 25 and *n*, 27, 31 and *n*, 32, 35, 41 *n*, 70, 413 and *n*, 426.

MacLeod, John, 25 *n*, 32 *n*, 39, 45 *n*, 233, 234, 390 *n*, 404 and *n*, 413 and *n*, 420, 425, 427, 430, 435, 437, 439 and *n*, 440, 442, 443, 482, 487, 489, 494, 501-504, 507, 521-523, 543, 550.
—— M., 547.
—— Norman, xxx *n*, 30 and *n*, 32, 35, 39, 51, 114 *n*, 494, 502, 542, 544, 546, 549.
—— R., 419, 430, 493, 543.
—— Roderick, 423, 442, 491, 502, 521.
—— Robert, 423.
—— Walter, 288.
—— William, 409 and *n*, 512.
—— capt., 111, 391 *n*.
—— col., 494.
—— lieut., 270, 408, 409.
—— major, 391 *n*.
Macklouran, ensign, 270.
Macmurray, lieut.-col., 391 *n*.
Macneil, John, 413 and *n*.
—— L., 419, 422.
—— lieut., 409.
Macpherson, A., 429.
—— Alex., 356.
—— Angus, 417 and *n*.
—— J., 430.
—— John, 232, 408 and *n*, 425, 513.
—— William, 488.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— lieut., 408.
Macqueen, Donald, 33 and *n*, 38, 40, 46-49, 116.
—— J., 419, 431, 508.
—— James, 508, 542, 544, 546, 547.
—— ensign, 408, 411.
Macquier, F., 486.
Maestricht, xxx, 9, 128, 129, 194, 227, 326, 360, 384, 393, 400, 401, 484, 561, 563, 564.
Mahieu, Fred. Wilhelmus, 552.
Mahony, Jeremias Arnold, 229, 231 and *n*, 232, 234, 310, 311, 391 *n*, 409, 418, 427, 428, 431, 435-440.
—— John, 47 and *n*, 49, 50, 118.
—— capt., 128.
—— lieut.-gen., 416.
Maitland, sous-lieut., 403.
Malines, 325, 328.
Malone abbey, deserters in, 202.
Malplaquet, x.
Mamin, Manin, or Mann, Jean Jacques Henry, 544, 549, 550, 554.
Mar, earl of, 111, 138.
Maria Theresa, 219.
Marienkirk, 11.
Marjoribanks, Alexander, 20 *n*, 45 and *n*, 114, 115, 121, 122 *n*, 125, 126, 222, 225, 228, 231, 232, 234, 242, 268, 311, 312, 323, 324, 325, 327, 345, 363, 391 and *n*, 406, 408, 416, 417, 427, 429, 456, 457, 511; letters from, to the council of state, 302, 305, 329.
—— John, 424.
Marlborough, duke of, xiv, 5, 8-10, 11 and *n*, 13, 14 *n*, 22 *n*, 88, 89, 100, 102, 110; letter from, to George Lauder, 7.
Marquette, 13.
Marshal, Ebenezer, minister, 443, 494, 520.
Martin, Alexander, 32 and *n*, 51.
—— Donald, 53, 426.
—— M., 430.
—— William, 420, 423.
—— lieut., 403.
Mason, Lewis, 539.
—— Thomas, 539.
Matthison, Alexander, 288.
Maubeuge, 109.
Maxwell, Archibald, 390 *n*.
—— William, 390 *n*.
—— ensign, 408.
—— lieut., 411.
May, col., 485.
Mechlin, 222.
Meerloo, T. A. V., 263.
Meldert, ensign, 76.
Melville, John, 44 *n*.
Memorial presented to His Majesty by the Field Officers of the Scotch Brigade, 1792, 533.
Menin, 10, 16, 109, 110, 194, 219, 221, 289.
Menzies (Menseis), Duncan, 326, 406, 417, 428, 429, 433 *n*, 483, 512.
Mercer, Laurence, 423.
—— William, 404, 408, 417 and *n*, 424, 429, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 441, 500, 547.
Meulen, Wynand Adriaan van der, 553.
Meurs, Jan, 487, 488.
—— William, 49.
Mey, G. de, 548.
Meyer, E., 550.
Michgorius, G. G., 551.
Middleton, George, 233, 245, 391 *n*, 411 and *n*, 419, 426.
Military punishments, 287, 288, 289, 345, 346.
Mill, David, 407, 422.
Miller, ensign, 410.
—— lieut., 409.

Milne, William, 418, 431, 489, 508, 544-546.
Minniswerve, Christ., 34, 36, 42.
Moggo, Vincentia, 36 *n.*
Mohr, lieut.-col., 347.
Molle, George, 539.
Mollerus, Adriaen, 102, 139.
—— Christoffel Nicolas, 239, 240, 262, 263, 327, 353, 354.
Molles, F. J., 549.
Monatt. *See* Mowat.
Moncrieff, sir James, 4.
—— sir Robert, 29 *n.*
Moncuire, William, 53, 426.
Mongin, Francis, 45 and *n.*
—— James, 28 *n*, 38 and *n*, 40 and *n*, 46.
—— Sam, 34, 38, 48.
Monplaisir, Jacques Durfont de, 72.
Monro. *See* Munro.
Mons, 14, 16, 109, 110, 222.
Montere, lieut.-general, 210; letter from, to the council of state, 207.
Montgomery, John, 413 and *n.*
—— William, 48 and *n*, 49, 76, 116, 423.
Monthomme, Wm., 34, 36, 42.
Morack, Gregoir, 544, 545.
Mosburger, brigadier, 325.
Mossman, James, 118.
Mowat, Andrew, 10, 32 and *n*, 51.
—— John, 28 and *n*, 31, 33, 38, 40, 46, 47, 49.
Mowbray, John, 411, 422.
Munro, Andrew, 21 and *n*, 230, 232 *n*, 262, 410, 419, 424, 427, 431, 434, 437, 439, 442, 443, 491, 543, 545.
—— D., 417.
—— George, 423.
—— Innes, 539.
—— capt., 344, 391 *n.*
—— col., 510.
—— ensign, 405.
—— lieut., 409, 410.
Murray, lord Edward, 9.
—— Gabriel Petrus, 231, 232.
—— James, 47 and *n*, 49, 50, 118.
—— John, 52.
—— —— of Broughton, 220-221 and *n.*
—— Robert, xxxvi, 5, 7-10, 13 and *n*, 14, 16, 20 and *n*, 21 *n*, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 55, 56, 61, 62, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 90, 96, 104, 110, 111, 114, 115, 117, 131, 139, 145, 234; letter from, to the council of state, 77; petition of, 85, 95.
Murray, W., 418.
—— Walter, 18 and *n.*
—— William, 19 and *n*, 21, 24, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 43, 114, 117, 121, 122 and *n*, 123, 125, 231, 232, 244, 403 and *n*; petition of, 339.
—— sir William, of Clermont, 47 *n.*
—— —— of Newton, 20 *n.*
—— capt., 229, 339.
—— col., 404.
Muyn, lieut, 118.
Myl, Franz Willem van der, 553.

Nairn, Ch., 405, 408, 410, 417, 429, 500, 551.
Namur, xii, 109-111, 113, 219, 220, 222, 294, 296, 299, 324-326, 337-339, 392, 393, 400.
Napier, Francis, 390 *n.*
Nemy, secretary, 205.
Newcastle, duke of, extract of letter from, to the earl of Albemarle, 284.
Newman, Hosea, 121 and *n.*
—— John, 233.
—— lieut., 51.
Nicolson, Alex., 45 and *n*, 115.
—— Charles, 420 and *n*, 423, 430, 440 and *n*, 488, 489, 490, 494, 503, 520, 521.
—— David, 19 and *n*, 21, 24, 27, 30, 32, 51-53, 405, 419, 430 and *n*, 482, 504, 545, 553.
—— George, 121, 122 and *n*, 125, 231, 232, 244, 282, 442 and *n*; letter from, to the council of state, 281.
—— James, 502.
—— Walter Nicolas, 427.
—— sir Walter Philip, 418 and *n*, 429, 430 *n.*
—— William, 18 and *n*, 24, 37, 41, 43, 115, 117, 121, 400 *n*; petition of, 141.
—— capt., 344, 391 *n*, 404.
—— ensign, 405.
—— major, 102, 340, 491.
Nieuburgh, Egmond van der, 193.
Nieuport, 221.
Nimeguen, xxx and *n*, xxxi, 11, 392, 393, 565.
Nisbet, Thomas, 121, 123 and *n*, 125, 209, 231, 232, 298.
Noyelles, general, 94.
Nyvenheim, Walter Godfried van, xxxvi, 404 *n*, 544, 546, 551, 552.

Oath, form of, 497; oath of allegiance, 501, 506.
Ochiltree, Charles, chaplain, 539.

Ogilvy, David, 429, 492, 499.
—— Francis, 12 *n*, 40 and *n*.
—— Margaret, xiii, 212-214.
—— William, 28 and *n*, 33 and *n*, 38, 40, 46.
—— capt., 69.
Oliphant, James, 423.
—— Robert, 39 *n*, 114 and *n*, 121, 405.
Oray, Andrew, 50.
Orkney, lord, 11, 15.
Ormond, duke of, 16.
Orphanage at the Hague, xiv, 207.
Orrock, Andrew, 349, 350, 417, 429, 486, 492, 499, 547.
—— Peter, 229, 231 and *n*, 232, 244.
—— capt., 344.
—— lieut., 408.
Orskine. *See* Erskine.
Osborn, Wm., chaplain, 539.
Ostend, 10, 12, 221.
Oswald, Thomas, 234, 389, 423.
—— William, 390 *n*, 420, 424.
Oudenarde, 11-13, 221.
Oudewater, xxix.
Ouwerkerck, Mr. van, 54, 73, 83.
Oxenstiern, count of, 15, 83, 99.

PAGNIET, JUDITH DE, 19 *n*.
Pallandt, general, 199, 200, 201.
Pallardy, H., letter from, 344.
Panhuys, A. van, 548.
—— E. van, 548.
—— H. L. van, 548.
—— Willem Benjamin van, 542, 544, 549.
Paplay, Alexander, 43 and *n*, 51, 115, 117, 121.
—— G., 428, 436, 438, 440, 513.
—— James, 115 and *n*.
—— John George, 233, 391 *n*, 405 and *n*, 419, 427, 431, 435, 437, 439, 442, 543.
—— lieut.-col., 510.
Passports for Scottish soldiers, 316, 317, 318.
Paterson, Gilbert, 53.
—— Hugh, 422,
—— James, 28 *n*, 33 *n*, 40 and *n*, 46, 47, 49, 118, 119.
—— major, 186.
Patot, Simon Johannes Tissot de, 553.
Patoun, A., 430.
Patten, Archibald, 17 *n*.
Patullo, ensign, 211.
—— lieut., 409.
Pelfoord. *See* Telfoort.
Peltzer, S. J., 551.
Pensions, list of, 421-426, 552; pensions refused to officers, 554.
Pesser, M., 193.
Pestalatzza, J. A. de, 549.
Peters, M., 556.
Pfeiffer, Chr. Bernhard, 542, 545, 553.
Pilkington, Alex., 509, 544, 549.
—— Francis, 418, 431 and *n*, 434, 437, 439, 442, 548, 552.
—— capt., 409, 484, 565,
—— lieut.-colonel, 510.
—— ensign, 245,
Pineda, Guillaume de, 546, 551.
Pitcairn (Pitram), Alex., minister, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443, 450.
—— Joseph, 503, 507, 520.
Plassendal, 12, 13.
Plönnies, J. R. de, 549, 565.
Poll, Gerrit van de, 552.
Pont Rouge, 16.
Pope, Henry, chaplain, 428, 482, 547.
Portland, earl of, 54.
Portmore, David, earl of, x, 4 and *n*, 6, 28 and *n*, 29, 31, 33 *n*, 50, 69, 148.
Pous, Stavenisse, 560.
Preston, George, 6, 18 and *n*, 24, 37, 41, 43 *n*.
Prevost, lieut.-gen., 123 *n*.
Pringle, Archibald, petition of, 71.
—— C., 550.
—— Francis, 234, 378, 413 and *n*.
—— John, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443, 494, 513, 542-545.
—— Joseph, 233, 413 and *n*.
—— capt., 389 *n*, 506, 508.
—— ensign, 506.
Putman, C., 549.
Putten, M. van der, 192.

QUEENSBERRY, duke of, 7.

RADEN, HENDRIK FERDINAND VAN, 544, 545, 550.
Raesfeldt, Dirk Joachim Willem Jan, baron van, 542, 544-547, 550.
Ramillies, battle of, x, 9, 10.
Ramsay, hon. Andrew, 538.
—— Gayen, 426.
—— James, 53.
—— John, 19 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 39, 43, 52, 114, 122, 494, 520, 521, 539.
—— William, 19 *n*, 25 and *n*, 27, 31, 32, 45, 51-53, 115 and *n*, 426.
—— capt., 507.
—— col. 15, 393.
—— lieut., 118.

Randwijck, Mr. van, 250, 293, 353, 357, 370, 371, 380.
Rastadt, peace of, 109.
Rattray, Henry, 28 and *n*, 31.
Raums, P. A., 548.
Ravens, J. P. W., 551, 555.
Ravensbergh, L. D., 551.
Read. *See* Reid.
Reay, lord, 441 *n*.
Rechteren, count van, 486.
Reck van Mulhuysen, O., letter from, to the council of state, 341; letter to, 342.
Recruiting in Scotland, xi, xxvii, 92-93, 207-212, 221, 240-246, 259, 260, 265-285, 290, 292, 295, 300, 301, 309, 312, 322, 325, 358, 360, 370-378, 394, 396, 397, 420 *n*, 465, 471, 479, 481, 537, 538.
Rectzenstein, adjutant van, 565.
Reede v. Oudtshoorn, baron van, 289; letters from, 345, 357, 359.
Reformed church, fees for pall of, 445-446.
Reid, Alex., 390 *n*, 424.
—— lieut., 118.
Rendorp, Mr., letter from, to van Bleiswijk, 473.
Resselaer, M., 193.
Reynolds, John, 426.
—— T. V., 538.
Riddell, James, 417, 429, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 441, 484, 500.
—— Walter, 281.
—— lieut., 403, 407.
Rigg, Marjory, 404 *n*.
Rijssel, 193.
Rintons, James, 209.
Ritchie, David, chaplain, 539.
Ritz, Johan Engelbert, 545, 546, 549.
Robb, John, 115, 511.
Robertson, A., 420, 430, 442 *n*, 508.
—— Alexander, 233, 405 and *n*, 425, 427, 435, 437, 439, 489, 490, 520, 521, 538.
—— Andrew, 209.
—— Archibald, 422.
—— Donald, 539.
—— George, 433 *n*.
—— J., 512.
—— John, 428, 486, 512, 513.
—— —— D., 539.
—— Ph.C., xix.
—— Walter Philip Colyear, 442 and *n*, 439, 486, 492, 495, 521, 543; letters of, 528-532, 539.
—— William, surgeon, 512.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— ensign, 207, 246, 411.
Robertson, lieut., 404.
—— major, 507.
Roemer, Pieter Caspar, 542, 550.
Rolandus, J., churchwarden, 445.
Rollo, Robert, 326, 407, 417.
Ronsslaer, 9.
Roose, lieut., 407.
Rosendael, Guill., 53, 426.
Ross or Rose, David, 390 *n*, 512.
—— George, 282, 418, 419.
—— Ham., 539.
—— Hugh, 37 *n*, 51.
—— J., 417, 500, 551.
—— James, 35, 45, 121 and *n*, 122, 125, 511.
—— John, 34, 38, 48, 49, 309, 310, 422, 553.
—— Nicolas, xiii, 288, 289.
—— Robert, 37 and *n*, 43, 45, 511.
—— W., 431.
—— Walter, 513.
—— William, 542, 551.
—— ensign, 408.
—— lieut., 405, 408.
Rost, J. W., 548.
Rothes, earl of, 328, 329.
Roucoux, battle of, x, 222-223, 224 *n*, 352.
Roulie, N., 85, 94.
Roull, Gilbert, 48 and *n*, 49, 511.
Royen, secretary van, 455, 456.
Royer, Helen de, 44 *n*.
Ruch, O. de, 552.
Ruddiman, Walter, 508, 520, 521.
Ruremonde, 5.
Rutherford, lieut., 403.

St. Deleges, Theodore de, 28 and *n*.
St. Eustatius, island of, 397.
St. Lauwerens, 301.
St. Venant, 16.
Salisbury, lieut., 118.
Salisch, general, 9, 10, 94.
Sandilands, Robert, 412 and *n*.
Sandwich, lord, 278, 279; memorial from, 352.
Sans, Joseph, surgeon, 512.
Santheuval, Johan Adolph van den, 542, 551.
Sas-van-Ghent, 11, 12, 100, 224.
Savornin, lieut.-general de, 212.
Saxe, marshal, 221, 224, 227.
Scarr, Robert, 344.
Schellenberg, 8.
Scheper, Marcus Jeremias de Bon, 553.
Schlosser, A. F., 549.
Schnebbelie, Izaak, 549, 553, 554.
Scholte, lieut.-general, 75.

Schouner, W., letter from, to the council of state, 74.
Schrader, Peter Christian, 544, 546, 549, 553.
Schultz van Hagen, 326.
Scots fusiliers, 72.
Scots greys, 72.
Scott, A., 418, 430, 431.
—— Alex., 52, 492, 507, 520, 521, 538.
—— Archibald, 229 and *n*, 238, 239, 409 and *n*, 418 *n*, 427, 428, 434, 436-438, 440, 482, 486.
—— George, 430, 436, 438, 440, 486, 489, 502, 513, 542, 545.
—— J., 545, 550.
—— James, 40 *n*.
—— John, 51, 443, 490, 494, 502, 514, 544, 553.
—— Robert, 44, 46, 47, 49, 116, 431, 508, 511, 544, 546, 548, 554.
—— William, 327, 503, 512.
—— capt., 391 *n*, 410.
—— lieut., 506.
—— major, 565.
Scratenbach, M., 199, 200.
Seckendorff, general, 200.
Sederquish. *See* Lederquest.
Senserf. *See* Sincerff.
Seton, J., 420, 421.
—— lieut., 404.
Sharp, A., 430.
—— John, 512.
Shaw, Æneas, 234, 390 *n*.
—— Malkom, 349.
—— lieut., 404.
Sibbert, Pieter, 32, 115.
Sim, William, 453, 455.
Simpson, Francis, 499, 519, 521, 539.
—— Wm., 538.
Sincerff, J. or N., merchant at Rotterdam, 103-105, 140-142.
Sinclair, Charles, 418, 425.
—— David, 114 and *n*, 117.
—— James, 538.
—— John, 28 and *n*, 31, 33, 234, 389 *n*, 425.
—— ensign, 411.
—— lieut., 118.
Sissing, Hebel, 542, 543, 551.
—— J. H. G., 555.
Slangenburg, lieut.-general van, 85, 94.
Slicher, Mr., 205, 206.
Slingelandt, secretary van, 55, 57, 59, 60, 65, 67, 69, 71, 139, 140, 143, 144, 153, 170, 171.
Sloet, A. W. W., 550.
Sluys, xiii, 220, 221 *n*, 222, 224, 295-298, 302, 306-311, 342-344, 358, 393, 483.
Small, Charles, 491, 499, 519-521.
—— John, 413.
—— capt., 523.
Smith, Alex., 420, 423, 430, 504, 550, 553.
—— Jacob, 553.
—— Patrick, 49, 511.
—— William, 102, 139, 195, 240, 261-263, 327, 340, 353, 354, 512; letter from, to the states-general, 292.
—— Wyville, surgeon, 513.
—— Wyzella, 491.
Smoor, Thomas, 342.
Sommelsdyck, M. van, 556.
Soute, colonel, 204.
Spalding, sous-lieut., 411.
Spar, baron, 9, 15, 52, 83, 100.
Springer, Michiel, 446.
Staal, M. van de, 560, 561.
Stadhouder, Cornelis, 428, 436, 438, 440, 513.
Stair, earl of. *See* Dalrymple, John.
Stanhope, lord, 151.
Stark, lieut., 118.
—— Charles Barton von, 439 *n*.
Stedman, J., 508.
—— John, 521, 539.
—— —— Andrew, 439 *n*, 442 *n*.
—— —— Gabriel, 432, 442 and *n*, 491, 492, 543.
—— Robert, xvii, 230, 262, 344, 391, 402 *n*, 410 and *n*, 419, 427, 431, 442 *n*, 482.
—— W. P., 508.
—— Wm. George, xvii, 431, 439 and *n*, 442, 490, 545, 552.
—— major, 520.
Steen, baroness Arnolda van den, 122 *n*.
Steenbergen, 488.
Steffens, capt., 298.
Stenhouse, James, 408, 418, 428, 429, 513.
Sterrenberg, hon. van, 193.
Stevelin, capt. de, 204, 205.
Stevenson, John, 120.
Stevenswaert, 5.
Stewart. *See* Stuart.
Steyn, grand-pensionary, 446.
Stirling, Thomas, 422.
—— William, 282, 403.
—— ensign, 407.
Storer, John, surgeon, 436, 438, 440, 486, 513.
Straaten, Nicolaes van der, 288.

Strathnaver, John, lord, x, 3 and *n*, 6, 7, 22 and *n*, 23, 28, 31, 33 *n*, 50, 55, 56, 62, 63, 69, 148.
Stuart or Stewart, A., 419, 543.
—— Alexander, 17 and *n*, 18, 24, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 47 *n*, 49 and *n*, 50, 128, 129, 233, 389 *n*, 424, 428, 436, 438, 440, 443 and *n*, 488, 491, 502, 511, 513, 514, 520, 521.
—— Allan, 512.
—— Arthur, 31 and *n*.
—— Charles, 390 *n*, 417, 418, 420, 422, 425, 429, 431, 486, 489, 499, 500, 508, 512, 520, 521, 551.
—— —— Wm., 121, 123, 125, 126, 209, 211, 228, 231, 232, 234, 353, 354, 392, 418; letter from, to the council of state, 270.
—— D., 508.
—— Donald, 520, 521.
—— Dougal, 126, 232 *n*, 390 *n*.
—— Duncan, 328.
—— George, 400 *n*.
—— Henry, 21 and *n*.
—— J., xxxvi, 392, 418-421, 429, 431, 509, 543, 544.
—— James, 40, 46, 48, 49, 116, 118, 127, 154, 390 *n*, 423, 425, 426, 499, 512, 520, 521, 539.
—— John, 123 *n*, 233, 310, 311, 391 *n*, 401, 409, 413 and *n*, 422, 425, 427, 428, 431, 434 and *n*, 436, 437, 439, 440, 442, 443, 453, 454, 491, 499, 510, 512, 520, 521, 542, 555-559.
—— Malcolm, 499, 519, 521.
—— Neil, 508, 520, 521.
—— Robert, 46, 47, 49, 50, 118.
—— William, 419, 431, 485.
—— capt. 195, 510.
—— ensign, 403, 410, 507.
—— lieut., 407, 410, 414, 510.
Stumphius, N. H. W., 549.
Suicide of a Scottish soldier, xiii, 355.
Sulliar de Leefdaal, Gerard, 24 *n*, 52, 115 and *n*, 117, 121, 123.
Sunderland, earl of, 150, 151, 171.
Sutherland, Alex., surgeon, 512.
—— Benjamin, 453-455.
—— Francis, 326, 427, 433 and *n*, 437, 439, 485, 487, 492, 512.
—— George, 230, 262, 410 and *n*, 419, 421, 424-427, 431, 482.
—— Hugh, 10, 21 and *n*, 24, 30, 35, 39, 41 and *n*.
—— J., 419, 431, 508.
—— James, 413.
—— John, 327, 486, 490, 520, 521.
Sutherland, William, 553.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— ensign, 241, 409, 411.
—— lieut., 228 *n*, 406, 409, 410.
Swartzenberg, W. van, 224 *n*; letter from, 362.
Swinton, Charles, 13, 15, 17 *n*, 22 and *n*, 28, 31, 33, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47 *n*.
—— James, 15, 22 *n*, 44, 46, 47 *n*.
—— N., 42 and *n*, 44, 46, 47, 49, 118.

Tascher, René de, 15, 46, and *n*, 47.
Telfoort, John, 327, 411, 419, 431, 510, 512.
Tengnagel tot Landfort, A. G. van, 542, 544-546.
Terheyden, 271.
Terlet, Jansen, 101.
Terre. *See* Du Terre.
Teylingen, Jan van, 546, 547, 549.
Thaggers, Cobus, 344.
Thiel, W. van, 91; letter from, to the states-general, 90.
Thiery, major-general, 367.
Tholen, 453, 456, 560.
Thomson, C., 567.
—— James, 230, 262, 406 and *n*, 409, 418, 429, 499, 546, 551.
—— Robert, 233, 409, 418, 499, 551, 555.
—— Thomas, 440, 489.
—— Wm. Charles, 499, 551.
—— capt., 246.
—— col., 391 *n*.
—— ensign, 238, 407.
—— lieut., 118, 408.
Tilly, col., 212-214.
Tindall, Donald, 489, 508, 513, 553.
Tinne, Herman Philippus, 542, 545.
Ton, col. de, 484, 485.
Tonyn, military solicitor, 557.
Torck, commissioner, 212, 323.
Tour. *See* Du Tour.
Tournay, 14, 109, 110, 220, 392 and *n*.
Townshend, lord, 165, 166, 168, 169; letters from, 180-185.
Trevor, Robert, memorials from, 319, 320, 321; letter to, from lord Harrington, 257.
Trotter, Alex., 415 and *n*.
Tscharner, M., 199.
Tullibardine, John, marquis of, 6, 11 and *n*, 12-16, 28 *n*, 42 and *n*, 44, 46, 102, 193.
Turnbull, George, 423, 523 *n*.

Turnbull, John, 509, 520-522 and *n*, 539; letter to, from lord Amherst, 538.
—— L., 548.
—— Robert, 230, 263, 408 and *n*, 417, 427, 429.
—— William Louis, 230, 411 and *n*, 419, 426, 427, 431, 434, 437, 439, 442, 489.
—— capt., 391 *n*.
—— col., 510.
—— ensign, 207, 406.
—— lieut., xvii.
Tuscany, duke of, 219.

UNIFORMS, xv, xxvi, xxvii, xxxii *n*, 401, 518, 535.
Urquhart, James, 507, 520, 521, 538.
Utrecht, treaty of, x, 16, 109.

VALENCIENNES, 109.
Valentine, Wm., 209.
Vassy, Evert Jan de, 204, 205, 363, 364.
Veerman, Willem, 360.
Veitch, adjutant, 342, 343.
Venlo, xiv, xxx, xxxi *n*, 5, 7, 393, 400, 445, 486, 506.
Vere, Alex., surgeon, 234.
Verelst, D. H., 268, 279, 364, 371, 455, 456; letters from, 372, 380.
Vermeer, Agnes, petition of, xiii, 91.
Vermeulen, George Ulrich, 542, 545, 552.
Vianen, 381, 383.
Villars, marshal, 14.
Villegas, George de, xxxvi, 45 and *n*, 74, 117, 121, 123, 125, 126, 222, 228, 231-234, 239, 241, 258-260, 289, 290, 293, 295-306, *passim*; letters from, 211, 244, 263.
Villeneuve, Jan Hendrik de, 544, 546, 547.
Vink, madame, 124 *n*.
Vireu, W. C. de, 551.
Visscher, pensionary, 474.
Vlist, Michiel van der, 553.
Voorst, S. J. M. van, 549, 565.
Vrijbergen, M. van, Dutch ambassador, 93; letter from, to the states-general, 87.

WADE, marshal, 314, 316.
Wagner, Carl Julius, 544, 549, 554.
Waldeck, prince of, 222-224 *n*, 269-271.
Wallace, William, 390 *n*.
Walpole, sir Robert, 159, 169; letter from, to the Dutch ambassador, 89.
Walter, J. H. P., 550.
—— Mr., 320.
Wardlaw, H., 429.
Warem, 222.
Warneton, 110.
Wartz, A., 442 *n*.
Wassenaar, W. D. van, 137, 143, 144, 279, 358, 370, 371, 377, 381.
Watervliet, 222, 301.
Watson, C., 419, 431.
—— Christiaan, 435 and *n*, 437, 439, 442, 484, 552.
—— H., 491.
—— J., 419.
—— John, 124, 125 and *n*, 231, 232, 244, 246, 432 and *n*, 435, 437, 513.
—— W., 419, 508.
—— W. B., 559.
—— Walter Philip, 430, 487, 493, 542, 543, 545.
—— Wm. Hendrik, 432, 552.
—— capt., 317, 410, 506.
—— col., 510.
—— lieut., xxxi, 411.
Wauchope, John, 28 *n*.
Wauste, Alex., 511.
Waveren, Bors van, 192.
Webber, banker, 195.
Webster, A. G., 508.
Wecke, Mr., 300.
Wedderburn, ensign, 405.
Weims. *See* Wemyss.
Weinghuysen, H. G., 506, 507, 508; letter from, 505.
—— J. C. G., 493.
Wekke, lieut.-gen., 99.
Welderen, count van, 100, 144, 161, 174, 494.
Wells, Carolus, surgeon, 491, 514.
Welsh fusiliers, 353.
Wemyss, James, 421, 423.
—— William, 46, 47, 511.
—— lieut., 403.
Wenkebach, C. W., 566.
—— Christiaan Hendrik, 546, 548.
Wesel, receiver van, 132, 133, 135, 136.
West, Alex., 32, 37.
Weston, secretary, 256.
Whitworth, Charles, 146.
Wilcke, baron van, 545.
Willemstad, 197, 360, 487.
William III., prince of Orange, 5, 14, 16; letter from, to the council of state, 57.
William IV. of Orange, 393.
William V., of Orange, 393, 395, 396, 401, 468, 470, 471, 475, 496; letter from, 518.

William Henry, prince, 227.
William Ludwig, of Hesse, 199, 201, 293, 360.
Williamson, D., 419, 421.
—— lieut., 410.
Willikes, John, 45 and *n*.
Wilson, G., 548.
—— James, 544.
—— adjutant, 565.
Win, captain de, 212-214.
Winchester, James, 422.
—— ensign, 407.
Wishart, James, 47 and *n*, 49 *n*.
Woel, M., 194.
Wolffganck, W. D., letter from, to the council of state, 258.
Wood, sir James, 3 *n*, 6, 13, 16, 22 and *n*, 27, 28 and *n*, 31, 32, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 72, 78, 102, 104, 111, 112, 115 *n*-119, 128, 139, 142-150, 154, 155, 158, 159, *passim*; petition of, 79-98, ; strength of his regiment, 128-129.
—— John, 51, 52.
Wrangel, baron, 13 *n*.
Wurtemburg, duke of, 54, 68.
Wybo, Jan, 326.
Wynendal, 13.

YORKE, SIR JOSEPH, 396, 399, 400 *n*, 474, 475, 478, 480; letter to, from lord Holderness, 465.
Young, sir George, 528; letter from, to col. Ferrier, 536.
—— Gilbert, 115 and *n*, 117, 121, 122.
—— John, 31 *n*, 233, 413 and *n*.
—— sir William, letter from, 315, 317.
—— major, 391 *n*.
Yperen, director, 482, 483, 486, 488, 489.
Yprès, xiii, 109, 110, 221, 392, 393.
Yssendyke, 8, 222, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 490, 565.
Yuill, capt., 18 *n*.

ZOELEN, PIECK VAN, 379.
Zutphen, 392.
Zwolle, 11.

Printed by T. and A. CONSTABLE, Printers to Her Majesty
at the Edinburgh University Press

Scottish History Society.

THE EXECUTIVE.

President.

The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.

Chairman of Council.

David Masson, LL.D., Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

Council.

John Scott, C.B.
J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms.
P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D.
Rev. John Hutchison, D.D.
D. Hay Fleming, LL.D.
Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.
J. Maitland Thomson, Advocate, Keeper of the Historical Department, H.M. Register House.
W. K. Dickson, Advocate.
David Patrick, LL.D.
Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
Æneas J. G. Mackay, Q.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Fife and Kinross.
Sir John Cowan, Bart.

Corresponding Members of the Council.

C. H. Firth, Oxford; Samuel Rawson Gardiner, D.C.L., LL.D.; Rev. W. D. Macray, Oxford; G. W. Prothero, Litt. D.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library.

Hon. Secretary.

T. G. Law, LL.D., Librarian, Signet Library.

RULES

1. The object of the Society is the discovery and printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland. The Society will also undertake, in exceptional cases, to issue translations of printed works of a similar nature, which have not hitherto been accessible in English.

2. The number of Members of the Society shall be limited to 400.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected Members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

4. The Annual Subscription to the Society shall be One Guinea. The publications of the Society shall not be delivered to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear, and no Member shall be permitted to receive more than one copy of the Society's publications.

5. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

6. The Society will issue yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

7. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

8. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

9. Editors shall receive 20 copies of each volume they edit for the Society.

10. The owners of Manuscripts published by the Society will also be presented with a certain number of copies.

11. The Annual Balance-Sheet, Rules, and List of Members shall be printed.

12. No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting of the Society. A fortnight's notice of any alteration to be proposed shall be given to the Members of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

For the year 1886-1887.

1. Bishop Pococke's Tours in Scotland, 1747-1760. Edited by D. W. Kemp. (Oct. 1887.)

2. Diary of and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craigends, 1673-1680. Edited by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D. (Oct. 1887.)

For the year 1887-1888.

3. Panurgi Philo-caballi Scoti Grameidos libri sex. — The Grameid: an heroic poem descriptive of the Campaign of Viscount Dundee in 1689, by James Philip of Almerieclose. Translated and Edited by the Rev. A. D. Murdoch. (Oct. 1888.)

4. The Register of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrews. Part i. 1559-1582. Edited by D. Hay Fleming. (Feb. 1889.)

For the year 1888-1889.

5. Diary of the Rev. John Mill, Minister of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Cunningsburgh, in Shetland, 1740-1803. Edited by Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A. Scot. (June 1889.)

6. Narrative of Mr. James Nimmo, a Covenanter, 1654-1709. Edited by W. G. Scott-Moncrieff, Advocate. (June 1889.)

7. The Register of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrews. Part ii. 1583-1600. Edited by D. Hay Fleming. (Aug. 1890.)

For the year 1889-1890.

8. A List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion (1745). With a Preface by the Earl of Rosebery, and Annotations by the Rev. Walter Macleod. (Sept. 1890.)

Presented to the Society by the Earl of Rosebery.

9. Glamis Papers: The 'Book of Record,' a Diary written by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore, and other documents relating to Glamis Castle (1684-89). Edited by A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot. (Sept. 1890.)

10. John Major's History of Greater Britain (1521). Translated and edited by Archibald Constable, with a Life of the author by Æneas J. G. Mackay, Advocate. (Feb. 1892.)

For the year 1890-1891.

11. The Records of the Commissions of the General Assemblies, 1646-47. Edited by the Rev. Professor Mitchell, D.D., and the Rev. James Christie, D.D., with an Introduction by the former. (May 1892.)

12. Court-Book of the Barony of Urie, 1604-1747. Edited by the Rev. D. G. Barron, from a ms. in possession of Mr. R. Barclay of Dorking. (Oct. 1892.)

For the year 1891-1892.

13. Memoirs of the Life of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Baronet, Baron of the Exchequer, Commissioner of the Union, etc. Extracted by himself from his own Journals, 1676-1755. Edited from the original ms. in Penicuik House by John M. Gray, F.S.A. Scot. (Dec. 1892.)

14. Diary of Col. the Hon. John Erskine of Carnock, 1683-1687. From a ms. in possession of Henry David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross. Edited by the Rev. Walter Macleod. (Dec. 1893.)

For the year 1892-1893.

15. Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, First Volume—
The Library of James vi., 1573-83.
Edited by G. F. Warner.
Documents illustrating Catholic Policy, 1596-98.
T. G. Law.
Letters of Sir Thomas Hope, 1627-46. Rev. R. Paul.
Civil War Papers, 1643-50. H. F. Morland Simpson.
Lauderdale Correspondence, 1660-77.
Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D.
Turnbull's Diary, 1657-1704. Rev. R. Paul.
Masterton Papers, 1660-1719. V. A. Noël Paton.
Accompt of Expenses in Edinburgh, 1715. A. H. Millar.
Rebellion Papers, 1715 and 1745. H. Paton.
(Dec. 1893.)

16. Account Book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston (1671-1707).
Edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen. (June 1894.)

For the year 1893-1894.

17. Letters and Papers illustrating the Relations between Charles ii. and Scotland in 1650. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., etc.
(July 1894.)

18. Scotland and the Commonwealth. Letters and Papers relating to the Military Government of Scotland, Aug. 1651—Dec. 1653. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. H. Firth, M.A. (Oct. 1895.)

For the year 1894-1895.

19. The Jacobite Attempt of 1719. Letters of James, second Duke of Ormonde, relating to Cardinal Alberoni's project for the Invasion of Great Britain. Edited by W. K. Dickson, Advocate. (Dec. 1895.)

20, 21. The Lyon in Mourning, or a Collection of Speeches, Letters, Journals, etc., relative to the Affairs of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by the Rev. Robert Forbes, A.M., Bishop of Ross and Caithness. 1746-1775. Edited from his Manuscript by Henry Paton, M.A. Vols. i. and ii.
(Oct. 1895.)

For the year 1895-1896.

22. The Lyon in Mourning. Vol. iii. (Oct. 1896.)

23. Supplement to the Lyon in Mourning.—Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward. With a Map. Compiled by W. B. Blaikie. (April 1897.)

24. Extracts from the Presbytery Records of Inverness and Dingwall from 1638 to 1688. Edited by William Mackay. (Oct. 1896.)

25. Records of the Commissions of the General Assemblies (*continued*) for the years 1648 and 1649. Edited by the Rev. Professor Mitchell, D.D., and Rev. James Christie, D.D. (Dec. 1896.)

For the year 1896-1897.

26. Wariston's Diary and other Papers—

Johnston of Wariston's Diary, 1639. Edited by G. M. Paul.
The Honours of Scotland, 1651-52. C. R. A. Howden.
The Earl of Mar's Legacies, 1722, 1726. Hon. S. Erskine.
Letters by Mrs. Grant of Laggan. J. R. N. Macphail.
(Dec. 1896.)

Presented to the Society by Messrs. T. and A. Constable.

27. Memorials of John Murray of Broughton, sometime Secretary to Prince Charles Edward, 1740-1747. Edited by R. Fitzroy Bell, Advocate. (May 1898.)

28. The Compt Buik of David Wedderburne, Merchant of Dundee, 1587-1630. With the Shipping Lists of the Port of Dundee, 1580-1618. Edited by A. H. Millar. (May 1898.)

For the year 1897-1898.

29. The Diplomatic Correspondence of Jean de Montereul and the brothers De Bellièvre, French Ambassadors in England and Scotland, 1645-1648. Edited, with Translation and Notes, by J. G. Fotheringham. Vol. i. (June 1898.)

30. The Same. Vol. ii. (Jan. 1899.)

For the year 1898-1899.

31. Scotland and the Protectorate. Letters and Papers relating to the Military Government of Scotland, from January 1654 to June 1659. Edited by C. H. Firth, M.A. (March 1899.)

32. Papers illustrating the History of the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands, 1572-1782. Edited by James Ferguson. Vol. i. 1572-1697. (Jan. 1899.)

33, 34. Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections concerning Families in Scotland; mss. in the Advocates' Library. 2 vols. Edited by J. T. Clark, Keeper of the Library.

Presented to the Society by the Trustees of the late Sir William Fraser, K.C.B.

For the year 1899-1900.

35. Papers on the Scots Brigade. Vol. ii. 1698-1782. Edited by James Ferguson.

36. Journal of a Foreign Tour in 1665 and 1666, and Portions of other Journals, by Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall. Edited by Donald Crawford, Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff.

37. Dispatches of Papal Envoys to Queen Mary during her Reign in Scotland. Edited by the Rev. J. Hungerford Pollen, S.J.

In preparation.

Papers on the Scots Brigade. Vol. iii.

The Diary of Andrew Hay of Stone, near Biggar, afterwards of Craignethan Castle, 1659-60. Edited by A. G. Reid from a manuscript in his possession.

Macfarlane's Topographical Collections. Edited by J. T. Clark.

A Translation of the Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, 1225-1556, by David Patrick, LL.D.

Sir Thomas Craig's De Unione Regnorum Britanniæ. Edited, with an English Translation, by David Masson, LL.D., Historiographer Royal.

Records of the Commissions of the General Assemblies (*continued*), for the years 1650-53.

Register of the Consultations of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and some other Brethren of the Ministry from divers parts of the land, meeting from time to time, since the interruption of the Assembly 1653, with other Papers of public concernment, 1653-1660.

Papers relating to the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, with other documents from the Municipal Archives of the City of Perth.

A Selection of the Forfeited Estates Papers preserved in H.M. General Register House and elsewhere. Edited by A. H. Millar.

A Translation of the Historia Abbatum de Kynlos of Ferrerius. By Archibald Constable, LL.D.

Documents relating to the Affairs of the Roman Catholic Party in Scotland, from the year of the Armada to the Union of the Crowns. Edited by Thomas Graves Law, LL.D.

The Loyall Dissuasive. Memorial to the Laird of Cluny in Badenoch. Written in 1703, by Sir Æneas Macpherson. Edited by the Rev. A. D. Murdoch.

Charters and Documents relating to the Grey Friars and the Cistercian Nunnery of Haddington. Edited by J. G. Wallace-James, M.B.

Negotiations for the Union of England and Scotland in 1651-53. Edited by C. Sandford Terry, M.A.